

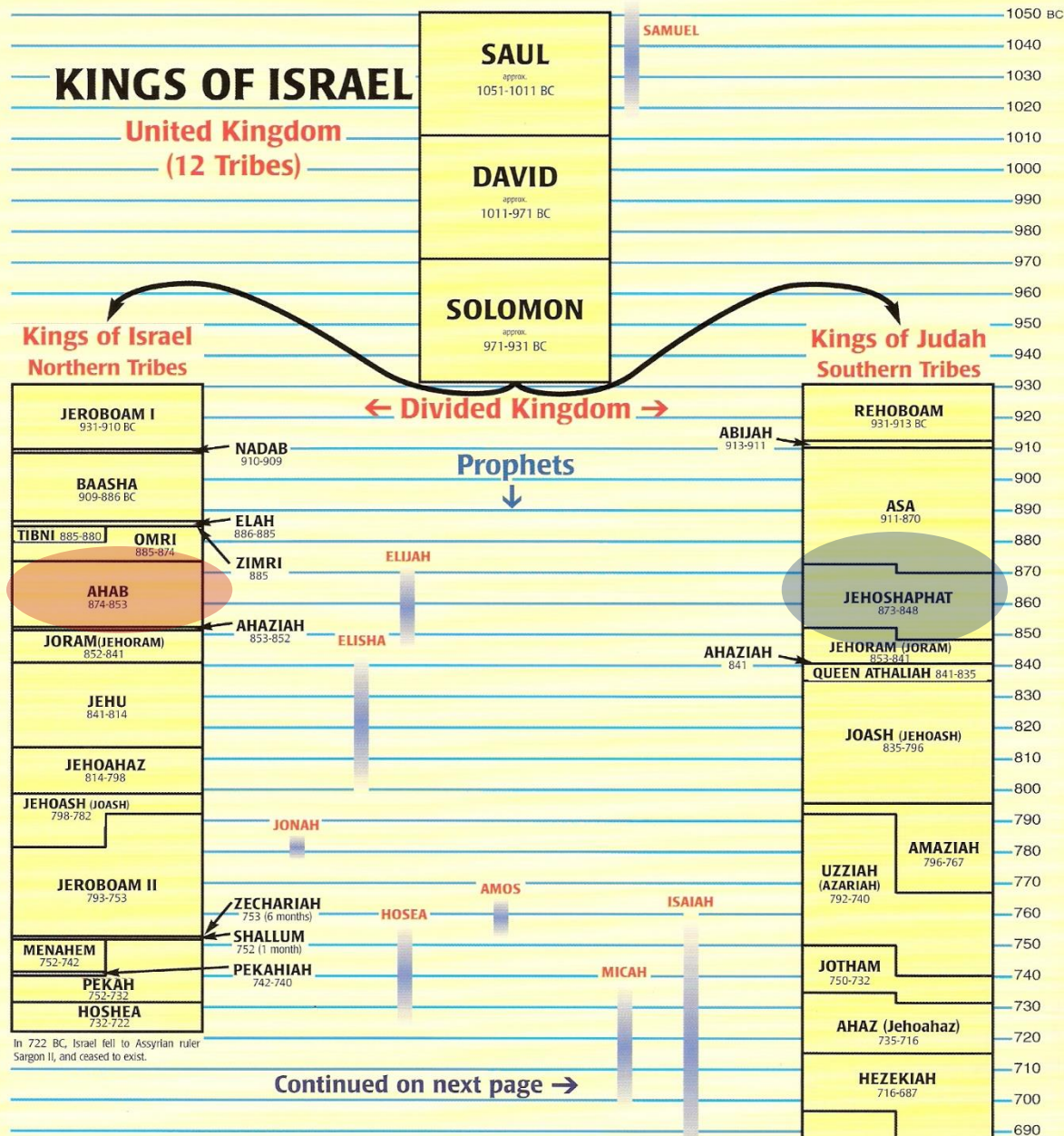
# Major Truth From the Minor Prophets

Temple Baptist Church  
November 14, 2021  
Part 77

# Zechariah

|           |  |               |                    |                     |  |                                     |
|-----------|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| FOCUS     | EIGHT VISIONS  |               |                    | FOUR MESSAGES       | TWO BURDENS                                    |                                     |
| REFERENCE | 1:1 ————— 1:7 ————— 6:9 ————— 7:1 ————— 9:1 ————— 12:1 ————— 14:21 |               |                    |                     |  |                                     |
| DIVISION  | CALL TO REPENTANCE   | EIGHT VISIONS | CROWNING OF JOSHUA | QUESTION OF FASTING | FIRST BURDEN: REJECTION OF THE MESSIAH         | SECOND BURDEN: REIGN OF THE MESSIAH |
| TOPIC     | PICTURES   |               |                    | PROBLEM             | PREDICTION                                     |                                     |
|           | ISRAEL'S FORTUNE   |               |                    | ISRAEL'S FASTINGS   | ISRAEL'S FUTURE                                |                                     |
| LOCATION  | JERUSALEM  |               |                    |                     |  |                                     |
| TIME      | WHILE BUILDING THE TEMPLE<br>(520-518 B.C.)                        |               |                    |                     | AFTER BUILDING THE TEMPLE<br>(c. 480-470 B.C.) |                                     |

# King & Prophets



## The Relationship

**HOSHEA**  
732-722

In 722 BC, Israel fell to Assyrian ruler Sargon II, and ceased to exist.

**NAHUM**

**JEREMIAH**

**ZEPHANIAH**

**DANIEL**

**EZEKIEL**

**HABAKKUK**

**OBADIAH?**

**AMON**  
643-641

**JEHOAHAZ (Shallum)**  
609

**JEHOIACHIN (Jeconiah or Coniah)**  
598-597

Temple Destroyed

70 Years

Temple Rebuilt

**THE EXILE:** Judah fell to King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. Many of the inhabitants were deported to Babylon. In 539 BC, Babylon fell to the Medes and Persians. In 538 BC, King Cyrus of Persia issued a proclamation allowing the Jewish people to return to Palestine. Some Jews stayed in Babylon, but those who returned went back in several groups over many years. The Temple was rebuilt in 516 BC, 70 years after its destruction.

**AHAZ (Jehoahaz)**  
735-716

**HEZEKIAH**  
716-687

**MANASSEH**  
697-643

**JOSIAH**  
641-609

**JEHOIAKIM (Eliakim)**  
609-598

**ZEDEKIAH (Mattaniah)**  
597-586

**Governor Sheshbazzar**  
536? - ?

**Governor Zerubbabel (Zorobabel)**  
Dates unknown

**Governor Ezra** 457-?

**Governor Nehemiah** 444-432

**HAGGAI**

**ZECHARIAH**

**MALACHI?**

**JOEL?**

## Legend

**JOSIAH**  
641-609  
Name of king and years of reign.

**AMOS**  
Name of prophet and approximate dates of influence.

**Governor Nehemiah**  
Leaders of the Jewish people after they returned from the Exile in Babylonia.

**?**  
Dates Unknown

Dates of the kings adapted from Edward R. Thiele's *Chronology of the Hebrew Kings*. Used by permission of Zondervan.

Dates of the prophets from Alfred J. Hoerth's *Archaeology and the Old Testament*. Used by permission of Baker Book House.

Special thanks to Alfred J. Hoerth, Director of Archaeology, Emeritus, Wheaton College.

