



Micah (parts 4 and 5)

Intro review¹ Chaps. 3 – 5

Micah 2:12-13; 3:1-12

Message of hope

Message of judgment for the leaders

Micah 3:12 = Jeremiah 26:18 – NOTE: this is during the time of King Hezekiah; so “heads of Jacob” could include King Hoshea (the last king of Israel) – or reference to Judah/Benjamin?

2 Kings 18:1 - ... in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel

M. 3:12 – *the mountain of the house* = temple mount area

This destruction was postponed until after Hezekiah’s time. (**2 Kings 20:16-21**). Manasseh’s reign provoked the LORD (**2 Kings 24:1-4**)

Micah 4:1-13

“In the last days?”

See **Isaiah 2:1-4**

Isaiah 11:1-10 (highlight) – the Messiah

Isaiah 11:11-16 – Israel comes out of Assyria (suggests a future return of Israel?) Also see **Isaiah 14:1-2**

M 4:3 – see **Isaiah 2:4**

M 4:6 – the LORD’s reign from Mount Zion

Matt. 19:27-30 – Jesus reign with twelve? Paul mentions as well: **2 Tim. 2:12**

Micah 5:1-15

5:2 – ruler “whose origins are from the distant past” (NLT)

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5:7-15 – purification of the remnant - Sennacherib

Bethlehem

Chaps. 6 – 7

The Lord’s Case against Israel

6:7, 8 – God doesn’t expect all the sacrifices; the Lord is looking for the values mentioned.

Misery Turned to Hope

note: 7:12ff – future hope

7:20 – **Romans 11:11-32**

[Micah summary](#)

Matthew 12:7 – compassion, not sacrifice

Matthew 11:28-30 – rest for the weary

Colossians 3 – don’t steal, etc.

The Sovereign God and Creator of everything takes part in the affairs of man – especially with those whom are His. Kings and Emperors are used by Him for His purposes. But He will have mercy on those who know Him, who follow his discipline and repent and wait for Him in humility (Micah 6:8)

¹ **EXTRA PRELIMINARY NOTES:** Connection of 2 Kings 17:7-41 with the Samaritans of Jesus’ day (esp. in light of **John 4:20-24**).

Ezra and Nehemiah contended with the people (Ezra 9:1-10:18ff; Neh. 13:23ff). Some of these were priests. The grandson of the high priest Eliashib, who also was the son-in-law of Sanballat the Horonite (the same Sanballat who had been causing Nehemiah grief for a while - see **Neh. 2:19** and subsequent chapters of the book), was one who refused to comply with Nehemiah’s command (**Neh. 13:28**). It is believed that these two - Eliashib’s grandson and Sanballat were part of the group that began the temple in Mt. Gerizim. (Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews* 11.302-312,322-325)