

TTB2022-213 – Week 26 – June 26 to July 2

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Day 177 – June 26 - God Cares For the Poor Amos 1-6

Amos Chapter One

1. Amos’ ministry is dated within the reigns of Uzziah (Azariah) (790–739BC), & Jeroboam II (793–753BC).
 - a. Two years before the earthquake would really nail it down, except we don’t know precisely when the earthquake occurred (Am. 1:1; Zech. 14:5).
 - b. Josephus connects this earthquake with the Uzziah’s leprosy (2nd Chr. 26:16–20).
 - c. Archaeology has uncovered evidence of a violent earthquake in Israel about 760BC.
2. “The Lord roars from Zion” (Am. 1:2) indicates that Amos’ message is not a happy, peaceful message. It is a message of Divine wrath and judgment, an echo of Joel’s message in the south (cf. Joel 3:16).
3. “Thus says the Lord” introduces eight prophecies in chapters 1&2.
4. The x & x+1 formula indicates the process by which the recipients of these oracles descended into evil and judgment.
5. Damascus is judged for the evil they inflicted upon Gilead (Am. 1:3–5).
6. Gaza is judged for their enslavement of people (Jews) and deliverance of them to Edom (Am. 1:6–8).
7. Tyre is also judged for assisting in that endeavor (Am. 1:9,10).

8. Edom is judged for receiving those captives, and executing them (Am. 1:11,12).
9. Ammon is judged for their brutality against Gilead (Am. 1:13-15).

Amos Chapter Two

1. Moab is judged for their brutality against Edom (Am. 2:1-3).
2. Judah is judged for their rejection of the Word of God (Am. 2:4,5).
3. Israel is judged for their abusive & predatory materialism (Am. 2:6-8).
4. The judgment upon Israel is then expanded in the following passage and chapters (Am. 2:9-16).
 - a. The Lord reminded Israel that the Amorites were a happy & wealthy people in their day as well.
 - b. The Lord reminded Israel that He was the One Who brought Israel out of the bondage they could not escape, through the wilderness they could not survive, & into the land they could not conquer.

Amos Chapter Three

1. The Lord goes beyond the northern kingdom of Israel, to address the entire Nation of Israel (Am. 3:1). The lion's roar continues with three "Hear this" messages (Am. 3:1; 4:1; 5:1) and a Woe (Am. 6:1).
2. Because Israel is the one chosen earthly nation upon the Earth, theirs is the strictest accountability (Am. 3:2; 1st Pet. 4:17).
3. Amos delivers a series of common-sense, rhetorical-question proverbs (Am. 3:3-6), to illustrate how obvious it should be that judgment is on the way (Am. 3:7,8).
4. The Lord calls the Philistines & Egyptians to bear witness (Am. 3:9,10) to the Divine discipline He inflicts upon the nation of Israel (Am. 3:11-15).

Amos Chapter Four

1. The Lord rebukes the cows of Bashan who are on the mountain of Samaria (Am. 4:1).
 - a. He is once again addressing the northern kingdom of Israel.
 - b. The Bulls of Bashan are the fallen angels under Satan's kingship (Ps. 22:12), and Israel has spiritually married themselves to that demonic influence through their incessant idolatry (1st Cor. 10:19-21).
2. Israel's abusive & predatory materialism once again is pictured as the Lord declares His judgment against them (Am. 4:2,3), and invites them to continue in their idolatry (Am. 4:4,5).
3. Israel was repeatedly warned, and yet failed to pay heed to the warnings (Am. 4:6-11).
4. Israel's judgment will introduce them to the Lord God of Hosts (Am. 4:12,13).

