

Micah

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The book of Micah is perhaps best remembered because of the prophecies about the birthplace of Christ (5:2-Matt. 2:6) and of the beginning place of the new kingdom (4:1-2-Acts 2). However, his message was one mainly for his own day as indicated by his name. "Who is like unto Jehovah?" (cf. 7:18) The message of the book is directed against various evils: moral corruption (2:1-2: 3:1-2); idolatry (1:7; 5:12-15; 6:16); form-only religion (6:6-8); false prophets (3:5-7); and covetous priests (3:11).

Two passages from Micah are quoted in the New Testament: (5:2) Matt. 2:5-6; John 7:42; and (7:6) Matt. 10:35-36; Lk. 12:53. Micah is quoted once in the Old Testament (3:12) Jer. 26:18.

From book = **Minor Prophets** by Robert Harkrider (pg.59)

Micah contains three sections or cycles which follow the heading (1:1):

FIRST CYCLE	sin/judgment (1:2-2:11)	salvation/hope (2:12-13)
SECOND CYCLE	sin/judgment (3:1-12)	salvation/hope (4:1-5:15)
THIRD CYCLE	sin/judgment (6:1-7:6)	salvation/hope (7:7-20)

Minor Prophets I Hosea- Micah (pg. 773) by Chris Reeves

2. The Date: from about 735 B.C. to 700 B.C.

Micah began prophesying before the destruction of Samaria (1:5) and continued into the reign of Hezekiah (Jer.26:18-19). He was a younger contemporary of Isaiah, as Hosea had been of Amos. Though contemporary with Isaiah, he appears to have begun prophesying a few years later (cf. Isa. 1:1 Mic. 1:1).

A Commentary On The Minor Prophets by Homer Hailey (pg.187)

These were trying days, constantly overshadowed by the threat of invasion and foreign rule. Had it not been for the rule of the good King Hezekiah and the diligent and fearless preaching of Isaiah and Micah, it is probable that Judah would have gone the way of Israel. However, by the providence of God enough spiritual "salt" was found to save the land and the people from ruthless destruction by Assyria.

A Commentary On The Minor Prophets by Homer Hailey (pg.188)

c. Religious. Great religious reforms were initiated by Hezekiah (II Chron. 29-31).

***** Micah seems not to have been very deeply impressed with these reforms. Religion had become a matter of form with the people: ceremonial observances were thought to meet all religious requirements. The reform was not from the deep recesses of the heart. There was widespread misapprehension that as long as the external acts of worship were scrupulously performed the people were entitled to the divine favor and protection. True, things were not as bad as in Israel, for Judah endured another 135 years after the fall of Samaria; but the religious fervor was too superficial to bring permanent results.

A Commentary On The Minor Prophets by Homer Hailey (pg.189)

Outline

1. God's Word Witnesses against All People ([1:1-2](#)).
2. God Judges His People for Their Sins ([1:3-3:12](#)).
 - A. God judges religious infidelity ([1:3-16](#)).
 - B. God judges economic injustice ([2:1-5](#)).
 - C. God judges false preaching ([2:6-11](#)).
 - D. God's judgment looks to the remnant's restoration ([2:12-13](#)).
 - E. God judges unjust leaders ([3:1-4](#)).
 - F. God judges those who preach peace and prosperity for sinners ([3:5-7](#)).
 - G. God judges through His Spirit-filled messenger ([3:8](#)).
 - H. God judges corrupt, greedy officials ([3:9-12](#)).
3. God Promises a Day of International Peace and Worship ([4:1-5:15](#)).
 - A. God plans for His people to teach His way to the nations ([4:1-5](#)).
 - B. God plans to redeem and rule His weakened remnant ([4:6-11](#)).
 - C. God plans to show the world His universal rule ([4:12-13](#)).
 - D. God plans to raise up a Shepherd from Bethlehem to bring peace and victory to His beleaguered flock ([5:1-9](#)).
 - E. God plans to destroy weapons and idolatry from His people ([5:10-15](#)).
4. God Has a Case against His People ([6:1-7:6](#)).
 - A. God has done His part, redeeming His people ([6:1-5](#)).
 - B. God's expectations are clear: justice, mercy, piety ([6:6-8](#)).
 - C. God's people have not met His expectations ([6:9-12](#)).
 - D. God's punishment is sure for a corrupt people ([6:13-7:6](#)).
5. God in Righteousness, Love, and Faithfulness Will Forgive and Renew His People ([7:7-20](#)).
 - A. God's people can trust Him for salvation ([7:7](#)).
 - B. God's repentant people can expect better days ahead ([7:8-14](#)).
 - C. God's enemies face shameful judgment ([7:15-17](#)).
 - D. The incomparable God of patience, mercy, compassion, and faithfulness will forgive and renew His people ([7:18-20](#)). *Scott Langston*

Holman Illustrated Bible Dictionary.

Questions

1. Micah was the younger contemporary of which other prophet?
2. Chris Reeves describes the book of Micah as having three cycles. How does he break down his cycles?

Questions

3. List the lesson or lessons to be learned from [1:1-9](#).

4. What led Micah to say, *“For this is an evil time”*? ([Chap. 2](#))

5. List the verses in **chapter two** that give future hope?

6. Where does it state, *“You who hate good and love evil”* ([chap. 3](#))
 - a. List a similar passage found in Isaiah chapter 5.

 - b. Give some present day examples of this same problem.

7. What would the Lord do to the prophets who made His people stray? ([3:5-7](#))

8. List the verse where Micah describes himself by stating, *“But truly I am full of power by the Spirit of the Lord, And of justice and might, to declare to Jacob his transgression and to Israel his sin.”* ([chap. 3](#))

9. What charges does Micah bring forth after he states, *“Now hear this”* (N.I.V. & N.A.S. “[Hear this](#)”) and what would be the outcome? ([Chap. 3](#))

10. How do we come to the conclusion that the “latter days” (N.A. S. & N.I.V. “last days”) is speaking of the Messianic promise? ([Chap. 4](#)) Also see **Isaiah 2:2-4, Daniel 2:44, Daniel 7:13-14, Luke 24:44-47, Acts 1:8, Acts 2:29-36 & Hebrews 12:28-29.**

