**Introduction:** The minor prophets are called such because they are considerably shorter than the major prophets. Each one of these prophets were delivering the word of the Lord, and thus God has something for each one of us through the prophets.

1. Hosea
2. Written around 700s BC.
3. A prophet to the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
4. God’s covenant love (*HHesed*)- God will remain faithful to the people He has covenanted with.
5. God is the faithful husband who has loved Israel, whereas Israel is the faithless wife who will be loved and redeemed.
6. God wants the heart of His people, not false religious ceremonies.
7. Hosea 11:8-9 is a key passage. God is far more kind and loving and patient than any of us could imagine being. Because of this He will not destroy them.
8. Later in the New Testament, Jesus is depicted as the groom and the church as His bride.
9. Christ loved to point the religious leaders back to Hosea 6:6 to remind them God wanted hearts, not empty worship.
10. Joel
11. Written around the early 800s BC.
12. Main theme: The Day of the Lord.
13. The Day of the Lord is depicted as a terrifying day of doom.
14. Joel 2:28-29 a key passage quoted by Peter in Acts.
15. Romans 10:9 quotes from Joel equating Jesus as the LORD (YHWH)
16. Amos
17. Written in the 700s BC.
18. Sheep raiser (Amos 7:15).
19. Multiple visions. Most significant is the plumb line vision. Israel did not measure up to God’s standards.
20. Amos 5:24 is a key verse.
21. Amos 9:11 is another key verse.
22. Obadiah
23. Written around the 500s BC.
24. Prophecy against Edom.
25. Edom was a territory located southeast of Judah. These were descendants of Esau. Edom was often in conflicts with Judah.
26. God is pronouncing judgment on Edom because of their pride and mistreatment of their relatives, the Israelites. Edom is representative of all nations that oppose God’s people.
27. Obadiah 1:15 is a key verse.
28. Jonah
29. Written around the 700s to the people of Nineveh.
30. Nineveh was a city in Assyria. This is a nation of wicked people who have repeatedly wronged the Israelites.
31. Jonah 4:2 is a key verse to understand Jonah’s hesitancy to preach to the Ninevites.
32. Matthew 12:40 helps us see Christ in Jonah.
33. Micah
34. Written in the 700s BC and prophesied to both Israel and Judah.
35. Filled with Messianic prophecies similar to Isaiah who probably began his ministry just before him.
36. Many theological contrasts in Micah.
37. Micah 6:8 is a key verse.
38. Micah 5:2-6 a key passage that tells us not only where Christ would be born, but details of who He is in nature.
39. Nahum
40. Written in the 600s BC and is written, just like Jonah was, as a pronouncement of judgment on Nineveh.
41. Nahum 1:15 is quoted by Paul in Romans 10.
42. Habakkuk
43. Written in the 600s BC.
44. Foretells Judah’s punishment as well as pronounces judgment on the Chaldeans.
45. Dialogue between Habakkuk and God,
46. Multiple prophecies: (1) the expansion of the Babylonian empire, (2) That Babylon would attack Judah and destroy Jerusalem. (3) The fall of Babylon. (4) and the new heavens and the new earth.
47. Habakkuk 3:17-19- One of the most comforting passages in the Bible for God’s people.
48. Habakkuk 2:4 is one of the most commonly quoted verses in the New Testament. The just shall live by faith!
49. Zephaniah
50. Written around the 600s BC
51. Ultimately, the message of Zephaniah is to warn Judah of the consequences of their sin and the certainty of their doom.
52. Zephaniah is the most predictive book of the bible in that 89% of the book is predictive.
53. A day of judgment for the wicked, but mercy for the remnant.
54. Zephaniah 9:9 clearly prophesies the triumphal entry.
55. Haggai
56. Written in the 500s BC
57. Written to encourage the people of Jerusalem who had returned from the Babylonian Exile to rebuild the temple.
58. Haggai 2:7-9 is a key passage as it foretells that Christ would fill the temple with His glory.
59. Zechariah
60. Written around 500s BC.
61. Loaded with Messianic prophecies.
62. Zech 9:9-Christ at the triumphal entry.
63. Zech 14:4- Christ’s second coming at the Mount of Olives.
64. Zech 12:10- Looking on Him whom they have pierced.
65. Zech 3- Yeshua the High Priest. Clothed in Righteousness.
66. Malachi
67. Written 400 BC
68. Last book of the Old Testament.
69. Focuses much on how Judah has not given God the glory and honor he deserves.
70. The mere form of religion does not save.
71. The coming of the messenger.
72. Malachi 3:1 a key verse.

**Bible Study Discussion Questions:**

* + - 1. How does Romans 15:4 emphasize the relevance of the Old Testament for Christians? Do you struggle with understanding the Old Testament? What might need to be done as a group to clearly unpack the Old Testament together?
      2. In Hosea 11:8-9, God displays incredible patience and mercy towards Israel despite their faithlessness. How does this passage reflect God's character and His enduring love for His people?
      3. Hosea frequently uses imagery of marital unfaithfulness to depict Israel's relationship with God. How does this analogy help us understand God's expectations for His covenant people?
      4. Joel prophesies about the Day of the Lord, a theme echoed throughout the Bible. How does Joel's description of this event compare with other biblical depictions, and what implications does it hold for believers today?
      5. Romans 10:9 quotes Joel to equate Jesus with Yahweh. How does this quotation enhance our understanding of Jesus' divinity and role in salvation history? What other biblical examples can you give where Jesus is clearly truly God?
      6. Micah 6:8 outlines God's requirements for His people: to act justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with Him. How do these principles guide our Christian living today?
      7. Micah 5:2-6 prophesies the birth of a ruler in Bethlehem. How does this passage anticipate the coming of Jesus Christ and His role as the Messiah?
      8. Nahum's prophecy against Nineveh echoes Jonah's earlier warning. How does Nahum's depiction of God's judgment reinforce the consequences of unrepentant sin?
      9. Romans 10 quotes Nahum 1:15, linking it to the proclamation of the gospel. How does this verse demonstrate the continuity between the Old and New Testaments in God's redemptive plan?
      10. Habakkuk 2:4 is quoted multiple times in the New Testament. How does this verse encapsulate the principle of living by faith, and what implications does it have for believers today? What does it mean that salvation is by faith? What does Paul mean in Romans 1:17?