

The

WHOLE

Story

STUDY GUIDE WEEK 48

Nov. 26

OBADIAH - JONAH

1. What is the primary message of Obadiah to the nation of Edom?

2. In the book of Jonah, what is Jonah's reaction when God first calls him to go to Nineveh?

3. How do the people of Nineveh respond to Jonah's message?

Discussion: Reflect on the themes of divine judgement and mercy in both Obadiah and Jonah, especially focusing on the universality of God's concern for all nations and the power of repentance.



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Nov. 27

MICAH 1-3

1. How does Micah portray God's relationship with His people in these chapters?

2. What social issues does Micah highlight as being problematic in Israel?

3. In Micah 3, how does Micah describe the true role of prophets?

Discussion: Discuss Micah's focus on justice, ethical behavior, and the role of genuine prophetic voices in society.

Nov. 28

MICAH 4-7

1. What vision of the future does Micah present in Micah 4?

2. How does Micah 5 contribute to the Messianic expectation in Jewish and Christian traditions?

3. What does Micah say about what God requires from us in Micah 6:8?

Discussion: Reflect on Micah's vision of a peaceful and just future, the Messianic prophecy, and the call for personal commitment to justice, mercy, and humility.

Nov. 29

NAHUM

1. What is Nahum's prophecy primarily about?

2. How does Nahum describe the character of God?

3. What themes of justice and power are explored in Nahum?

Discussion: Discuss the balance of God's justice and mercy as depicted in Nahum, and the implications of divine justice for oppressive powers.

Nov. 30

HABAKKUK

1. What is Habakkuk's initial complaint to God, and how does God respond?

2. How does Habakkuk respond to God's plan to use the Babylonians?

3. What is Habakkuk's final attitude in the book?

Discussion: Reflect on the dialogue between Habakkuk and God, exploring themes of faith, justice, and the struggle to understand God's ways in a complex world.

Dec. 1

ZEPHANIAH

1. What does Zephaniah prophesy about the “day of the Lord”?

2. How does Zephaniah describe God’s judgement on the nations?

3. What hope does Zephaniah offer towards the end of the book?

Discussion: Discuss Zephaniah’s message of the imminent “day of the Lord,” the universal scope of God’s judgement, and the hope of restoration and renewal.

Dec. 2

HAGGAI

1. What is the central message of Haggai to the people of Judah?

2. How do the people and leaders of Judah respond to Haggai’s message?

3. What promises are made regarding the future glory of the temple?

Discussion: Reflect on the themes of prioritizing spiritual commitments, the relationship between obedience and blessing, and the promise of future glory in the temple as seen in Haggai’s message.

The Answers

NOV. 26

1. Obadiah's message to Edom is about the consequences of their pride and hostility towards Israel, but also hints at a broader theme of God's sovereignty and justice.
2. Jonah initially flees from God's command, boarding a ship to Tarshish in an attempt to escape his prophetic duty.
3. The people of Nineveh respond by believing God, proclaiming a fast, and putting on sackcloth in a sign of repentance.

NOV. 27

1. Micha portrays God as a divine judge who is also deeply concerned with justice, fairness, and the well-being of His people.
2. Micha highlights issues like corruption among leaders, exploitation of the poor, and social injustice as major problems in Israel.
3. Micah contrasts false prophets, who lead people astray, with the true role of prophets, which is to speak powerfully against injustice and sin, guided by the Spirit of the Lord.

NOV. 28

1. Micah presents a vision of a future where nations live in peace, coming to Jerusalem to learn God's ways, and where each person lives in security and prosperity.
2. Micah 5 predicts a ruler from Bethlehem who will shepherd Israel in God's strength and bring peace, a passage often linked to the Messianic expectation.
3. Micah 6:8 states that what God requires is to act justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.

The Answers

NOV. 29

1. Nahum's prophecy is about the eventual fall of Nineveh as a symbol of God's judgement against cruelty and oppression.
2. Nahum describes God as God as jealous, avenging, and wrathful, but also slow to anger and good to those who seek refuge in Him.
3. Themes of justice and power in Nahum include the inevitability of downfall for oppressive regimes and the assurance that God's power and justice will ultimately prevail over evil.

NOV. 30

1. Habakkuk complains about the rampant injustice and violence in Judah. God responds by saying He will raise the Babylonians to execute judgement.
2. Habakkuk is perplexed and troubled, questioning how a just God can use a more wicked nation to punish a less wicked one.
3. Habakkuk concludes with a prayer of faith and trust in God, even in the face of impending calamity, expressing confidence in God's ultimate justice and salvation.

DEC. 1

1. Zephaniah describes the "day of the Lord" as a time of purification and judgement, but also a time when God will renew and restore the humble and faithful.
2. Zephaniah offers hope of restoration and joy for Israel, where God will rejoice over them with singing and turn their shame into praise.
3. Zephaniah offers hope of restoration and joy for Israel, where God will rejoice over them with singing and turn their shame into praise.

DEC. 2

1. Haggai's central message is to motivate the people to rebuild the temple, linking their economic hardships to their neglect of God's house.
2. They respond positively, with renewed enthusiasm and obedience, beginning the work of rebuilding the temple.
3. God promises that the glory of the new temple will surpass that of the former and that He will bring peace to this place.

SCAN TO SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS!





601 EAST SECOND STREET | WACONIA MN | 952-442-4165
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