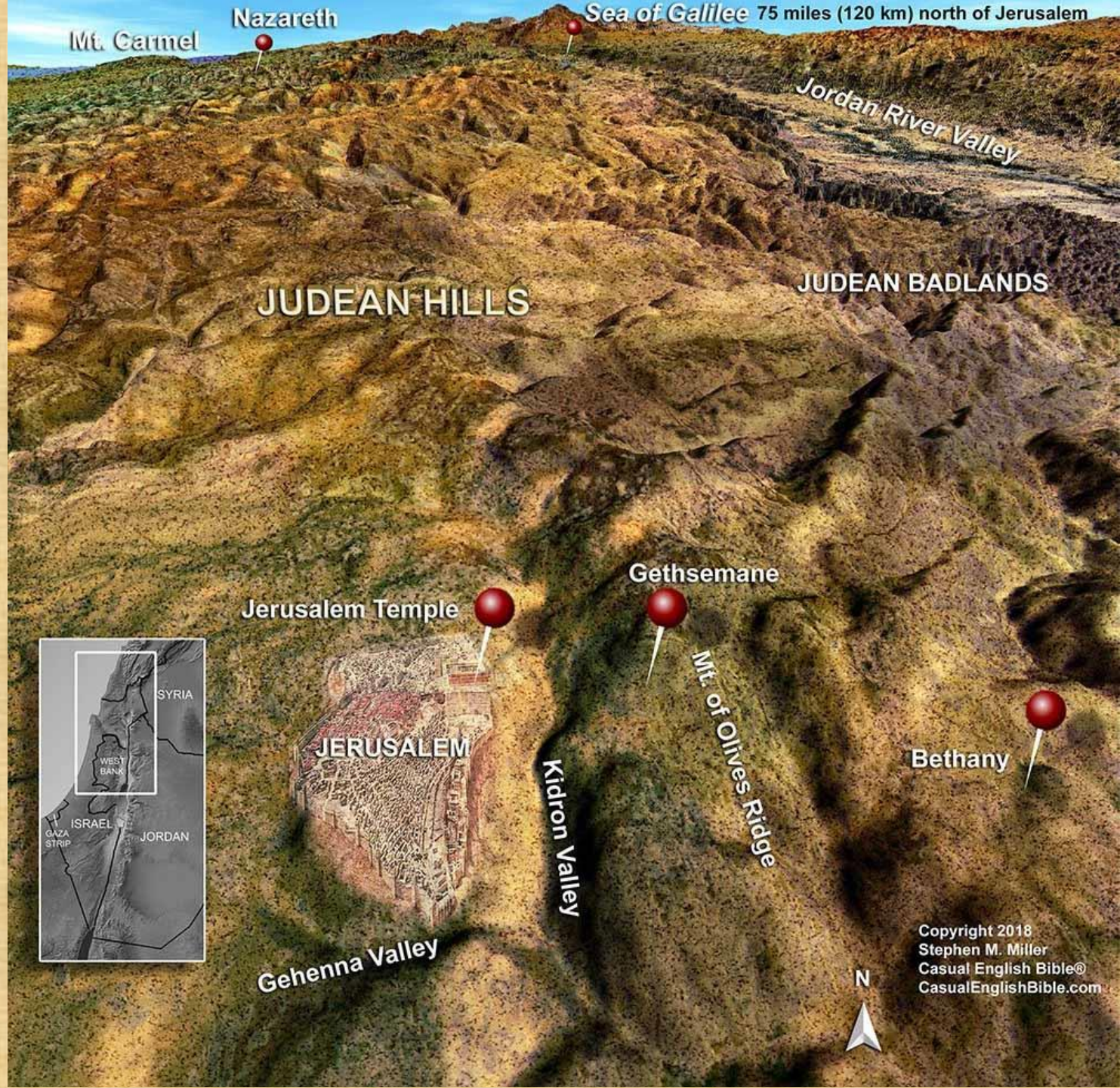
# The Relationship

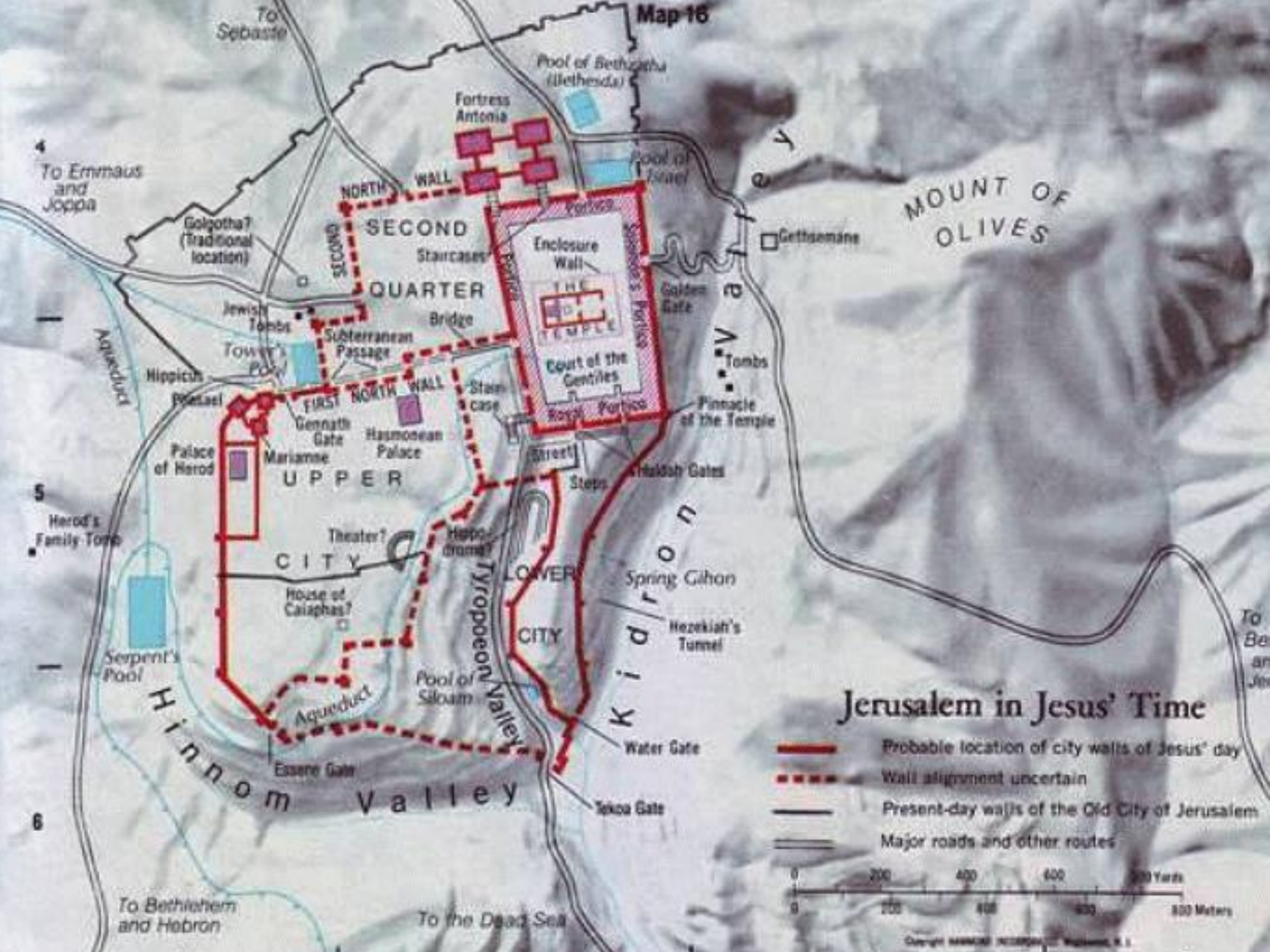


# Refining Silver and Gold



# Azal or Azul



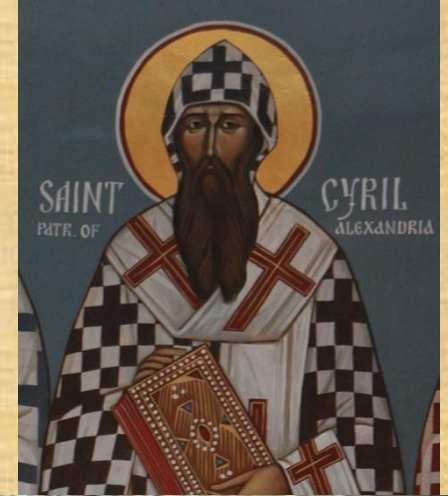


# Jerusalem in Jesus' Time

- Probable location of city walls of Jesus' day
- Wall alignment uncertain
- Present-day walls of the Old City of Jerusalem
- Major roads and other routes