Amos Chapter Five

1. Amos sings a funeral dirge for Israel, prophesying a 90% casualty rate for Israel in their captivity (Am. 5:1-3).
 2. Israel's only answer, at this point, is to humble themselves, and seek the Lord in the southern kingdom of Judah (Am. 5:4-15).
 - a. Israel is reminded of the Lord's sovereign omnipotence (Am. 5:8,9).
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- b. The political and judicial establishment of Israel was growing fat by victimizing the helpless (Am. 5:10-13).
- c. The Lord was calling them to account (Am. 5:14,15).
- 3. The chapter concludes with another message from the Lord telling Israel that they had no idea what to expect on the Day of the Lord (Am. 5:16-27).
 - a. It will be a day of intense mourning (Am. 5:16,17) (followed only afterwards by rejoicing, Jer. 31:13b).
 - b. The Day of the Lord will be a day of darkness and despair for unbelieving Israel (Am. 5:18-20).
 - c. External religious ritual will be worthless for them (Am. 5:21-24).
 - d. They have been idol worshippers ever since the wilderness wanderings, and are being disciplined according to the conditions of the Mosaic Covenant (Am. 5:25-27).

Amos Chapter Six

1. Amos addresses chapter six both to Judah (Zion) and Israel (Samaria) (Am. 6:1a), but focuses directly upon the rulers of the house of Israel (Am. 6:1b).
2. God invites Israel to examine past cities that enjoyed economic prosperity through idolatry, and observe what happened to them (Am. 6:2,3).
3. The description of Israel's decadence is again highlighted (Am. 6:4-7).
4. The certainty of God's judgment is guaranteed by the vow He takes (Am. 6:8-11).
5. The concluding paragraph includes more rhetorical questions—tinged with sarcasm, and insults (Am. 6:12-14).

Day 178 – June 27 - Judgment is Imminent Amos 7-9; 2nd Kgs. 14:28-29; 15:6-31; 2nd Chr. 26:22-23; Isa. 6:1-13

Amos Chapter Seven

1. Amos sees the first of five visions in this section (Am. 7:1-3).
 - a. Amos saw the Sovereignty of God at work, preparing a locust-swarm (v.1).
 - b. The swarm was prepared to hurt the people, but not the king (v.2).
 - c. Amos averted that locust swarm by praying to the Lord God for mercy (v.3).
2. Amos sees the second of five visions in this section (Am. 7:4-6).
 - a. Amos saw the Sovereignty of God at work, turning a wild-fire into populated farmlands (v.4).
 - b. Amos becomes the intercessor once again, “changing the Lord’s mind” (vv.5,6).
3. Amos sees the third of five visions in this section (Am. 7:7-9).
 - a. Amos sees the Lord standing by a wall with a plumb line (v.7).
 - b. The plumb line of the Lord is His absolute standard of Righteousness, and the execution of His Justice accordingly (Isa. 28:17).
 - c. Unlike the two previous visions, where Amos saw the danger, and averted it through fervent, effectual prayer, in this vision, the Lord explains the plumb-line to Amos, and then declares the judgment upon Israel (vv.8,9).

4. A false-priest accuses Amos of being a false prophet, and tries to drive Amos out of town (Am. 7:10-13).
5. Amos denies being a prophet at all, and pronounces Divine judgment upon Israel (Am. 7:14-17).

Amos Chapter Eight

1. Amos sees the fourth of five visions in this section (Am. 8:1-3).
 - a. Amos sees a basket of summer fruit (fully ripe fruit) (vv.1,2a).
 - b. The judgment Amos prophesies is a long-delayed judgment that can be delayed no longer (v.2b).
 - c. Songs are turned into mourning, the opposite of what the Lord will do when the judgment is complete (v.3 cf. Jer. 31:13).
2. Amos proclaimed a message of judgment to the prideful predators of Israel (Am. 8:4-14).
 - a. These predators are so intent upon their profits that religious holidays and observances simply get in their way (v.5).
 - b. Divine judgment comes in the form of national discipline (v.10), and a spiritual famine of truth (v.11).

Amos Chapter Nine

1. Amos sees the fifth and final vision in this section (Am. 9:1-15).
2. Amos saw the Lord standing beside the pagan altar of Bethel (v.1a).
3. The Lord orders the destruction of the idolatrous temple, and the execution of the idolatrous priesthood (vv.1b-4).
4. The Lord's prophetic message highlighted His Sovereignty (vv.5,6), and the certainty of His judgment upon the nations (vv.7-10).
5. Israel will be restored at the Second Advent of Jesus Christ because of the unconditional promises given to Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob, and the unconditional kingdom promises given to David (vv.11-15).

