

Introduction To Micah (with questions)

1. Micah's name means "who is like God." Abbreviated form of Micaiah (though not the prophet of 1 Kings 22:8).
2. From "Moresheth" (Gath, see v. 14) — about 30 miles SW of Jerusalem
3. Prophesied during the reigns of Judean kings: Jotham, Ahaz & Hezekiah (overlapping Israel's kings: Pekah and Hoshea, 2 Kgs. 16-17, approx. 750-700 BC)
4. Contemporary with Hosea, Amos and Isaiah.
5. Prophesied against both Israel and Judah (1:9, 13) and addressed their capitol cities (1:1, 5)
6. Warned of the "Assyrian" coming into "our" land (5:5), proving that the judgments of the cities of Judah were those carried out by Assyria (up into the 6th year of Hezekiah).
Though Samaria did not fall until 721 BC, In 734-732 BC Tiglath-Pileser III conquered most of Israel's territory (2 Kings 15:29). Damascus fell to Assyria in 732 BC.
7. Though his warnings against "Jerusalem" would have been those relating to Babylon's invasion much later (see Jeremiah 26:18-19).
8. Great similarities between some of Micah's prophecies and Isaiah's: Micah 2:11 with Isa. 28:7; Micah 3:5-7 with Isaiah 29:9-12; Micah 4:1-5 with Isaiah 2:2-5; Micah 5:2 with Isaiah 7:14 (K & D)
9. Micah condemns immorality, idolatry, injustice, rebellion and religious ritualism.
10. Like Hosea, Isaiah and Amos, Micah combines stern warnings of judgment against national Israel and Judah with promises of God's future blessings through Christ.

Questions

1. Why study the book of Micah in connection with the books of Hosea and Amos?

2. Against whom did Micah prophesy?
3. What nation was God using in Micah's day as a punisher-nation?
4. Where was Micah from?
5. What other prophets of God prophesied at about Micah's time?
6. Some of Micah's writings are very similar to those of _____.
7. What earlier prophet with a name very similar to Micah's also prophesied in difficult times?