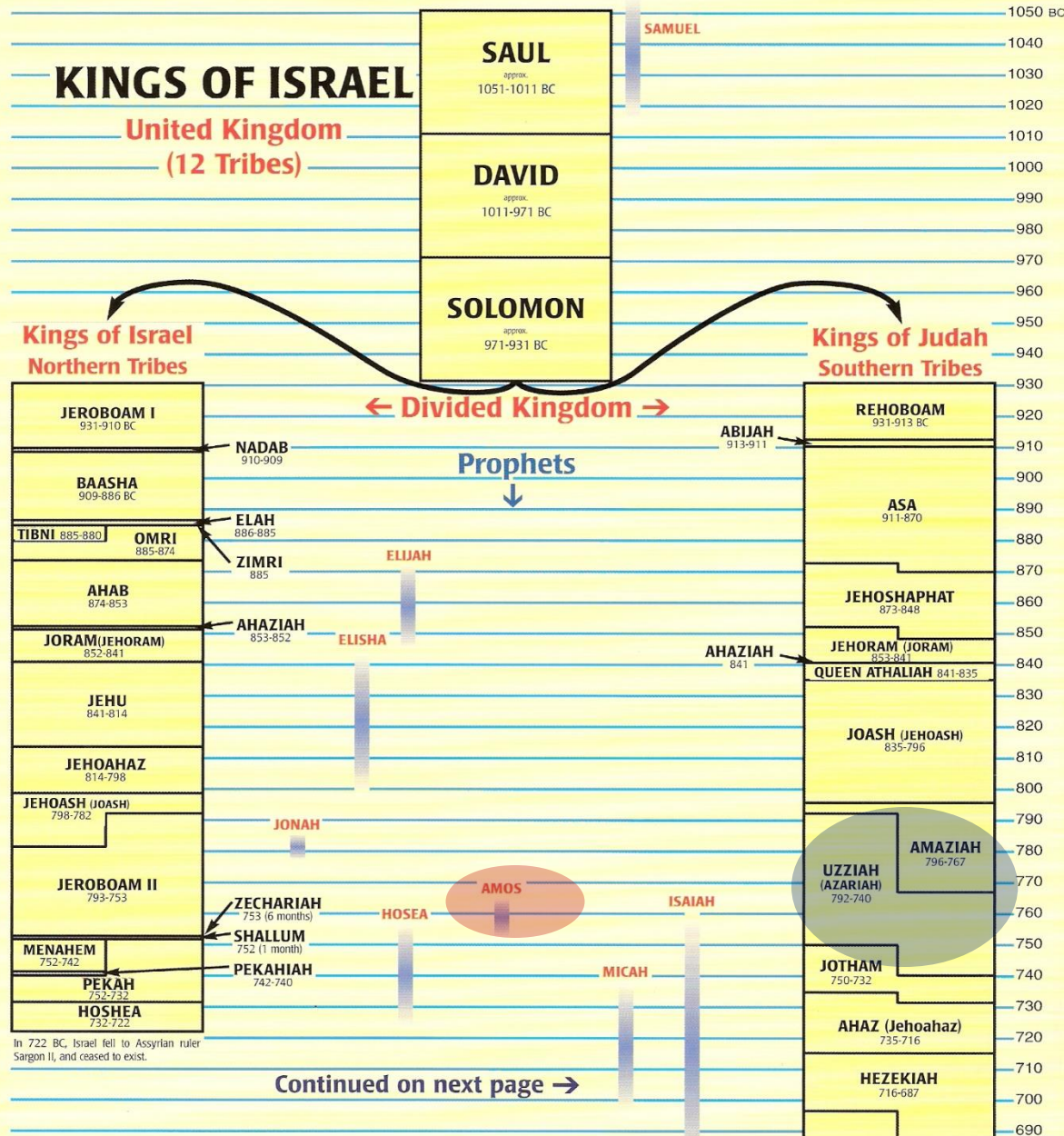
# Mount of Olives – Azal?