Second Kings Chapter Fourteen

(Outline continues from Day 176)

5. The reign of Azariah is described (2nd Kgs. 14:21,22).
6. The reign of Jeroboam II of Israel is then described (2nd Kgs. 14:23-29).

Second Kings Chapter Fifteen

(Outline continues from Day 176)

2. The 6 month reign of Zechariah the son of Jeroboam is described (2nd Kgs. 15:8-12).
 - a. King Zechariah of Israel is not to be confused with the prophet Zechariah (Zech. 1:1), the high priest Zechariah (2nd Chr. 24:20), or any other of the total of 32 Biblical Zechariah's found in the Bible.
 - b. Zechariah the son of Jeroboam the son of Joash the son of Jehu completed the Lord's promised 4 generation dynasty of Jehu (2nd Kgs. 15:12; 10:30).
3. Shallum's one month reign over Israel is described (2nd Kgs. 15:13-16).

4. Menahem's ten year reign over Israel is described (2nd Kgs. 15:17-22).
 - a. Pul, king of Assyria is identified by his historical name of Tiglath-Pileser III (2nd Kgs. 16:7).
 - b. In exchange for the tribute he provided, Menahem enjoyed Assyrian support for his reign.
5. Pekahiah's two year reign over Israel is described (2nd Kgs. 15:23-26).
6. Pekah's twenty year reign over Israel is described (2nd Kgs. 15:27-31).

(Chapter Fifteen continues tomorrow)

Second Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Six

(Outline continues from Day 176)

4. The last years of Uzziah's life were spent in isolation, as his son co-reigned in his place (2nd Chr. 26:21-23).

Isaiah Chapter Six

1. Isaiah observed a vision of the LORD in the year that King Uzziah died (Isa. 6:1).
 - a. Some scholars (e.g. Ron Rhodes) believe that this incident is a "flashback" to Isaiah's initial call to the ministry, and therefore precedes the ministry of Isaiah 1-5.
 - b. Others (including Pastor Bob) believe that this incident occurred after Isaiah was already established in his prophetic ministry, and set him apart to deliver the great Christological prophecies which follow.
2. Isaiah observed Adonai sitting on a throne, with a kingly robe filling the temple.
 - a. The Apostle John explains that this was a vision of the Lord Jesus Christ (Jn. 12:41).
 - b. It is not clear whether the scene is Solomon's temple, Ezekiel's temple, or the heavenly temple. Pastor Bob believes this to be the heavenly temple.
3. Seraphim are an order of angelic beings with six wings, one face, two feet, and hands.
 - a. The tabernacle, Solomon's temple, and Ezekiel's temple are all decorated with Cherubim—not Seraphim.
 - b. This is the only place in Scripture where the angelic Seraphim are found by that name.
 - 1) The fiery serpents which bit Israel in the wilderness were called seraphim (Num. 21:6; Deut. 8:15).
 - 2) The living creatures of Revelation 4 are likely also Seraphim (vv.6-9).
4. Isaiah is overwhelmed by his unworthiness to behold such glory, and to communicate such glory (Isa. 6:5).
5. The grace of God provides for Isaiah to have be made worthy for His service (Isa. 6:6,7).
6. Isaiah is then eager to be a messenger of the Lord (Isa. 6:8), but the children of Israel will be made incapable to perceive spiritual truth (Isa. 6:9-13).
 - a. Israel's eyes, ears, & hearts are closed during the ministry of Jesus Christ (Matt. 13:14-17).
 - b. Israel's eyes, ears, & hearts continue to be closed during the ministry of the Apostle Paul (Acts 28:25-28).

- c. Even with (the nation of) Israel's heart hardened, individual Jews can still get saved according to their personal faith in the finished work of Jesus Christ (Rom. 11:1,2,5-8).
- d. God promises a definite time-frame for the hardening of Israel's heart, and promises a faithful remnant (Isa. 6:11-13).

