

*Major  
Principles  
from the*

*Minor  
Prophets*



Isaiah

Jeremiah

Lamentations

Ezekiel

Daniel

**MAJOR**  
prophets

Total MAJOR word count: **99,853**

Hosea

Joel

Amos

Obadiah

Jonah

Micah

Nahum

Habakkuk

Zephaniah

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi

**minor**  
prophets

Total minor  
word count:  
**21,837**

**The prophets are rooted within the context of the national history, geo-political climate, and religious environment of the time because the prophets are God's response to that environment.**

**We cannot understand the prophets without understanding this context.**

**“Surely the Lord Jehovah will do nothing, except he reveal His secret unto His servants the prophets.”**

**(Amos 3:7)**



**Hosea  
Joel  
Amos  
Obadiah  
Jonah  
Micah  
Nahum  
Habakkuk  
Zephaniah  
Haggai  
Zechariah  
Malachi**

Hosea

Joel

Amos

Obadiah

Jonah

Micah

Nahum

Habakkuk

Zephaniah

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi

## **ISRAEL**

Hosea

Amos

## **JUDAH**

Joel

Micah

Habakkuk

Zephaniah

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi

## **OTHER NATIONS**

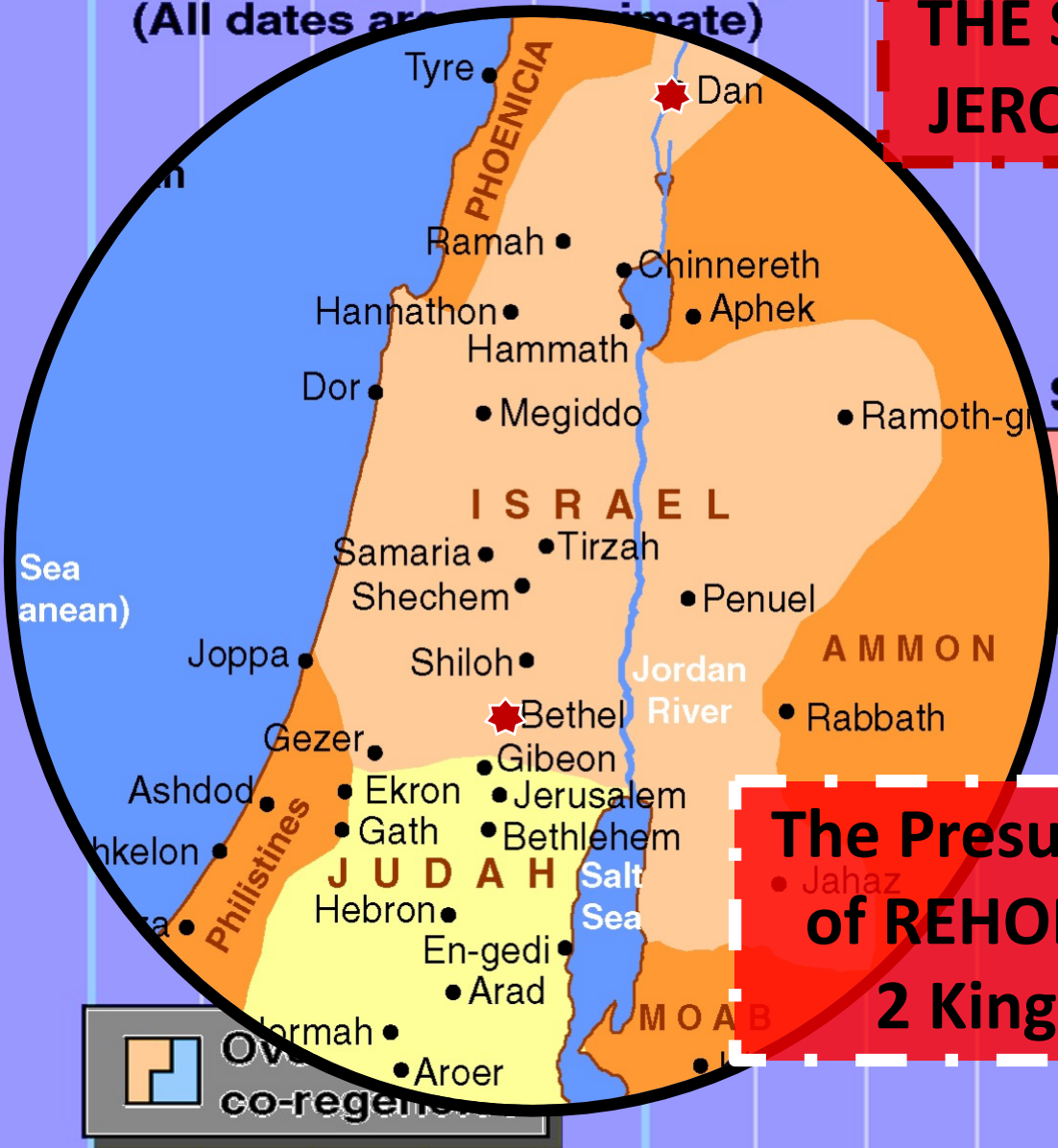
Obadiah

Jonah

Nahum

# Chronology of the Kings

(All dates are approximate)



## THE SINS OF JEROBOAM



## Divided Kingdom



## The Presumption of REHOBOAM

### 2 Kings 12



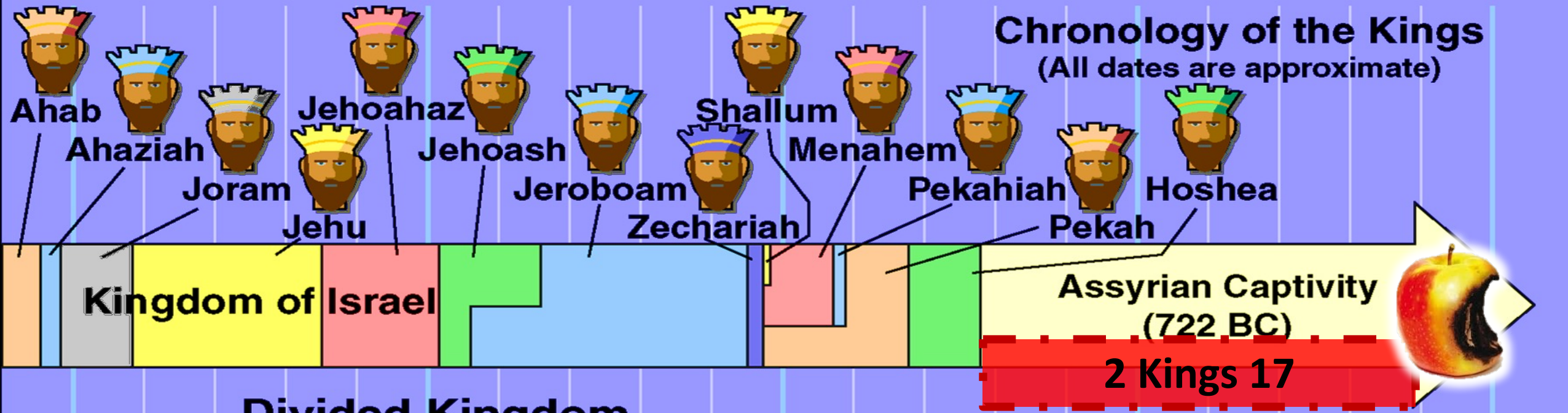
The background of the image is a dramatic, low-key landscape. In the foreground on the right, a portion of a classical temple column is visible, showing detailed carvings on its capital and fluted shaft. The background consists of dark, silhouetted mountains under a sky with a greenish-yellow, hazy glow, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall mood is solemn and majestic.

For the Lord GOD does  
nothing without revealing  
His secret to His servants  
the prophets.

