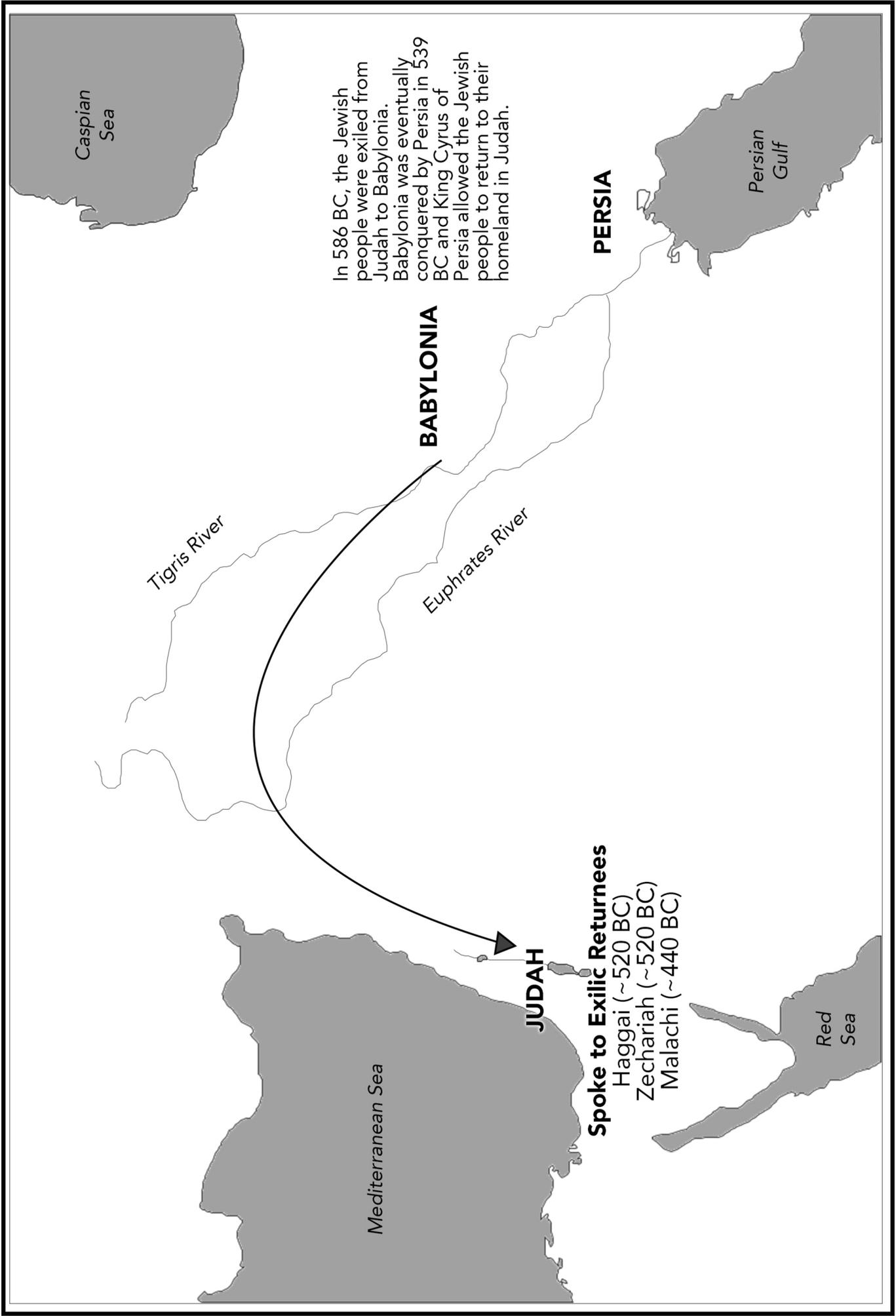


# ZECHARIAH & MALACHI



# PILOT BIBLE CLASS

<b>WHAT TO READ</b>	<b>13</b> Zech. 1-2	<b>14</b> Zech. 3-6	<b>15</b> Zech. 7-8
<b>September</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 13: Zech. 1-2; Ps. 120 <input type="checkbox"/> 14: Zech. 3-6; Ps. 121 <input type="checkbox"/> 15: Zech. 7-8; Ps. 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 16: Zech. 9-11; Ps. 123 <input type="checkbox"/> 17: Zech. 12-14; Ps. 124 <input type="checkbox"/> 18: Mal. 1:1-3:5; Ps. 125 <input type="checkbox"/> 19: Mal. 3:6-4:6; Ps. 126			
<b>WHAT TO KNOW</b>	Zechariah called the people of Jerusalem to repent for their failure to rebuild the temple, where the Lord will dwell in the future. Three visions are given to help the people understand there is peace in the land and the city will overflow with people again one day.	Five visions are given to help the people know sin will be cleansed, the Holy Spirit will come, wickedness will be gone, there will be peace in the earth, and the Messiah will be crowned.	The Lord gives four messages: one for the present, one about the past, and two about the future. Despite Jerusalem's sordid past, there will come a day when people from different nations will gather there.
<b>WHAT TO NOTE</b>	1. The references to Darius I of Persia who ruled 522-486 BC; the prophecies are dated 520-518 BC (1:1; 7:1). 2. Zechariah is mentioned in Ezra 5:1, making him a contemporary of Ezra the scribe. 3. The Lord will be coming back to Jerusalem and will dwell in the midst of the people (1:16, 2:11). 4. The number four represents the world. The four horsemen roam the world (1:10), the four horns are four world powers (1:19), the four winds represent the whole world (2:6).	1. Zerubbabel is mentioned (4:6, 7, 9, 10). Zerubbabel led the first return from Babylonia to Jerusalem (the other two were Ezra and Nehemiah). 2. Zechariah 4:6 is an oft-mentioned verse. The oil in the lampstands represented the Holy Spirit, who would empower Zerubbabel to finish the job of rebuilding the temple. 3. The two olive trees (4:14) represented Zerubbabel the governor and Joshua the priest. There are two witnesses in Revelation 11:4 who are called olive trees.	1. The word of the Lord came to Zechariah (1:1, 7; 7:1). 2. The cues of the Lord speaking (7:1, 8; 8:1, 9). 3. What the Lord desired from the previous generation who disobeyed (7:9-11). Compare to what the Lord tells this generation to do (8:16-17). 4. What the Lord will do when Israel is restored (8:3-15). 5. The use of the word "peoples" (8:20, 22) and "nations" (8:22, 23).