Day 179 – June 28 - Paganism Entrenched 2nd Kgs. 15:32-16:9; 2nd Chr. 27:1-28:15; Micah 1:1-16; Isa. 7

Second Kings Chapter Fifteen

(Outline continues from yesterday)

7. Jotham's sixteen year reign over Judah is described (2nd Kgs. 15:32-38).

Second Kings Chapter Sixteen

1. The sixteen year reign of Ahaz over Judah is described (2nd Kgs. 16:1-20).
2. Ahaz was the most wicked king of Judah, until Manasseh comes along (2nd Kgs. 16:3,4).
3. Like King Asa, who bribed Ben-hadad, king of Aram to attack King Baasha of Israel (1st Kgs. 15:18-22), Ahaz bribes Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria to attack King Rezin of Aram, and King Pekah of Israel (2nd Kgs. 16:5-9).

(Chapter Sixteen continues tomorrow)

Second Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Seven

1. Chapter 27 describes the 16 year reign of Jotham (2nd Chr. 27:1-9; 2nd Kgs. 15:32-38).
2. The chronology of Jotham is another puzzle for OT students, and perhaps the most difficult compared to the Uzziah and Hezekiah chronological puzzles.
3. Jotham was a good king, who followed the Lord even though the people of Judah acted corruptly.

Second Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Eight

1. Chapter 28 describes the 16 year reign of the evil king Ahaz (2nd Chr. 28:1-27; 2nd Kgs. 16:1-20).
2. Ahaz followed the example of Israel in worshiping the Baals, and followed the example of the Canaanites in worshiping Molech (2nd Chr. 28:2-4; Deut. 12:29-31).
3. The national Divine discipline upon Judah came in the form of military defeat and captivity to Aram & Israel (2nd Chr. 28:5-8).
4. Oded the prophet was used by the Lord to secure the release of the Judean people from Israel (2nd Chr. 28:9-15).

(Chapter Twenty-Eight continues tomorrow)

Micah Chapter One

1. The time-frame for Micah is established (Mic. 1:1). The references to Jotham, Ahaz, & Hezekiah make Micah a contemporary of Isaiah in the south, and Amos & Hosea in the north.
2. Micah speaks three primary messages, all beginning with "Hear" (Mic. 1:2; 3:1; 6:1). Qal.imper. שָׁמַע shāma' ^{#8085}: to hear, listen to, obey.

3. Micah's first primary message is directed to all the world (Mic. 1:2-5).
 - a. Swift judgment is coming upon the world (Mic. 1:3,4).
 - b. Adonai Jehovah is the primary witness against the world (Mic. 1:2).
 - c. The immediate cause for this worldwide judgment is the failure of God's stewards in this world (Mic. 1:5).
4. Israel's judgment (Mic. 1:6,7) is a cause for sorrow (Mic. 1:8), as (the agent of) her destruction (Assyria) has come to Judah—even the very gates of Jerusalem (Mic. 1:9).
5. Micah employs a number of puns to communicate the Assyrian invasion to his audience (Mic. 1:10-16).
 - a. "Tell" (תַּגִּידוּ) and "Gath" (גַּת) sound similar in Hebrew.
 - b. Beth-le-aphrah means house of dust.
 - c. Shaphir means fair.
 - d. "Zaanah" sounds similar to "go out" in Hebrew.
 - e. Beth-ezel means house of protection.
 - f. Maroth means bitter.
 - g. Lachish (לַחִישׁ) sounds like "team" (לְרֵכֶשׁ).
 - h. Achzib means deception.
 - i. "The one who takes possession" & Mareshah sound similar in Hebrew.