# Mount of Olives



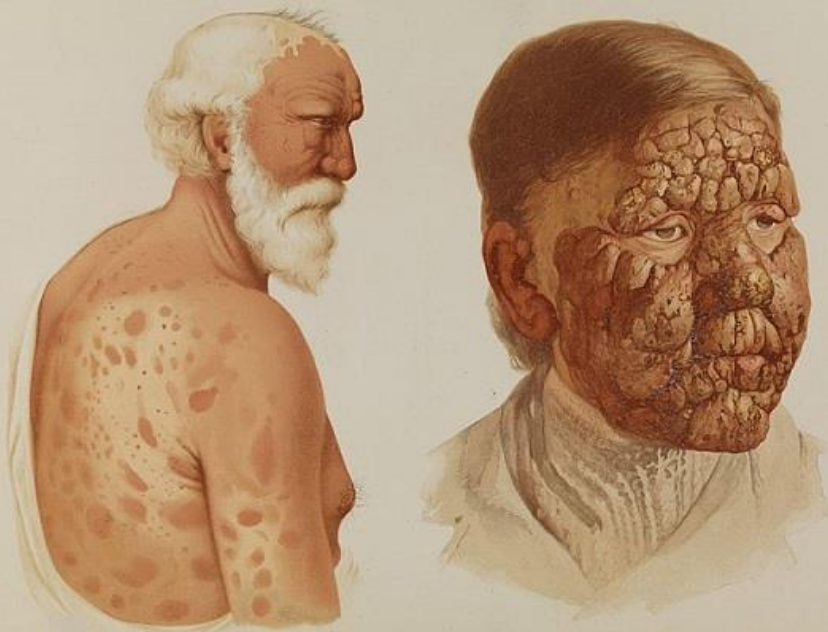
# King & Prophets



## The Relationship



Rembrandts King Uzziah



Leprosy





**King Uzziah**



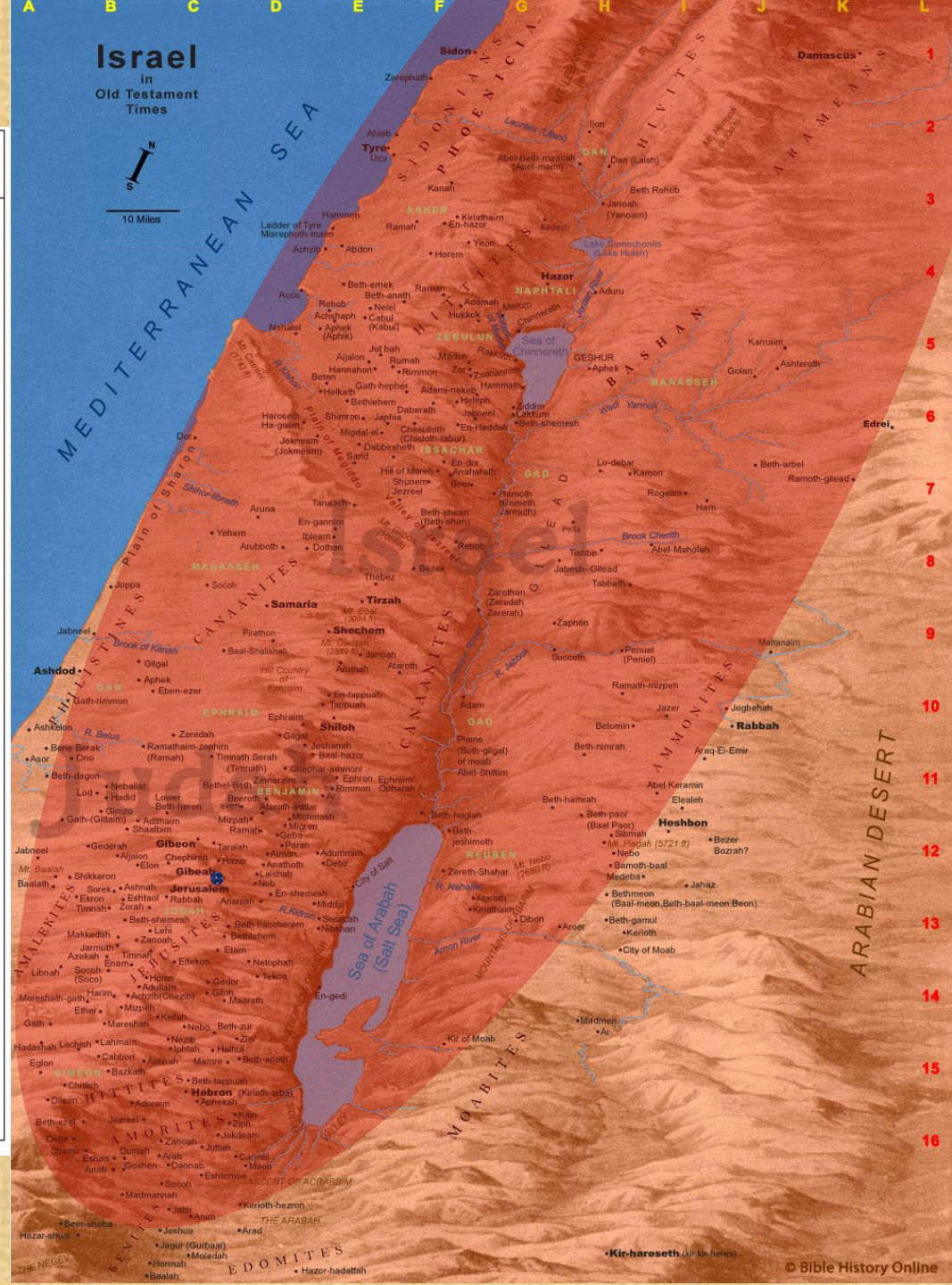
**Leprosy**





| EMS-98 Intensity | Felt        | Impact   | Magnitude (Approximate Value) | Building Damage (Masonry)   |
|------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| I                | Not felt    | Not felt   | 2                             |   |
| II-III           | Weak        | Felt indoors by a few people. People at rest feel a swaying or light trembling.  | 3                             |   |
| IV               | Light       | Felt indoors by many people, outdoors by very few. A few people are awakened. Windows, doors and dishes rattle.  | 4                             |    |
| V                | Moderate    | Felt indoors by most, outdoors by few. Many sleeping people wake up. A few are frightened. Buildings tremble throughout. Hanging objects swing considerably. Small objects are shifted. Doors and windows swing open or shut.  | 5                             |    |
| VI               | Strong      | Many people are frightened and run outdoors. Some objects fall. Many houses suffer slight non-structural damage like hair-line cracks and falling of small pieces of plaster.  | 6                             |    |
| VII              | Very strong | Most people are frightened and run outdoors. Furniture is shifted and objects fall from shelves in large numbers. Many well-built ordinary buildings suffer moderate damage: small cracks in walls, fall of plaster, parts of chimneys fall down; older buildings may show large cracks in walls and failure of in-fill walls. | 7                             |  |
| VIII             | Severe      | Many people find it difficult to stand. Many houses have large cracks in walls. A few well built ordinary buildings show serious failure of walls, while weak older structures may collapse.   |                               |   |
| IX               | Violent     | General panic. Many weak constructions collapse. Even well built ordinary buildings show very heavy damage: serious failure of walls and partial structural failure.   |                               |   |
| X+               | Extreme     | Most ordinary well built buildings collapse, even some with good earthquake resistant design are destroyed.  |                               |   |

© Swiss Seismological Service



## OT:6931 - Former

**qadmowniy** (kad-mo-nee'); or **qadmoniy** (kad-mo-nee'); from OT:6930; (of time) anterior or (of place) oriental:

**KJV** - ancient, they that went before, **east**, (thing of) old.

## OT:314 - Hinder

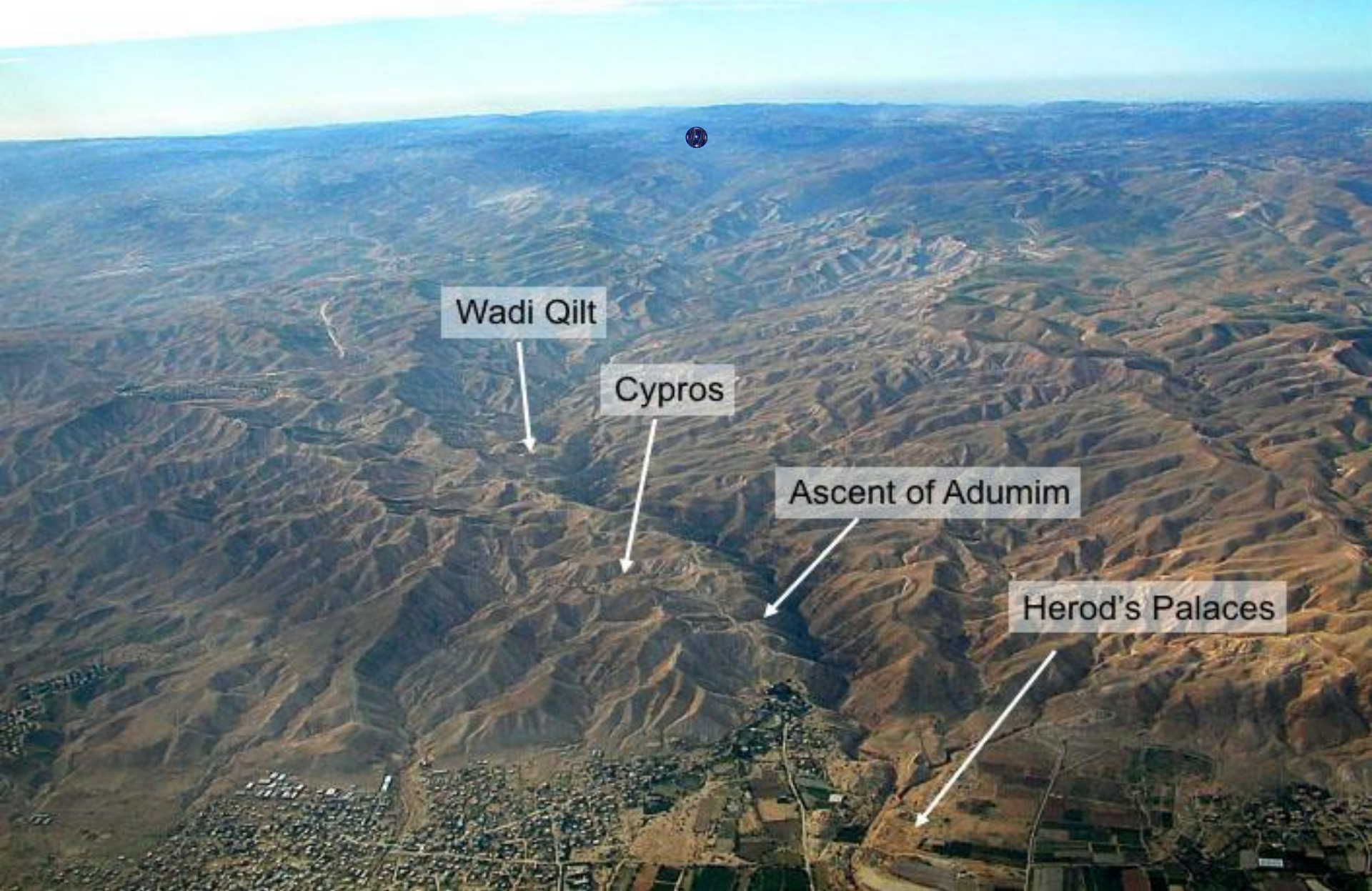
**acharown** (akh-ar-one'); or (shortened) 'acharon (akh-ar-one'); from OT:309; hinder; generally, late or last; **specifically (as facing the east) western**:

