

Day 186 – 2 Kings 15:1-7; 2 Chron. 26; Amos 1-4 • Amos was not a professional prophet, but a layman. In Amos 7:15 we find that the Lord told Amos to “Go prophesy to My people Israel”.

Amos issued an urgent call to repentance. Israel's privileged position should be an incentive to righteous living, not an excuse for sin, he declared. ¹

Why was Uzziah, the King of Judah, struck with leprosy in 2 Chronicles 26?

Day 187 – Amos 5-9; 2 Kings 15:8-18 • Amos began his prophetic ministry in 755 B.C., two years before Hosea did likewise.

Uzziah had been king of Judah for about 35 years at this time. Jeroboam II had been king of Israel for approximately 39 years.

Amos 3-6 contains sermons of Amos.

Amos 7-9 contains visions of Amos.

In Amos 7, the Lord gave to Amos two visions - punishments that were withdrawn. Describe the two visions and explain why they were withdrawn.

Day 188 – Isaiah 1-4 • Isaiah has often been called “the evangelical prophet” because he says so much about the redemptive work of the Messiah. More about the person and work of Christ is found here than in any other book of the Old Testament. ¹

After living most of his life in Jerusalem, tradition says the Isaiah was martyred during the reign of Manasseh (696-642) by being sawed into two inside a hollow log. (cf. Heb. 11:37)

Isaiah chapters 1-5 are subtitled “The Condemnation of Judah”. Verses 1:1-1:23 contain God's indictment. Verses 2:5-4:1 describe the purging.

Wars will slaughter so many men in that day (Isaiah 4:1, ultimately the tribulation days), women will be willing to be self-supporting if only they can be married and escape the reproach of being childless. ¹

Isaiah passages 2:2-4 and 4:2-6 describe the millennial kingdom. List two encouraging things that are mentioned in these passages about the millennial kingdom.

Day 189 – 2 Kings 15:19-38; 2 Chron. 27; Isaiah 5-6 •

After Israeli King Jeroboam died, his son Zechariah became king for six months.

Zechariah was killed by Shallum, son of Jabesh, who reigned for one month.

Shallum was killed by Menahem, who became king in his place. Menahem reigned ten years.

When Menahem died, his son Pekahiah became king. Pekahiah reigned two years.

Pekahiah was killed by Pekah, son of Remaliah. Pekah reigned twenty years as king over Israel.

Pekah was killed by Hoshea, who became king in his place. Hoshea, a puppet king and the last king of Israel, would reign for ten years.

Assyria successfully conquered the capital, Samaria, in 722 B.C., ending the history of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

Meanwhile in Judah, one year after Israeli king Pekah began to reign, King Uzziah died as a leper and Isaiah saw the great vision recorded in Isa. chapter 6. After his father Uzziah's death, Jotham became king of Judah and reigned sixteen years.

Jotham became mighty because he ordered his ways before the LORD his God.

What happened to Isaiah in Isa. 6, resulting in his iniquity being taken away and his sin being forgiven?

Day 190 – Micah • Micah's name means "Who is like Yahweh?". He preached to the common people of Judah, ministering during the reigns of three kings: Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.

Three important quotations from Micah are found elsewhere in the Bible. One saved the prophet Jeremiah's life (Jer. 26:18, a quote of Micah 3:12). Christ quoted Micah 7:6 when He commissioned the disciples the first time (Matt. 10:35-36). The third is Micah 5:2.

What was the significance of Micah 5:2, quoted by the priests and the scribes (Matt. 2:5-6)?

Day 191 – 2 Kings 16; 2 Chron. 28; Isaiah 7-8 •

After the death of king Jotham in Judah, his son Ahaz became king and reigned sixteen years.

Ahaz, a wicked king, adopted a pro-Assyrian foreign policy, and during his reign the captivity of the northern tribes (Israel) took place.

2 Kings 16 and 2 Chronicles 28 record the historical background of Isaiah 7. Aram (Syria) and Ephraim (the ten northern tribes of Israel) rebelled against their overlord, Assyria, and were attempting to force Judah into their alliance, even if it meant deposing Ahaz and substituting a puppet king. ¹

God's sign to Ahaz (Isaiah 7:14-16) was that of a virgin and her son, who would not be more than 12 to 14 years old before Aram and Israel would be captured. Within twelve years after this prophecy, Damascus was captured by Assyria (732) and Israel had fallen (722). ¹

What did the wicked King Ahaz do to the Temple, recorded in 2 Chronicles 28:24?

Name _____

Day 192 - Isaiah 9-12 •

Describe the gift from God referred to in the prophecy of Isaiah 9:6?

Day 193 - Isaiah 13-16 •

Isaiah chapters 13-23 contain denunciations against other nations - foreign nations that at some time persecuted Judah. God is sovereign over the affairs of all nations, not just Judah and Israel.

In chapters 13-16, Isaiah prophesied against four nations - Babylon, Assyria, Philistia, and Moab.

In Isaiah 14:12, the phrase "star of the morning" is evidently a reference to Satan embodied in the king of Babylon.

Isaiah 14:13-14 gives some insight regarding Satan's sin. Complete five phrases ascribed to Satan in this passage:

I will _____
I will _____
I will _____
I will _____
I will _____

Day 194 - Isaiah 17-22 •

In chapters 17-22, Isaiah prophesies against seven nations - Aram (its capital Damascus), Ethiopia, Egypt, Babylon, Edom, Arabia, and Jerusalem.

In Isaiah 21:9, the phrase "fallen is Babylon" is significant. Though the Babylonian Empire was defeated in 539 B.C., Babylon, as standing for all that opposes God, will not be finally destroyed until the close of the Tribulation period (Rev. 14:8; 18:2).¹

In Isaiah 22:1, the phrase "the valley of vision" refers to Jerusalem, which is surrounded by mountains.

Hezekiah made a reservoir to provide water for the city in case of an invasion. What did the leaders of Jerusalem fail to do in verse 11 of the passage Isaiah 22:8-11?

Day 195 - Isaiah 23-27 • The Babylonian (Assyrian) captivity was for the purpose of chastening Judah (Isa. 27:8).

Isaiah chapters 24-27 are Isaiah's apocalypse, because it deals with judgments of the tribulation period and blessings of the millennial age.

In Isaiah 27:1, "Leviathan the fleeing/twisted serpent" is a symbol of the enemies of God who will be judged when the Lord returns.

Fill in the Blanks

O Lord, You are my _____; I will _____ You, I will give thanks to Your name; for You have worked _____ plans formed long ago with perfect faithfulness. (25:1)

Let us _____ and be glad in His _____. (25:9)

_____ in the Lord forever, for in God the Lord, we have an everlasting _____. (26:4)

For when the earth experiences your _____, the inhabitants of the world learn _____. (26:9)

References

¹ *Ryrie Study Bible*, Moody Press, 1995.