Isaiah Chapter Seven

1. Ahaz, King of Judah, is attacked by an Aramean/Israeli alliance (Isa. 7:1,2; 2nd Kgs. 16:5,6).
2. The Lord dispatches Isaiah, and his son, Shear-jashub (a remnant shall return) to encourage the evil King Ahaz (Isa. 7:3-9).
3. The LORD tells Ahaz to ask for a sign as proof of His prophetic message (Isa. 7:10-13).
 - a. Believers are prohibited from putting the Lord their God to the test—as Israel tested Him at Massah (Deut. 6:16; Matt. 4:7; cf. Ex. 17:7).
 - b. Believers do test the Lord at times (Jdg. 6:17-22,36-40), and in at least one instance are commanded to do so (Mal. 3:10).
4. When Ahaz refuses, the Lord provides His own sign—the virgin will conceive and bear a son (Isa. 7:14-16).
 - a. The sign is given to the house of David, and not just to Ahaz (v.13). It's therefore a sign that cannot be expected to have an immediate fulfillment.
 - b. The virgin's child is the prophesied "God with us" Immanuel, fulfilled by the God-man, Lord Jesus Christ (Isa. 7:14; Matt. 1:23).
 - 1) The עֲלִמָּה 'almāh^{#5959}: virgin is contrasted with the בְּתוּלָה b^cthuwlah^{#1330}: young woman, and greatly speculated on by scholars.
 - 2) The παρθένος parthenos^{#3933}: virgin is beyond dispute or speculation.
 - c. From childhood, Immanuel possesses the capacity no human being has possessed since Adam—spiritual life decisions from physical birth (Isa. 7:15).

- d. Ahaz is provided an immediate sign regarding the 65 year prophecy of Israel's fall (v.8): the short-term prophecy concerning the forsaking of the Aramean-Israel alliance before Shear-Jashub is old enough to make spiritual-life decisions (Isa. 7:3,16).
5. The immediate deliverance from Aram & Israel is assured, but so is the subsequent affliction of Judah at the hands of Assyria (Isa. 7:17-25; 2nd Kgs. 16:7-20).

Day 180 – June 29 - Judgment is Coming Isa. 8-11

Isaiah Chapter Eight

1. Mr. & Mrs. Isaiah are blessed with another son—Maher-shalal-hash-baz (Isa. 8:1-4).
 - a. Shear-jashub was the sign for Ahaz (Isa. 7:16).
 - b. Maher-shalal-hash-baz was the sign for Uriah & Zechariah (Isa. 8:2,4).
2. The Lord prophesies the rise of Assyria, which will destroy Israel, and come up to the neck of Judah (Isa. 8:5-8).
3. The Lord composes a song of deliverance, for the work that Immanuel will accomplish when He shatters the peoples of the earth (Isa. 8:9,10).
4. Isaiah is admonished to beware the superstitions of the people, as the anticipation of Messiah grows (Isa. 8:11-22).
 - a. Waiting for the Messiah means walking in the fear of the Lord (v.13).
 - b. The Messiah will be both a sanctuary, and a stumbling block (vv.14,15; Rom. 9:32,33; 1st Pet. 2:6-8).
 - c. God's true disciples, waiting for the Messiah, will understand the message of Isaiah (vv.16-18).
 - d. Turning to Satanic methods for signs of the Messiah leads only to darkness (vv.19-22; Acts 8:9; 13:6,8; 19:13,19).

Isaiah Chapter Nine

1. The gloom of not seeing the Messiah will be pierced by the great light of the Messiah—from the land of Galilee (Isa. 9:1-7; Matt. 4:12-16).
 - a. The Messiah is anticipated as the victorious provider of peace (vv.3-5).
 - b. The Messiah will be both a born child, and a given son (v.6a).
 - c. He will bear the government eternally (vv.6b,7a).
 - d. The titles are 2nd Advent titles (v.6c).
 - 1) Wonderful Counselor. This indicates that a primary activity of the reigning Messiah will be to teach (cf. 2:3,4).
 - 2) Mighty God. This indicates that the Messiah is not simply a good man, & moral teacher, but God Himself.
 - 3) Eternal Father. The Messiah will have brethren (Israel), a bride (the Church), subjects (Millennial citizens), and children (Fullness of Times, Eph. 1:10; Rev. 21:7).
 - 4) Prince of Peace. The Messiah will be the One who brings all of mankind to God the Father in peace (Eph. 2:13-18).
 - e. The Messiah brings these things about in His zeal (v.7b).

2. Returning to the subject of immediate Divine judgment, the Lord describes the continuing action against Israel (Isa. 9:8-21).