**KJV** - after (-ward), to come, following, **hind** (-er, -ermost, -most), last, latter, rereward, ut (ter) most.

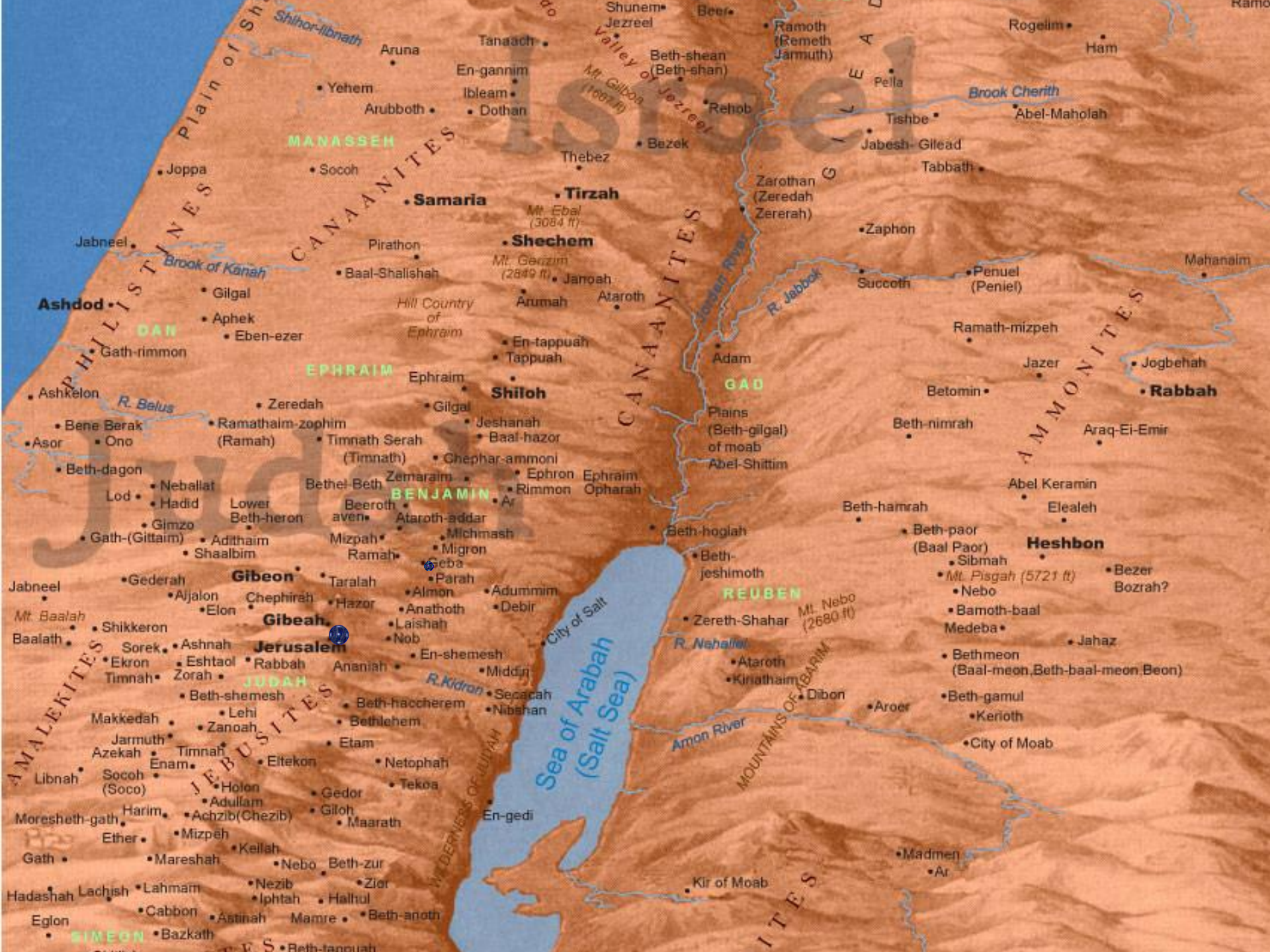
# Former and Hinder Sea

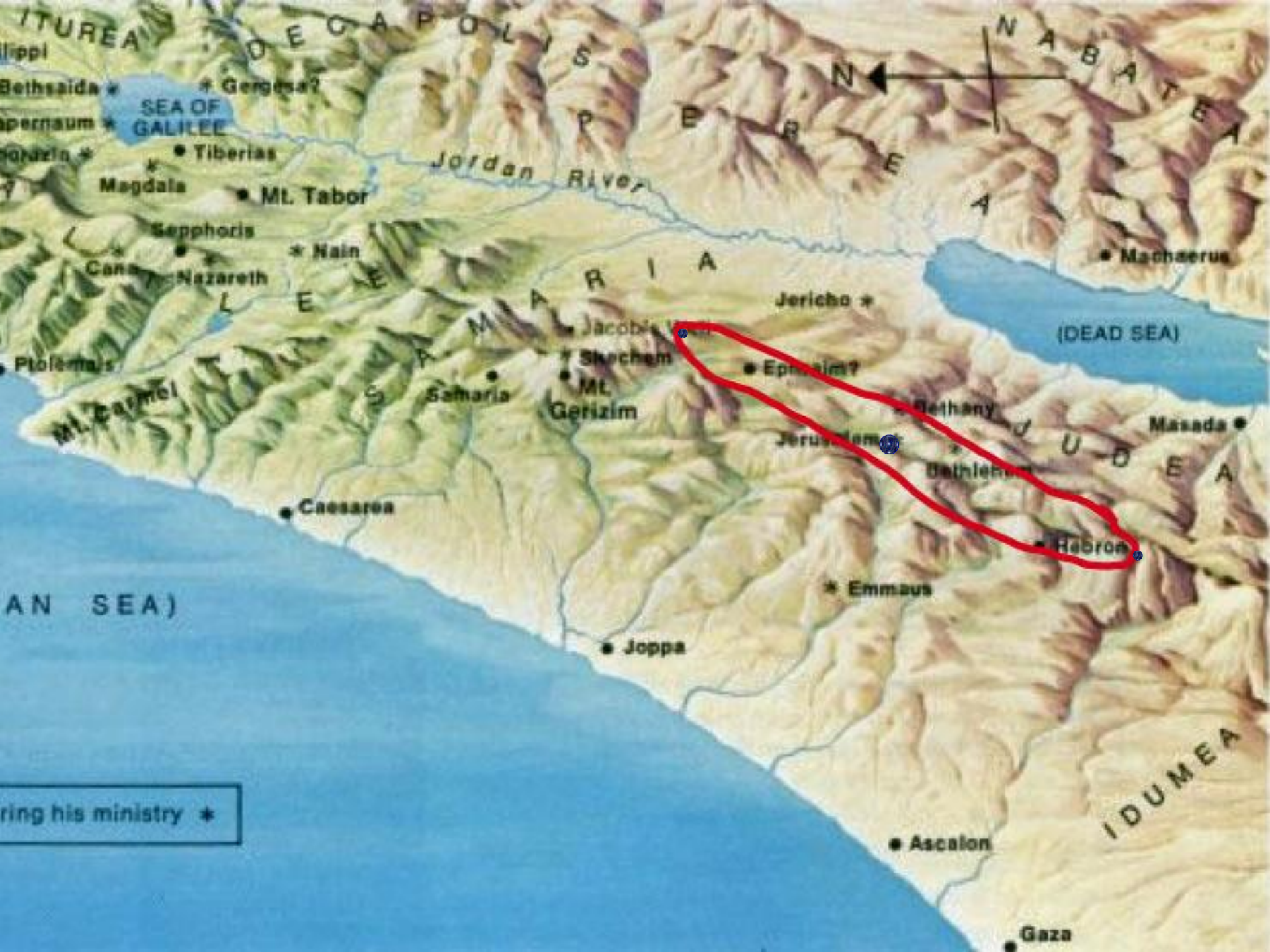


**Former and Hinder Sea**



**Former and Hinder Sea**





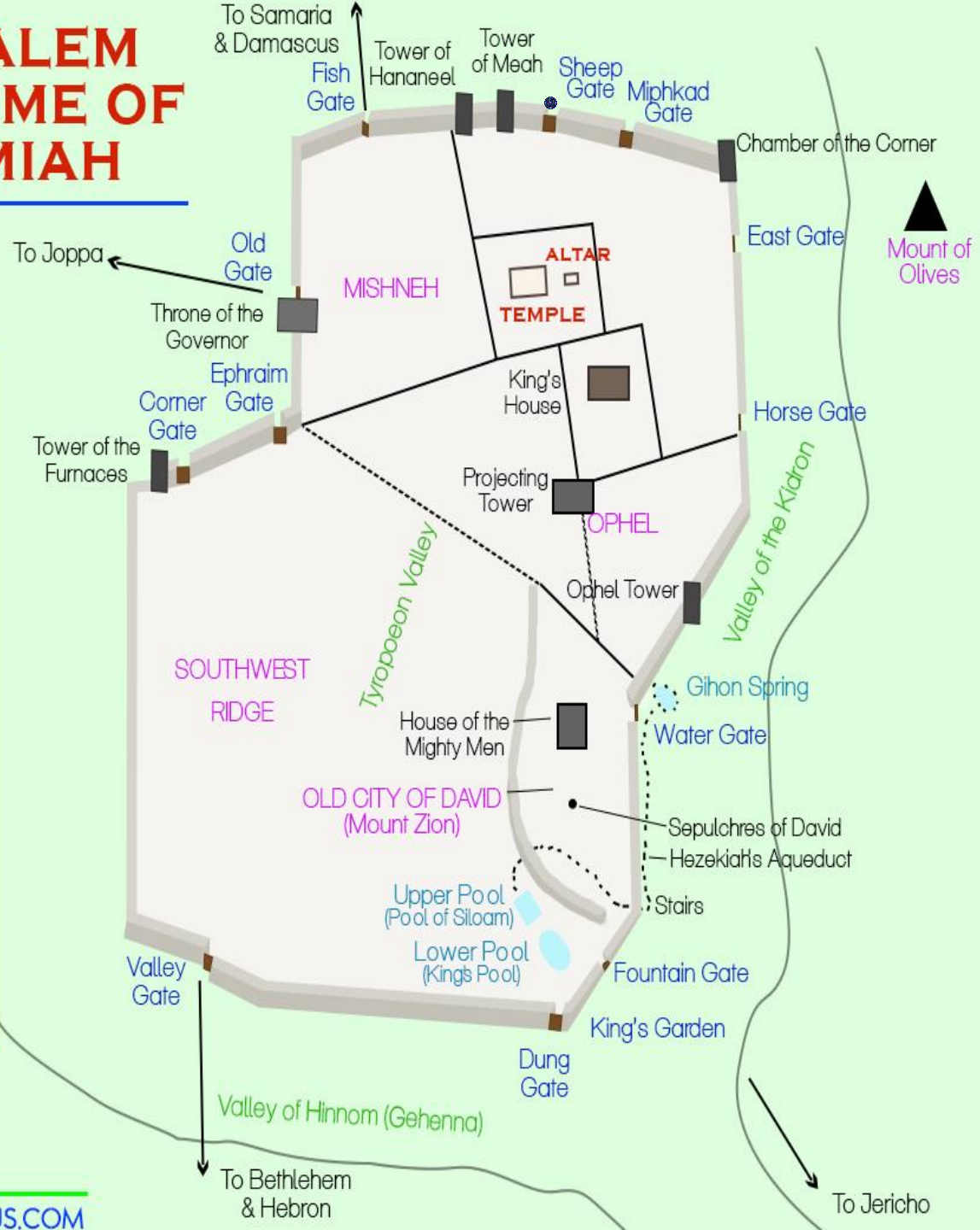
ring his ministry \*

# JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF NEHEMIAH

C. 445 B.C.

## BOOK OF NEHEMIAH

Nehemiah was  
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Judah under  
Artaxerxes I  
of Persia.  
He rebuilt  
Jerusalem  
during the  
Second Temple  
period