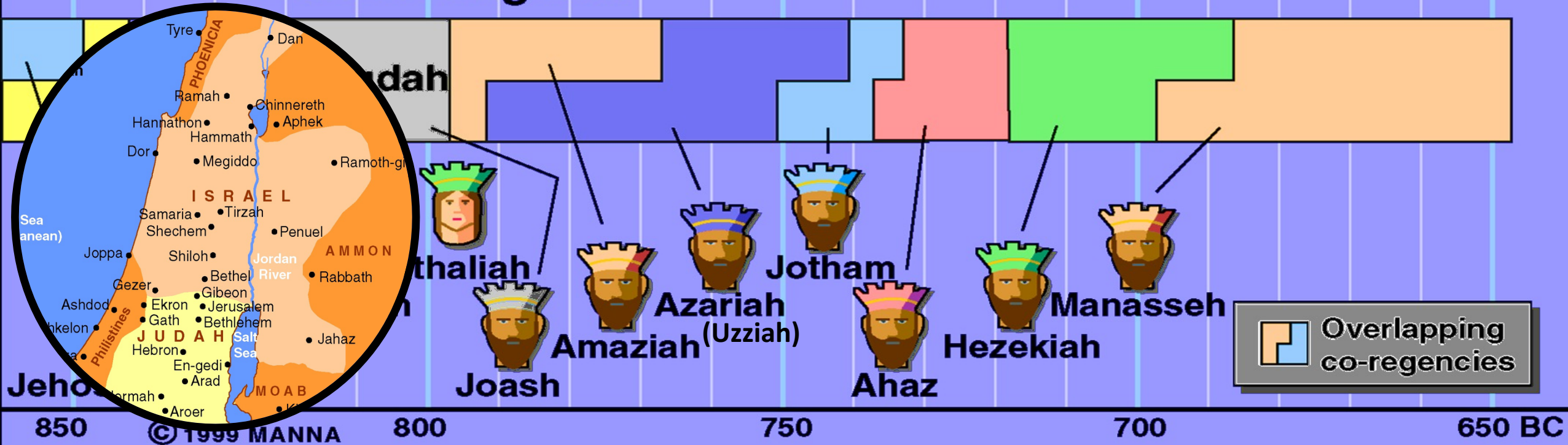
AMOS 3:7

# Chronology of the Kings

(All dates are approximate)



## Divided Kingdom



# Nimrud Tablet

*Nimrud, Neo-Assyrian (728 BC)*

The various military and building accomplishments of the Assyrian king Tiglath-pileser III were recorded on this clay tablet, including a list of rulers who gave tribute during his reign. Among the names listed is “Jehoahaz, the Judahite,” better known as Ahaz, who gave tribute to Tiglath-pileser II in exchange for protection from the Arameans (2 Kings 16:1-9).





# The Black Obelisk

*Nimrud, Neo-Assyrian (825 BC)*

The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III includes a record and illustrations of his various achievements as king of Assyria, including the tribute he received from Jehu, King of Israel. Instead of joining Damascus in the fight against the Assyrian forces, Jehu chose instead to bow down to Shalmaneser III. Hazael of Damascus, displeased with Jehu's actions, sought to destroy the kingdom of Israel (2 Kgs 8:7-15; 10:32-33).