Isaiah Chapter Ten

1. Israel is guilty as charged, in every area of Divine displeasure (Isa. 10:1-4).
2. Assyria is selected as the rod of God's wrath (Isa. 10:5-11), but Assyria will also become the object of God's wrath (Isa. 10:12-19).
3. A remnant is promised a restoration to the land once the complete, decreed destruction occurs (Isa. 10:20-23; Dan. 9:27).
4. The chapter concludes with encouragement to Judah—not to fear the Assyrian who sweeps away the northern kingdom of Israel (Isa. 10:24-34).

Isaiah Chapter Eleven

1. Chapter eleven begins with a description of the coming Messiah (Isa. 11:1-5).
2. The animal realm will be restored to the antediluvian conditions (Isa. 11:6-9).
3. The Lord will be a standard for all the nations of the world to assemble themselves for rest and glory (Isa. 11:10).
4. The regathering of Israel is described as one of unity and victory (Isa. 11:11-16).

Day 181 – June 30 - God's Relentless Love Hos. 1-2; Isa. 12:1-6; 17:1-14; 2nd Chr. 28:16-27; 2nd Kgs. 16:10-20; 17:1-4; 18:1-8

Hosea Chapter One

1. The Book of Hosea is a prophetic revelation “the word of the Lord which came” (Hos. 1:1) intended for the northern kingdom of Israel (Hos. 4:1).
 - a. The time frame is established by referencing four kings of Judah, and one king of Israel (Hos. 1:1).
 - b. Uzziah (790-739BC) to Hezekiah (715BC-686BC) establishes a ministry of approximately 40-50 years.
 - c. Hosea witnessed the captivity of Israel, called in the days of Jeroboam II, and prophesying throughout the final six unnamed kings.
2. Hosea was called to prophetic ministry as a single man, and his first work-assignment was to marry a harlot (Hos. 1:2).
 - a. He was to marry an אִשָּׁת זְנוּנִיִּים 'ēsheth z°nuwniyim and father יַלְדֵי זְנוּנִיִּים yaldēy z°nuwniyim (Hos. 1:2a).
 - b. This was to illustrate Israel's harlotry in their forsaking of the Lord (Hos. 1:2b).
3. Hosea obeyed the Lord and married Gomer “finished/complete”, the daughter of Diblaim “fig cakes” (Hos. 1:3a).
4. Hosea and Gomer will give birth to three children, named by the Lord to teach a spiritual lesson to Israel (Hos. 1:3b-2:1).
 - a. A son named Jezreel (v.4a), with spiritual lessons (vv.4b,5).
 - b. A daughter named Lo-ruhamah (v.6a), with spiritual lessons (vv.6b,7).
 - c. A son named Lo-ammi (vv.8,9a), with spiritual lessons (vv.9b-2:1).

Hosea Chapter Two

1. The prophetic message of Hosea was that the Lord would reunite Judah & Israel into one people—His people (Hos. 1:10-2:1).
2. The Lord states His case against adulterous Israel (Hos. 2:2-13).
3. The Lord promises to take his faithless wife back, and to do so according to His absolute standards of holiness (Hos. 2:14-20).
4. When the Lord restores the faithless wife, the nation will be securely restored in their land (Hos. 2:21-23).

Isaiah Chapter Twelve

1. Just as Israel composed a song of thanksgiving after the Exodus (Ex. 15), a song of thanksgiving is composed for the restoration of Israel at the beginning of the Millennium (Isa. 12:1-6).
2. It is a gospel song of salvation (v.2), intended for all the earth (vv.4,5), communicated by the inhabitants of Zion (v.6).

Isaiah Chapter Seventeen

1. Isaiah's **נִשְׁבַּח** massā' oracle centers on Damascus (Isa. 17:1-14). Three other **נִשְׁבַּח** massā' oracles (Isa. 13:1; 14:28; 15:1) will be detailed on Day 186. Six more **נִשְׁבַּח** massā' oracles (Isa. 19:1; 21:1,11,13; 22:1; 23:1) will be detailed on Day 202. Isaiah's final **נִשְׁבַּח** massā' oracle (Isa. 30:6) will be detailed on Day 204.
2. The Lord declares the end of the Aramean kingdom, and the end of their influence over the northern kingdom of Israel (Isa. 17:1-3).
3. The judgment of Israel produces a regard for the Lord for the first time in ages (Isa. 17:4-11).
4. Although all the nations are gathered against Israel, the Lord delivers Israel in the end (Isa. 17:12-14).

