

Outline of
Micah



Introduction

Writer

Micah. His name means Who is like Jehovah? The word has the same derivation as Michael, which means Who is like God? There are many Micahs in Scripture, but this one is identified as a Morasthite (Micah 1:1) since he was an inhabitant of Moresheth-gath (Micah 1:14), a place about twenty miles southwest of Jerusalem, near Lachish. He is not to be confused with any other Micah of Scripture.

Time

Micah was a contemporary of Isaiah and prophesied during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah (Micah 1:1). He was younger than Isaiah, and his prophecy might be called a miniature Isaiah or Isaiah in shorthand, since there are striking similarities. Ewald and Wellhausen attacked the unity of this book. It is the same attack that has been made against Isaiah.

The ministry of Micah was directed to both Jerusalem and Samaria (Micah 1:1), and he evidently saw the captivity of the Northern Kingdom.

Theme

The judgment and redemption of God, Micah 7:18.

***Who is a God like unto thee, who pardoneth iniquity,
and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage?
He retaineth not his anger forever, because he delighteth in mercy.***

God hates sin, but He loves the souls of the sinners.

Style

For many this is the favorite of the Minor Prophets. The writing is pungent and personal. Micah was trenchant, touching, and tender. He was realistic and reportorial — he would have made a good war correspondent. There is an exquisite beauty about this brochure, which combines God's infinite tenderness with His judgments. There are several famous passages that are familiar to the average Christian. Through the gloom of impending judgment, Micah saw clearly the coming glory of the redemption of Israel.

Source: Dr. John Vernon McGee (1904 – 1988), THRU THE BIBLE RADIO NETWORK



KINGS: JOTHAN: Good, but. 750-731
 AHAZ: Bad. 735-715
 HEZEKIAH: Very good. 715-686

After Solomon died, civil war:
 10 Northern tribes 'ISRAEL'. Capital SAMARIA. Many dynasties.
 2 Southern tribes 'JUDAH'. Capital JERUSALEM. One dynasty.

SIN SPREADING

From north to south. From city to country.

IDOLATRY ~ way people insulted God
IMMORALITY ~ way people indulged themselves
INJUSTICE ~ way people injured each other

MICAH'S VISION:

TRIBAL ~ JUDAH
 NATIONAL ~ 'ISRAEL'
 UNIVERSAL ~ NATIONS

MICAH'S MOTIVATION

HOLY SPIRIT 3⁸
 HUMAN SPIRIT 1⁸

MICAH OUTLINE

A. CRIME & PUNISHMENT (1-3)

THE PLACES
THE PEOPLE

B. PEACE & SECURITY (4-5)

THE KINGDOM (after Babylon)
THE KING (from Bethlehem)

C. JUSTICE & MERCY (6-7)

THE COURT
THE COVENANT

I. Proclaiming future judgment for past sins

Chapters 1– 3

- A. Prophet's first message, directed against Samaria, reaches to Jerusalem, Chapter 1
- B. Prophet's second message describes specific sins, Chapter 2
- C. Prophet's third message denounces leaders for sins, Chapter 3

II. Prophesying future glory because of past promises

Chapters 4, 5

- A. Prophecies of last days, Chapter 4
- B. Prophecy of first coming of Christ before second coming and kingdom, Chapter 5

III. Pleading present repentance because of past redemption

Chapter 6

*Do justly... love mercy...
and walk humbly with your God.*

— Micah 6:8



IV. Pardoning all iniquity because of who God is and what He does

Chapter 7

Quiz on Micah

1. In Chapter 5, Micah prophesized that a ruler would come from where?

2. In Chapter 3, what does God warn prophets and priests against?

3. To whom is woe pronounced, in Chapter 2?

4. To whom does God's word do good?

5. In Chapter 3, what did the Lord say concerning the prophets that made his people to err (or stray)?

6. In Chapter 7, Micah says that the enemies of man come from where?

7. In Chapter 6, what does the Lord require from man?

8. According to Chapter 7, what does God delight in?

9. Why should not our enemies rejoice when we fall?

10. In Chapter 5, as what will the remnant of Jacob be?

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