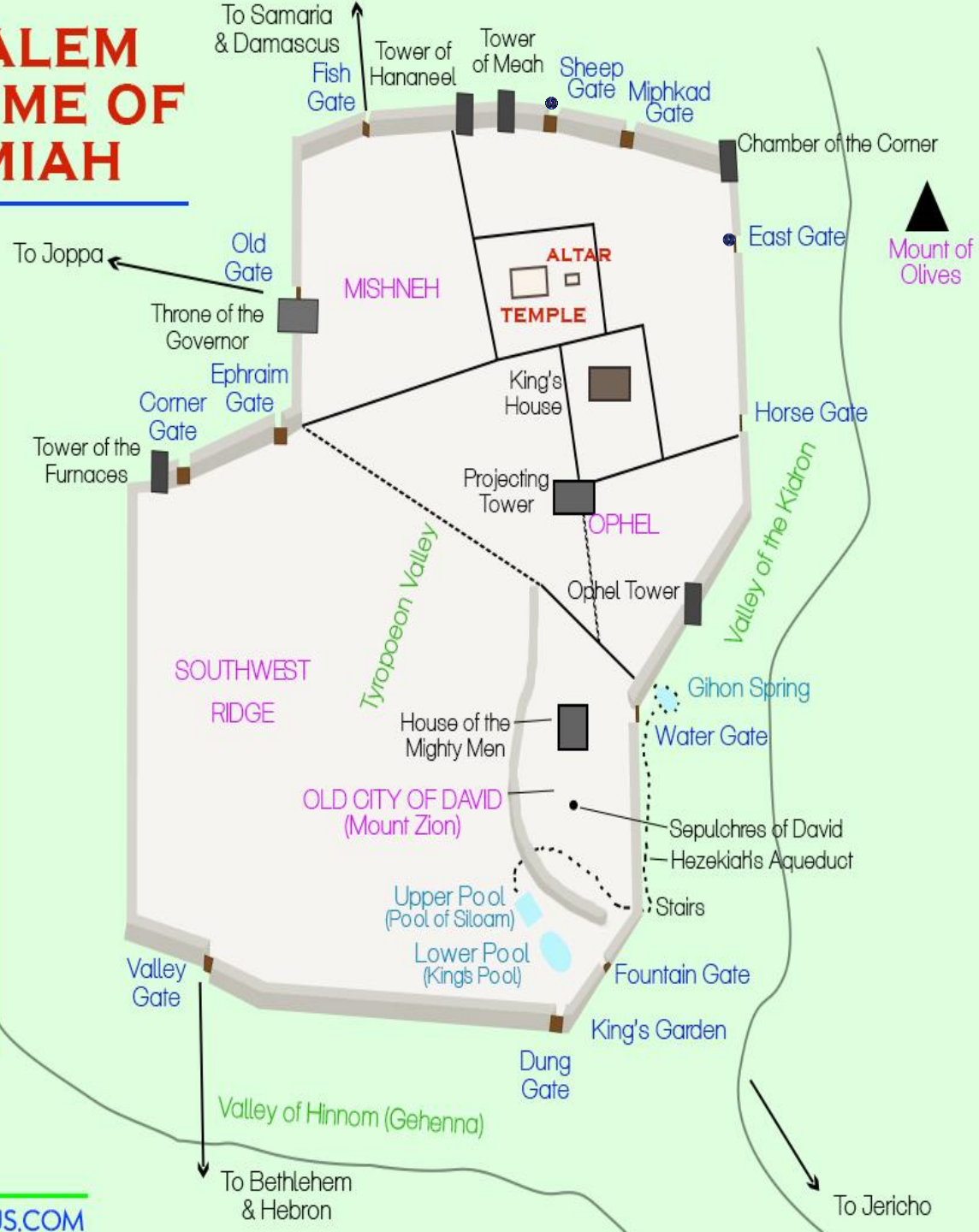


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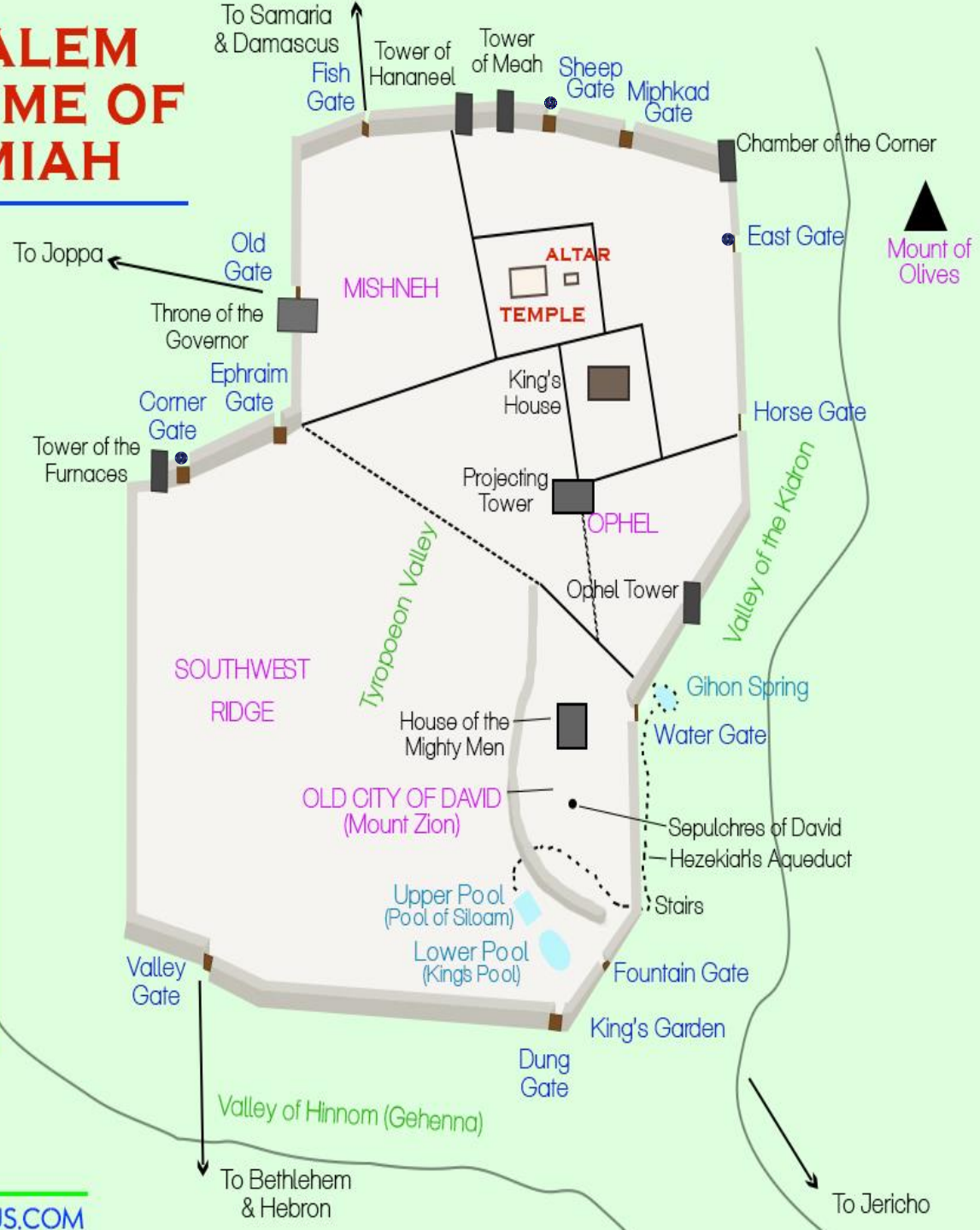


