

MASTER THE CONTENT

OF SCRIPTURE



The Book of Micah

(Observe, Interpret, Apply & Go)

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THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

In our studies of the Bible, we will be using an inductive approach. This approach is a fun and exciting way to study the Bible! It's like being a detective. Instead of starting with a conclusion, you look at the details and clues in the text to discover the meaning for yourself.

Here's how you can do it:

1. **Observation:** First, you look closely at the Bible passage. You pay attention to:

- a. Who is in the story
- b. What is happening
- c. Where it is taking place
- d. When it is happening
- e. Why things are happening
- f. How they are happening.

You write down or make a mental note of all the details you notice.

2. **Interpretation:** Next, you try to understand what those details mean.

- a. You think about why the characters did what they did
- b. You think about what the important words and phrases mean.
- c. You may need to look up some words or ask questions to understand better.

3. **Application:** Finally, you think about how the story applies to our lives. What truth does it communicate?

- a. **What does it teach us about God?**
- b. What does it teach us about ourselves?
- c. What action (s) does it call us to take?

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 1

Summary of Chapter

Micah 1 describes the prophet Micah's vision concerning Samaria and Jerusalem. The chapter reveals God's impending judgment on these cities due to their idolatry and corruption. Micah foretells that the cities will be destroyed and their leaders will face divine retribution. This chapter sets the tone for Micah's message, highlighting the seriousness of the consequences for turning away from God and engaging in injustice and immorality. It underscores the need for repentance and righteousness to avoid divine punishment.

Opening Question

1. What do you think are the consequences for a community or city when its leaders and people turn away from God?
 2. How does the concept of divine judgment in the Old Testament relate to modern ideas of justice and accountability?
-

Outline

1. **Micah's Vision and Introduction** (Micah 1:1)
 - Micah introduces himself as a prophet during the reigns of kings Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.
 - Application Questions: How can we understand the context of a prophet's message by knowing their background? Why is it important to recognize the historical context of biblical prophecies?
2. **Divine Judgment on Samaria** (Micah 1:2-5)

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- God's judgment will fall upon Samaria for its idolatry and wickedness.
- Application Questions: What might be some modern examples of societies facing consequences for moral failures? How can we apply Micah's message about judgment to our lives today?

3. **Destruction of Samaria and Judah** (Micah 1:6-7)

- The chapter describes the destruction that will come upon Samaria, including its transformation into a heap of ruins.
- Application Questions: How do the descriptions of destruction in Micah 1 symbolize the effects of moral decline? What lessons can we learn about the importance of upholding righteousness?

4. **Lamentation Over the Cities** (Micah 1:8-16)

- Micah laments over the fate of the cities and foretells various forms of grief and loss.
- Application Questions: How does Micah's lamentation reflect his concern for the people's spiritual state? What is the role of lamentation in understanding and addressing community issues?

Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge**

- Memorize Micah 1:3: "Look! The LORD is coming from his dwelling place; he comes down and treads on the heights of the earth." Recite the verse and discuss its significance in the context of the chapter.

2. **Role Playing Activity**

- Divide the class into groups and have them role-play a debate between citizens of Samaria and Jerusalem about the consequences of their actions as described in Micah 1. Each group should present arguments and perspectives based on the text.

3. **Discussion Activity**

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Engage students in a discussion about the relevance of Micah 1's message for modern society. How can the themes of divine judgment and repentance be applied to current events or personal experiences?
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Quiz

1. What is the primary focus of Micah 1? A. Prophecies about peace B. Judgment on Samaria and Jerusalem C. Prophecies about the coming Messiah D. Instructions for worship
2. In which historical period did Micah prophesy? A. Reign of King David B. Reign of King Solomon C. Reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah D. Reign of King Saul
3. What will happen to Samaria according to Micah 1? A. It will be blessed and prosper B. It will be destroyed and become a heap of ruins C. It will be spared from judgment D. It will become a center of worship
4. What does Micah 1:3 describe? A. God's blessings B. God's coming down from His dwelling place C. A vision of peace D. Instructions for sacrifices
5. How does Micah 1:8-16 depict the reaction to the impending judgment? A. Joy and celebration B. Lamentation and grief C. Indifference and denial D. Confusion and misunderstanding
6. What are the key reasons for God's judgment in Micah 1? A. Idolatry and wickedness B. Failure to build temples C. Excessive wealth D. Ignoring sacrifices
7. Which cities does Micah 1 focus on for divine judgment? A. Nineveh and Babylon B. Jerusalem and Bethlehem C. Samaria and Jerusalem D. Tyre and Sidon
8. What transformation will occur to Samaria according to Micah 1? A. It will become a place of prosperity B. It will be turned into a heap of ruins C. It will be rebuilt and restored D. It will be merged with other cities
9. How does Micah describe the impact of judgment on the people? A. It will be joyous and celebratory B. It will bring about national unity C. It will lead to lamentation and grief D. It will be quickly forgotten

