



1

Obadiah

- **Major Themes**
 - The devastating effects of pride
 - God's vengeance upon those who oppose his people
- **Prophetic Element Spotlight | Mt. Zion**
 - First mentioned in 2 Sam. 5:6-9, Zion was a former Jebusite stronghold conquered by David, right outside the walls of Jerusalem, but David built out around it.
 - Zion usually refers to the city itself, and not technically the hill (mount) outside the city—thus Zion *generally* refers to Jerusalem when used as a concrete reference.
 - Zion is mentioned over 150 times in the OT, with half of those references occurring in two books (46 Isaiah, 39 Psalms).
 - Theologically, Zion/Mt. Zion is where the God of Israel dwells—it is the seat of Yahweh's presence and action in history and where his king is installed.
 - Heavenly Mt. Zion, New Jerusalem | New Testament (Heb. 12:22; Rev. 21:2-4)

2

Obadiah

- **Role in the Twelve**
 - Obadiah pauses the movement for a case-study of the cosmic problem of sin introduced by Joel and Amos.
- **Application in Light of Christ**
 - The cancer of personal and corporate pride
 - The promise of *vindication*, not just *salvation*, for God's people

3

Jonah

- Although the book itself does not provide any particular timeframe for its content, 2 Kgs. 14:23-25 places Jonah's ("Jonah son of Amittai) ministry in the reign of Jeroboam II (793-753 BC). As such, he was a contemporary of Amos, Hosea and Micah.
- Standing out for its almost purely narrative content, the content of Jonah is likely the most well-known of all the prophetic books. With its *highly* stylized, poetic elements, however, the finer elements of Jonah often go unnoticed.

4

Jonah

- Debate rages about the historicity of Jonah. Is it an allegory? A prophetic parable? Straightforward history? Regardless of one's answer it's important to remember that 1) the message of the book does not change with one's view of historicity 2) non-historical views of Jonah are consistent with the verbal-plenary inspiration and infallibility of Scripture, in the same way the parable of the Good Samaritan is consistent with such doctrines.
 - o Jesus's reference to Jonah in the belly of the whale does not necessarily imply historicity, any more than someone embarking on a dangerous mission and referencing Frodo in Mordor implies the existence of Frodo or Mordor.
 - That said, we will tentatively adopt the view that Jonah is, in fact, historical narrative despite being highly stylized.

• WALKTHROUGH

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