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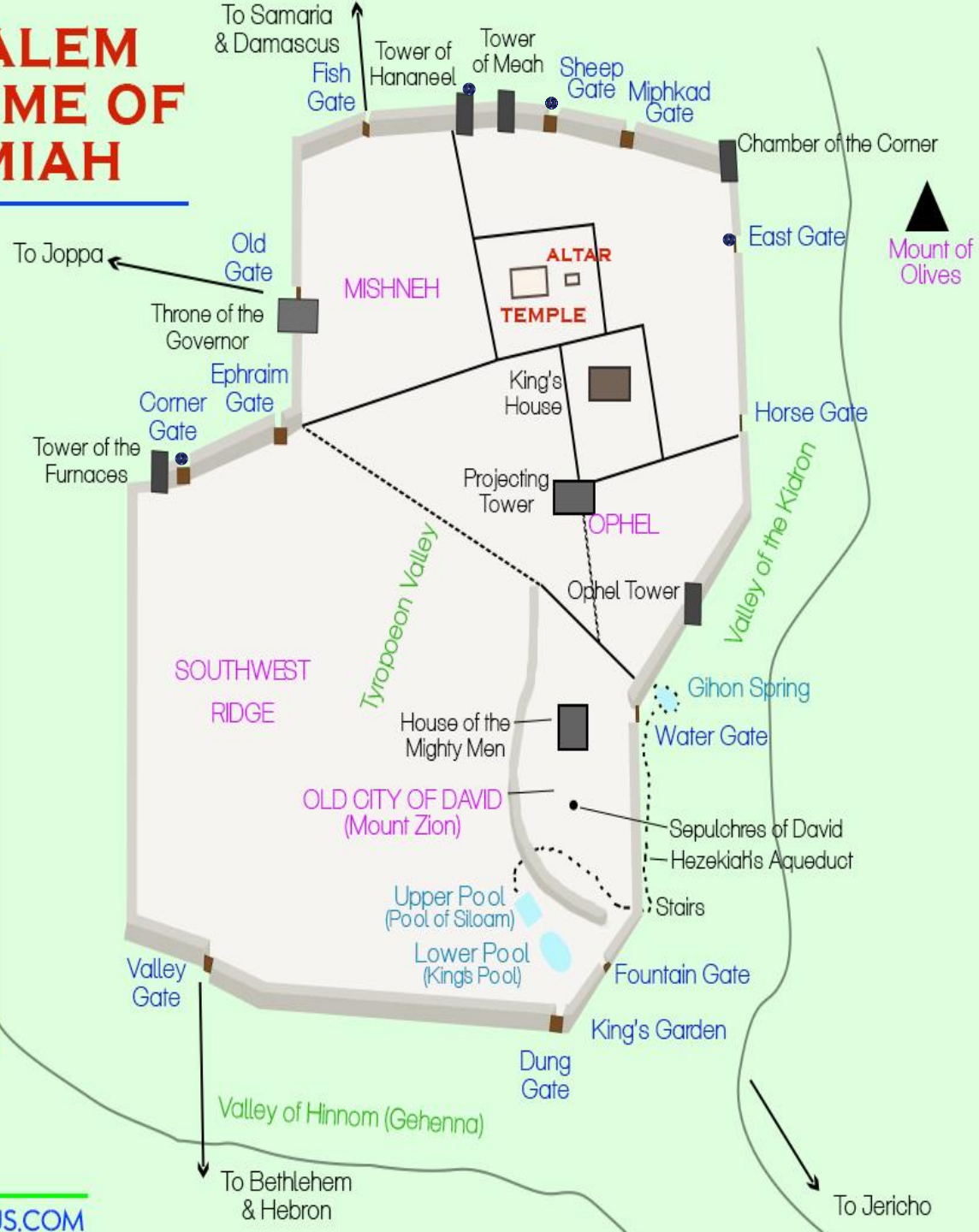


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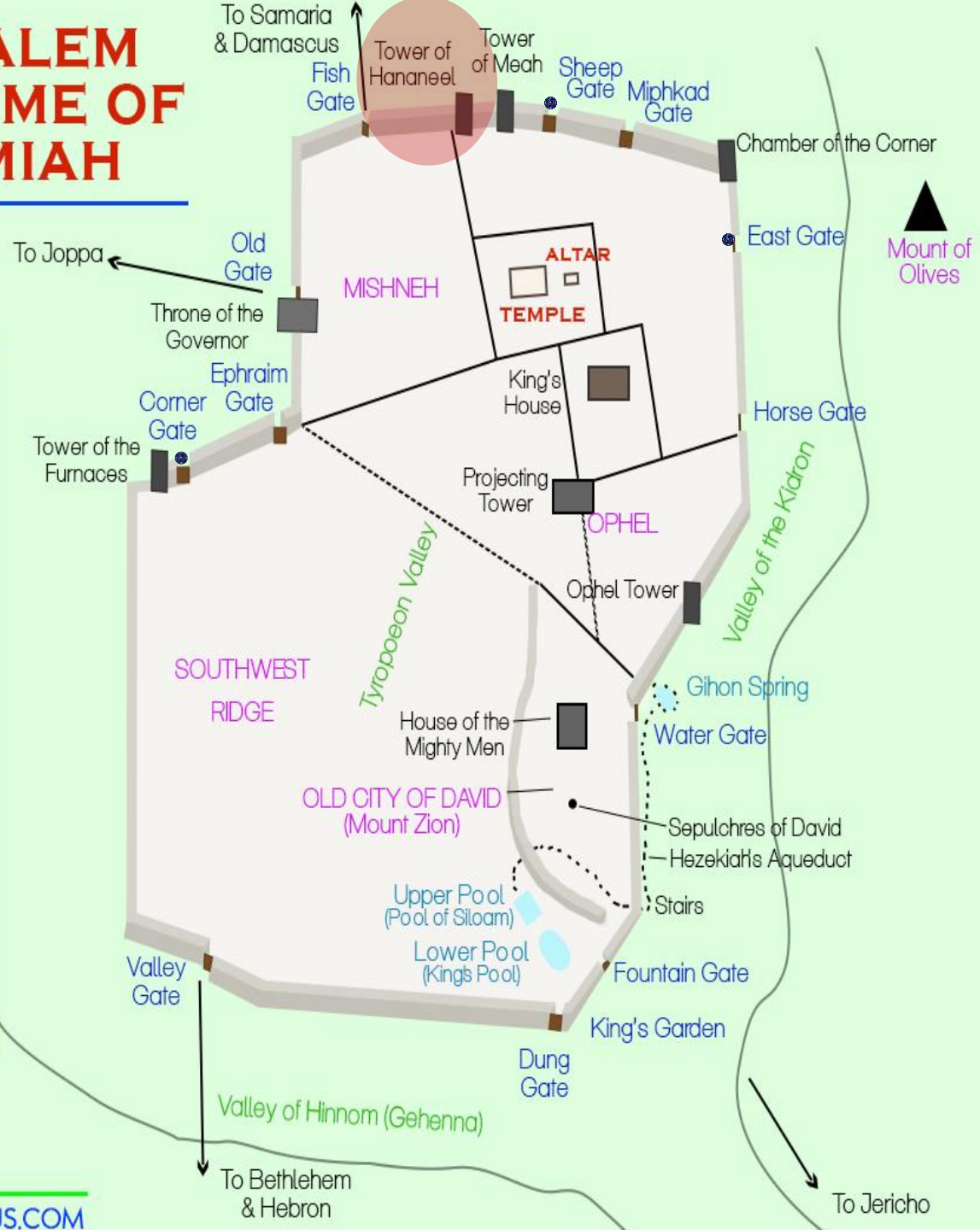