**PERSONAL NOTES:**

# PILOT BIBLE CLASS

16	17	18	19
Zech. 9-11	Zech. 12-14	Mal. 1:1-3:5	Mal. 3:6-4:6
<p>Nations will rise against Israel, but the Messiah will camp around Jerusalem to regather and restore its people. Yet, they will reject the Messiah and a false shepherd will arrive.</p>	<p>The day of the Lord will see the Messiah's reign in Jerusalem, with repentant people, the cleansing of sin, and the destruction of His enemies.</p>	<p>Despite God showing His love to disobedient Israel, they play the victim and dispute God's accusations. God then describes four ways the people have scorned Him.</p>	<p>God describes two more ways the people have scorned Him, but for those who walk close to the Lord, they will be spared the coming trial. As the Old Testament closes, the Lord tells the people to remember Moses and look for Elijah.</p>
<p>1. Note the prophecy of the Messiah (9:9) and its fulfillment (Mt. 21:1-5; Jn. 12:14-15), 500 years later.</p> <p>2. Judah and Ephraim/Joseph are mentioned together (9:13; 10:6-7). Ephraim represented the Northern Kingdom and Judah represented the Southern Kingdom.</p> <p>3. Note the mention of Greece (9:13). This may point to two periods when Zechariah wrote his letter. Once when he was young (2:4) under Darius, and a second time when he was older and Greece was becoming a world power.</p>	<p>1. Note how David and the city of David are mentioned together (12:7, 8, 10; 13:1).</p> <p>2. Note the prophecy of the Messiah (12:10) and its fulfillment (Jn. 19:34, 37).</p> <p>3. Note the prophecy of the Messiah (13:7) and its fulfillment (Mk. 14:27).</p>	<p>1. God sovereignly chose Jacob over Esau (1:2) (see Gen. 25:23; Rom. 9:10-13).</p> <p>2. Note the way Israel plays the victim by their questions (1:2, 6; 2:14, 17).</p> <p>3. The priests offerings were unacceptable (1:8) according to Deut. 15:21.</p> <p>4. The prophecy of John the Baptist (3:1) and its fulfillment (Mt. 11:10; Mk. 1:2; Lk 7:27).</p>	<p>1. Note the way Israel plays the victim by their questions (3:8, 13).</p> <p>2. Note the mention of Moses and Elijah (4:4-5). These are the two who appear at Jesus' Transfiguration (Mt. 17:4; Mk. 9:4; Lk. 9:30).</p> <p>3. The promised Elijah (4:5) is John the Baptist (Mt. 11:14).</p> <p>4. The book of Malachi closes the Old Testament, which moves the people of Israel into 400 years of silence when no prophet would speak.</p>

**PERSONAL NOTES:**