# The Black Obelisk: Servants Bring Tribute

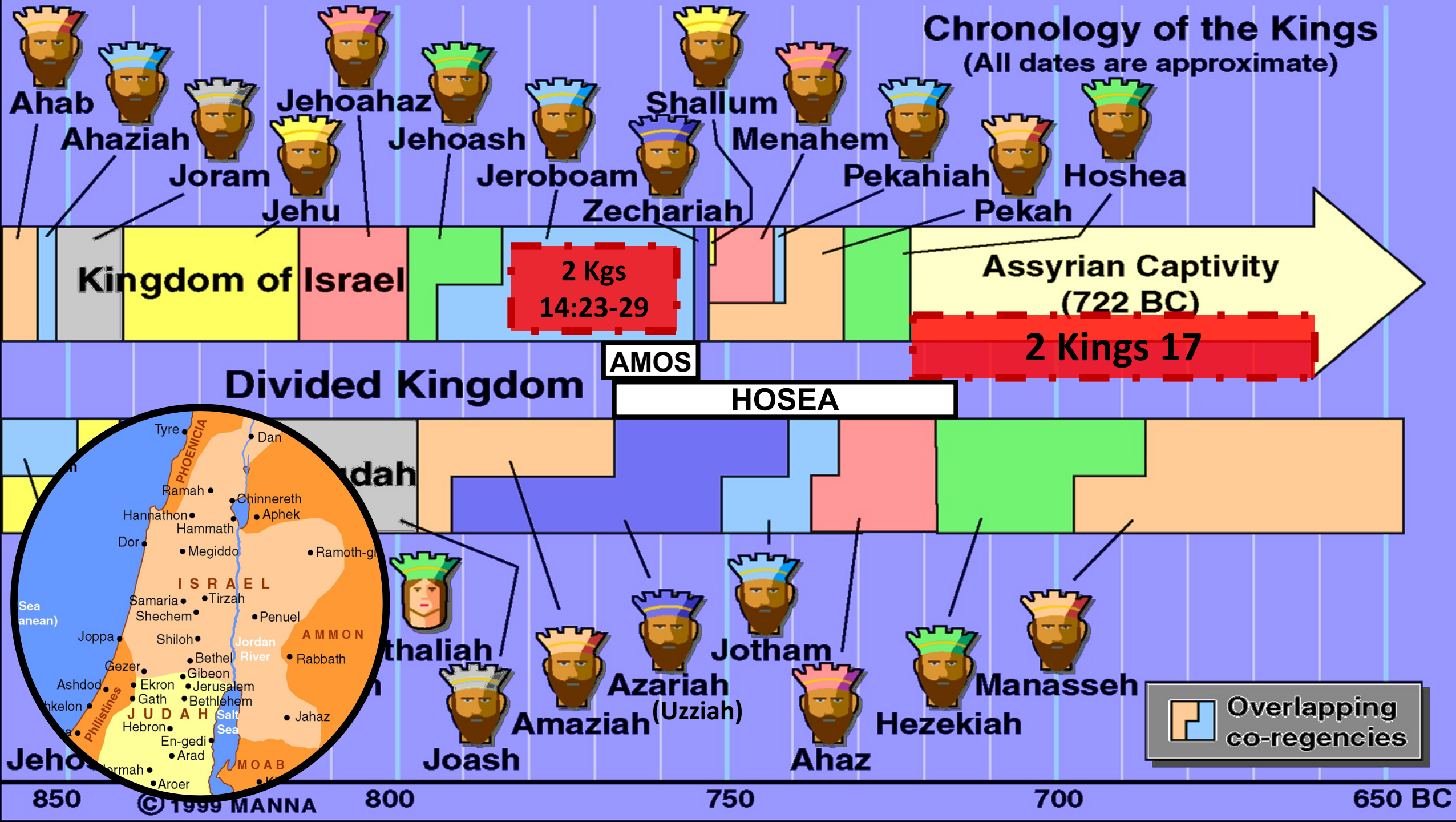
*Nimrud, Neo-Assyrian (825 BC)*

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# Chronology of the Kings

(All dates are approximate)



# Jeroboam, King of Israel, Son of Jehoash (יֵרֹבָעָם, *yarov'am*)

Also known as Jeroboam II. Grandson of Jehu and son of Joash. The 14th king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel. Reigned 41 years, ca. 786–746 bc. **Successful politically and militarily**—he extended the boundaries of the northern kingdom (2 Kgs 14:25, 28) but “did evil in the sight of God” (2 Kgs 14:24). Jeroboam’s reign is contained only in 2 Kgs 14:23–29.



SEA

Litani R.

Damascus

Abana R.

Tyre

Dan

Lake Hula

Sea of Galilee

Samaria

Shechem

Bethel

Jericho

Jerusalem

Bethlehem

Hebron

Wadi Elah

Dead Sea

Sodom

The words of Amos who was among the sheepbreeders of Tekoa, which he saw concerning Israel in the days of Jeroboam... (1:1)



Then answered Amos, and said to Amaziah, I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son; but I was a herdsman, and a dresser of sycamore-trees: (7:14)

1. Introduction (1:1–2)
2. Judgment on the Nations (1:3–2:16)
3. Judgment on Israel (3:1–6:14)
4. Visions of Judgment (7:1–9:10)
5. Restoration after Judgment (9:11–15)



# Stela of Ashurnasirpal II

*Nimrud, Neo-Assyrian (865-860 BC)*

Ashurnasirpal II, pictured here with the symbols of his gods, reigned during the time of Asa and Jehoshaphat. Following in the footsteps of his father, Ashurnasirpal II was responsible for the successful expansion of the Assyrian empire after his conquest of Beth-Eden (Amos 1:5).





THE LION ROARED

WHO WILL  
NOT FEAR?

THE LORD GOD HAS SPOKEN  
WHO CAN BUT PROPHECY?

AMOS 3:8