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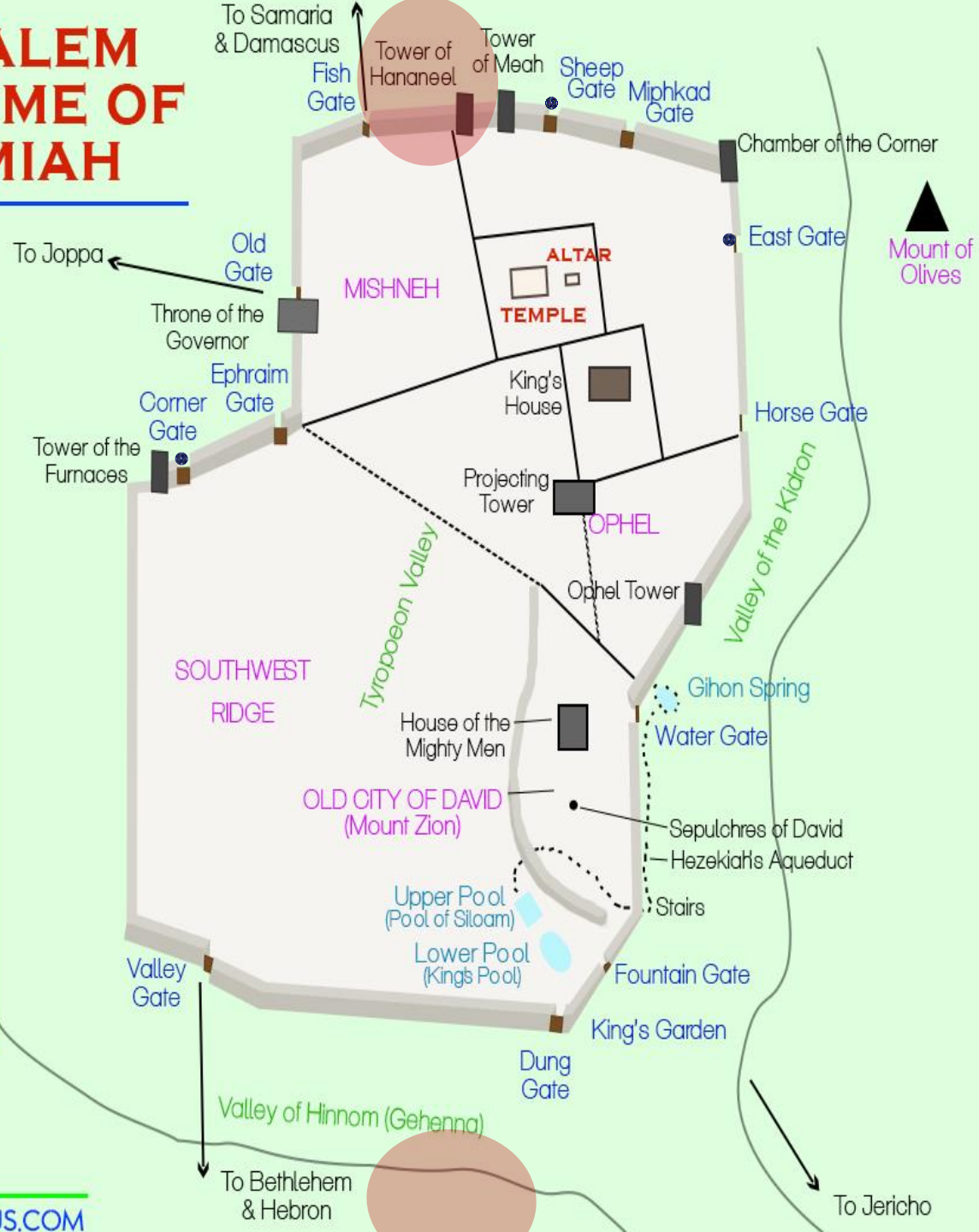


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An ancient winepress was a rock-hewn open-air system. Grapes were pressed by being trodden underfoot in a treading floor. The juice would pour through a channel into a vat, where it would ferment. It would then be collected in jars.

The yeast from the skin of the grapes would begin fermenting the grape juice at the time of pressing.

Wine jars were often stoppered with unfired clay (or sometimes olive oil would be floated on top).

Treading floor

Grapes

Plug rock

Vat

Channel

Vat

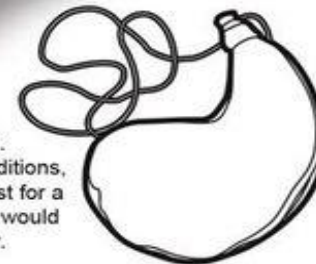
Jars

Pressed thorns or other plant fibers were used to filter the grape juice.

The fermentation would take a few days, bubbling vigorously, especially during the first day. When the bubbling stopped, the juice—now wine—was ready to be taken out.

The chalk/limestone bedrock in Israel makes excellent winepresses—it cuts easily and holds liquid well.

Wine skins were also used. Under proper conditions, stored wine could last for a year. If left exposed, it would soon turn to vinegar.



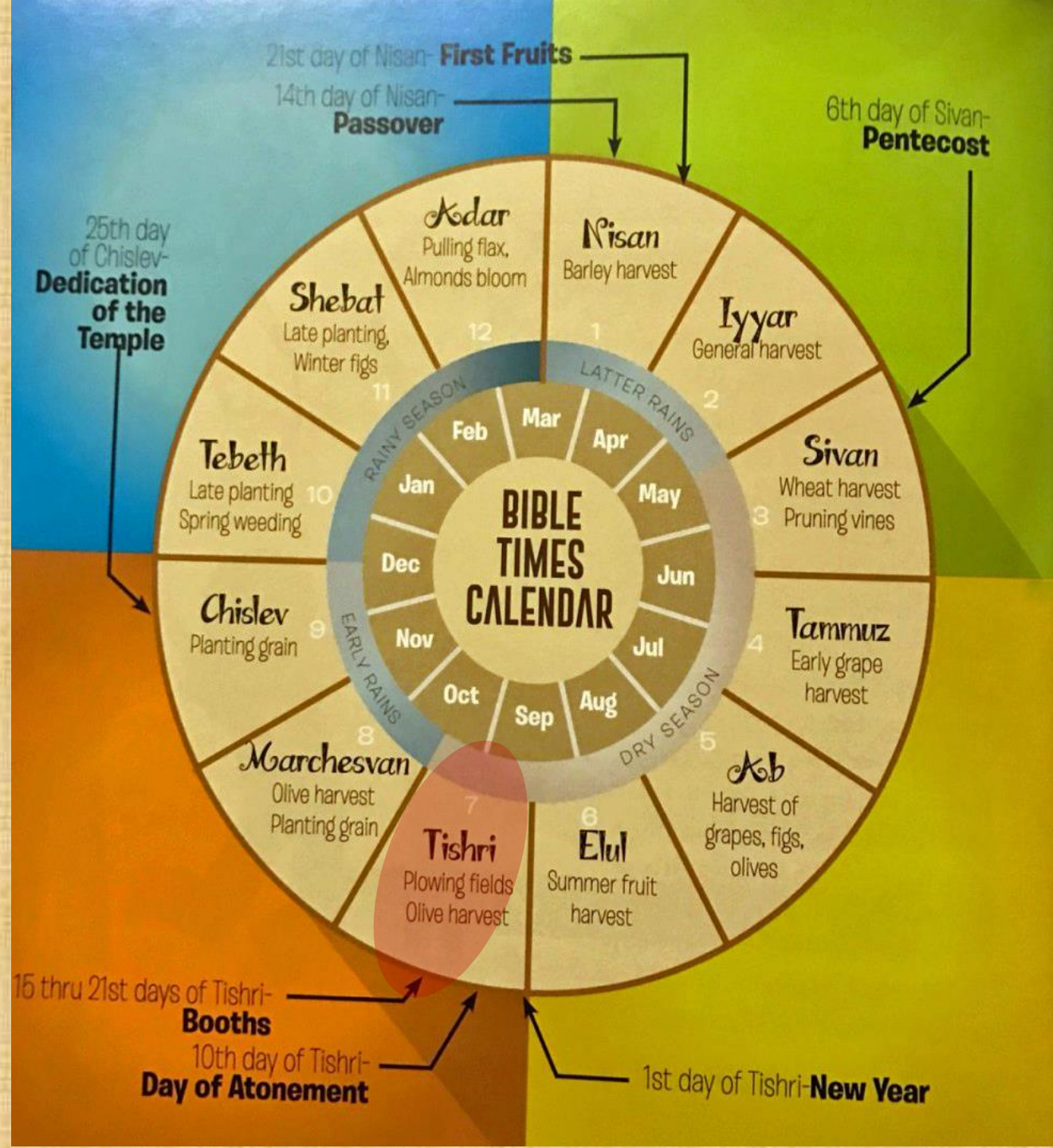
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# Royal Winepresses



# The Plague

# Feast of Tabernacles Or Booths (Sukkot)





# The Feast of Tabernacles



# **Feast of Tabernacles Four Species**



The symbolism is as follows:

- The ***lulav-date palm*** has taste but no smell, symbolizing those who study Torah but do not possess good deeds.
- The ***hadass-myrtle*** has a good smell but no taste, symbolizing those who possess good deeds but do not study Torah.
- The ***aravah-willow*** has neither taste nor smell, symbolizing those who lack both Torah and good deeds.
- The ***etrog-citron*** has both a good taste and a good smell, symbolizing those who have both Torah and good deeds.

## **Feast of Tabernacles - Four Species**

**HOLINESS UNTO  
THE LORD**

~Next Week~  
Malachi 1 & 2