Second Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Eight

(Outline continues from Day 179)

5. King Ahaz turned to Assyria for help against Aram, Edom, & Philistia (2nd Chr. 28:16-19).
 - a. In 2nd Chronicles' spiritual evaluation, Tiglath-Pileser's actions were no true help to Ahaz (2nd Chr. 28:20,21).
 - b. In 2nd Kings' historical explanation, Tiglath-Pileser's actions brought Ahaz to Damascus where he learned the idolatry of the Arameans (2nd Chr. 28:22-27; 2nd Kgs. 16:10-18).

Second Kings Chapter Sixteen

4. Ahaz becomes so impressed with Tiglath-Pileser's pagan altar that he orders a replica to be built in Jerusalem, and defiles the temple of Solomon (2nd Kgs. 16:10-20).

Second Kings Chapter Seventeen

1. The nine year reign of Hoshea, the last king of Israel is described (2nd Kgs. 17:1-6).

(Chapter Seventeen continues on TTB Day 184)

Second Kings Chapter Eighteen

1. The twenty-five year reign of Hezekiah, king of Judah is introduced (2nd Kgs. 18:1-6).

(Chapter Eighteen continues on TTB Day 184)

Day 182 – July 1 - God’s Amazing Love Hos. 3:1-8:14**Hosea Chapter Three**

1. Hosea obeys the Lord to remarry faithless Gomer (Hos. 3:1).
2. Hosea finds her for sale in a slave market, and pays cash for her redemption (Hos. 3:2).
3. Hosea puts an end to Gomer’s prostitution career (Hos. 3:3).
4. Hosea prophesies that all of this is a picture of the last days, and the restoration of Israel to the Lord (Hos. 3:4,5).

Hosea Chapter Four

1. Chapter four begins the Lord’s discourse—His message of judgment against the northern kingdom.
2. Israel failed to maintain ’emeth, checed, and da’ath of God within their land (Hos. 4:1).
 - a. אֱמֶת ’emeth ^{#571}: faithfulness, truth.
 - b. חֶסֶד checed ^{#2617}: lovingkindness.
 - c. דַּעַת אֱלֹהִים da’ath ’elohiym ^{#1847}: knowledge & ^{#430}: God.
 - d. English translations of these terms:
 - 1) “faithfulness or kindness or knowledge of God” (NASB).
 - 2) “faithfulness, love, acknowledgment of God” (NIV).
 - 3) “truth or mercy or knowledge of God” (KJV, NKJV).
 - e. Lovingkindness and truth is the epitome of the paths of the Lord (Ps. 25:10), and this walk was illustrated by and realized through the Lord Jesus Christ (Jn. 1:17).
3. Israel was involved with every evil work of the flesh (Hos. 4:2,3), for which they could only blame themselves in their rejection of Bible Doctrine (Hos. 4:4-6), and in which they only made matters worse the longer they remained in darkness (Hos. 4:7-11).
4. Israel’s idolatry is described (Hos. 4:12-19).

Hosea Chapter Five

1. Israel’s wicked kings and false priests led Israel into the depths of their evil (Hos. 5:1-7).
2. Israel’s sickness and Judah’s wound determined that the Lord had to act immediately (Hos. 5:8-15).

Hosea Chapter Six

1. The Lord’s discipline through exile was not intended to be the final activity—it was designed to produce repentance (Hos. 6:1-3).
2. The Lord debates what He must do in view of the faithlessness of Israel & Judah (Hos. 6:4-11).
 - a. They had missed the entire purpose for the external ritual (v.6; Matt. 9:13; 12:7).

- b. Their lack of knowledge produced blasphemous activities.

