

A Survey of Micah

An Overview

There are t_____ p_____ addresses in the book, and each is introduced by the word “h_____” (1:2, 3:1, and 6:1). Each address alternates descriptions of c_____ c_____, announcements of u_____, j_____, and promises of a g_____ f_____. That future includes a return from the B_____ C_____ and a gathering of J_____ and G_____ into the church.

An Outline

I. Introduction (1:1)

II. First Address (1:2 – 2:13)

A. C_____ (1:5, 2:1-2 and 6-11)

B. J_____ (1:2-4, 6-16 and 2:3-5)

C. G_____ F_____ (2:12-13)

III. Second Address

A. C_____ (3:1-3, 5, 8-11)

B. J_____ (3:4, 6-7, 12)

C. G_____ F_____ (4:1-5:15)

NOTE – The contrast here is between the corruption that is present with wicked rulers and the righteousness that reigns when the Messiah comes.

IV. Third Address (6:1-7:20)

A. C_____ (6:1-2, 7:1-6)

B. J_____ (6:13-16)

C. G_____ F_____ (7:7-20)

NOTE – This section begins with God bringing a legal claim against Israel and ends with a hymn of praise for God’s pardoning grace in spite of Israel’s guilt of that crime.

An Important Hermeneutical Concept

Identifying the s_____ in some prophetic t_____ is not easy, especially when the prophet switches speakers without n_____. Micah 7 is an example of this. Note the p_____ speakers below.

- ✓ 7:1-7 M_____
- ✓ 7:8-10 P_____ of I_____ (or a representative)
- ✓ 7:11-13 G_____
- ✓ 7:14-20 P_____ of I_____

Micah and Matthew

- ✓ Micah 5:2-4 and Matthew 2:1-6
- ✓ Micah 6:6-8 and Matthew 23:23
- ✓ Micah 7:5-7 and Matthew 10:34-39