Hosea Chapter Seven

1. God was eagerly waiting to heal Israel, but they repeatedly refused to repent (Hos. 7:1-7).
2. Israel truly became a nation of this world (Hos. 7:8-16).

Hosea Chapter Eight

1. The approaching enemy causes Israel to cry out to the Lord without true repentance—only more lies (Hos. 8:1,2; Tit. 1:16).
2. Sowing the wind reaps the whirlwind (Hos. 8:3-7; Gal. 6:7).
3. Israel is sentenced to bondage (metaph. use of Egypt), and Judah is headed that direction (Hos. 8:8-14). The literal Egypt is not going to be the location of their exile, but is used to communicate what Israel can expect to experience (Hos. 9:3,6; 11:5).

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Hosea Chapter Nine

1. The message of Divine judgment continues, with a promise of dispersion (Hos. 9:1-9).
2. The Lord looks back with fond memories, and yet sad memories of Israel's idolatry (Hos. 9:10-17).

Hosea Chapter Ten

1. Israel's descent into idolatry mirrored their rise in prosperity (Hos. 10:1,2).
2. The fall of Israel is a preview of Tribulational judgment, but merely a shadow of the wrath of God yet to be revealed (Hos. 10:3-10; Lk. 23:30; Rev. 6:16).
3. Hosea delivers a parable that indicates Israel's restoration to the land will be in accordance with the Lord's purpose for chastisement (Hos. 10:11,12).

Hosea Chapter Eleven

1. Again, the Lord looks back with fondness of memories for Israel as a youth (Hos. 11:1-4). He is also looking forward with fondness to the incarnation of Jesus Christ (Matt. 2:15).
2. The Lord must send them into captivity as Israel's negative volition was locked into their own evil (Hos. 11:5-7).
3. The judgment of the Lord is tempered with His mercy, and in accordance with His unconditional covenants (Hos. 11:8-11).

Hosea Chapter Twelve

1. As the Lord recounts the evil actions of the nation of Israel, He thinks back to the person of Israel (Hos. 11:12-12:14).
 2. Jacob's wrestling with Esau as infants in the womb, and his wrestling with the Lord as an adult foreshadowed the confrontational nature of the nation of Israel.
 3. The Lord has always been faithful to bring Israel back to the promised land, reminding them of the Aramean sojourn and the Egyptian bondage.
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Hosea Chapter Thirteen

1. The message of Divine judgment continues, with the sad regrets that the First through Third Commandments have been so terribly violated (Hos. 13:1-4; Ex. 20:4-6).
2. The sad regrets are expressed in that God's gracious provision was forgotten (Hos. 13:5,6).
3. The Lord's judgment will be a savage judgment with quite the sting of death applied (Hos. 13:7-16).

Hosea Chapter Fourteen

1. The Lord concludes His message with an appeal for Israel to repent (Hos. 14:1-3).
2. The Lord promises a restored love relationship with his restored wife (Hos. 14:4-7).
3. The Lord woos Israel to forsake their lovers and return to their faithful husband (Hos. 14:8).
4. The Lord woos Israel to walk according to His ways, and therefore not stumble (Hos. 14:9).

Answers to TTB2022-212 Exercises

1. Asa
2. Elijah
3. Enoch and Elijah
4. Gehazi
5. Jehu
6. He was assassinated by his servants.
7. False
8. Nineveh
9. In northern Iraq, on the Tigris river, very near the city of Mosul.
10. Uzziah

TTB2022-213 Exercises

1. During what kings' reigns did Amos's ministry occur?
Answer:
 2. According to the book of Amos, why was Moab judged?
Answer:
 3. What does the plumb line represent, in Amos's vision?
Answer:
 4. How long did Jeroboam's son Zechariah reign?
Answer:
 5. Who was considered the most wicked king over Judah?
Answer:
 6. To whom is Micah's first message directed?
Answer:
 7. Who was the father of Maher-shalal-hash-baz?
Answer:
 8. What does the word "antediluvian" mean?
Answer:
 9. How long did Hosea's ministry last?
Answer:
 10. Hosea knew that God wanted to heal Israel, but why did this not happen?
Answer:
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