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

10. What message can we derive from Micah's lamentation over the cities? A. The importance of national pride B. The need for spiritual repentance and accountability C. The significance of military strength D. The value of political alliances

Answers: B, C, B, B, B, A, C, B, C, B

Fill in the Blank

1. Micah 1 reveals the impending _____ on Samaria and Jerusalem due to their idolatry and corruption.
2. The chapter describes how _____ will come down from His dwelling place and tread on the earth's heights.
3. According to Micah 1, Samaria will be turned into a _____ of ruins.
4. Micah laments over the fate of the cities, expressing _____ and sorrow.
5. The primary message of Micah 1 is the need for _____ and righteousness to avoid divine punishment.

Answers: judgment, God, heap, lamentation, repentance

Vocabulary Words

1. **Idolatry** (Hebrew: עֲבֹדַת־עֲזָרִים) – The worship of idols or false gods, which is a central reason for the judgment in Micah 1.
2. **Lamentation** (Hebrew: קִינָה) – An expression of grief and sorrow, often found in Micah's response to the impending destruction.
3. **Judgment** (Hebrew: מִשְׁפָּט) – The act of God determining the fate of Samaria and Jerusalem based on their actions.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

4. **Repentance** (Hebrew: תשובה) – The act of feeling remorse for wrongdoing and seeking to change one's behavior.
5. **Destruction** (Hebrew: תרועה) – The state of being ruined or annihilated, as foretold for Samaria and Jerusalem in Micah 1.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 2

Summary of Chapter

Micah 2 addresses the injustices and exploitation perpetrated by the wealthy and powerful in Israel. The chapter condemns those who plot to seize land and property through deceit and oppression, emphasizing that such actions will lead to their downfall. Micah prophesies that the leaders who exploit others will face divine retribution and that God will ultimately restore justice. The chapter highlights the contrast between the corrupt practices of the leaders and the promise of God's deliverance and justice for the oppressed.

Opening Question

1. How do you think the actions of leaders who exploit others affect the well-being of a community or society?
 2. What are some ways we can ensure justice and fairness in our own communities today?
-

Outline

1. **Condemnation of Exploitative Practices** (Micah 2:1-2)
 - Micah denounces those who scheme to seize land and oppress others.
 - Application Questions: How can we recognize and resist exploitative behaviors in our own lives? What steps can we take to advocate for justice in situations of oppression?
2. **Consequences of Injustice** (Micah 2:3-5)
 - Micah prophesies that the consequences of these injustices will be severe, including the loss of land and a loss of honor.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Questions: How do the consequences described in Micah 2 reflect the impact of injustice on individuals and communities? In what ways can we prepare ourselves to face the consequences of our actions?
 - 3. **False Prophets and Misleading Messages** (Micah 2:6-11)
 - The chapter criticizes false prophets who mislead the people, offering false hope and comfort.
 - Application Questions: How can we discern true messages of hope and guidance from false ones? What are the dangers of following misleading teachings?
 - 4. **Promise of Restoration** (Micah 2:12-13)
 - Micah concludes with a promise of restoration and deliverance, where God will gather and lead His people to freedom.
 - Application Questions: How does the promise of restoration offer hope and motivation for change? What role does faith play in believing and working toward a better future?
-

Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge**
 - Memorize Micah 2:1: “Woe to those who plan iniquity, to those who plot evil on their beds! At morning’s light they carry it out because it is in their power to do it.” Recite the verse and discuss its meaning in the context of the chapter.
2. **Role Playing Activity**
 - Divide the class into groups and have them role-play scenarios involving leaders making unjust decisions and the reactions of the oppressed. Each group should present their role-play and discuss the implications of such actions.
3. **Discussion Activity**
 - Engage students in a discussion about the role of leaders in maintaining justice and fairness. How can Micah 2’s message guide our actions and decisions in supporting equitable practices?

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Quiz

1. What does Micah 2 primarily condemn? A. False worship B. Exploitative practices and injustice C. The neglect of religious rituals D. The lack of military strength
2. According to Micah 2:1-2, what are the wealthy and powerful plotting? A. Building temples B. Seizing land and oppressing others C. Offering sacrifices D. Expanding trade routes
3. What will happen to those who practice injustice, according to Micah 2:3-5? A. They will gain more wealth B. They will face severe consequences, including loss of land C. They will be honored by their peers D. They will receive blessings
4. What does Micah 2:6-11 criticize? A. Honest leaders B. False prophets and misleading messages C. Religious ceremonies D. Economic prosperity
5. What does Micah 2:12-13 promise? A. Eternal punishment B. Restoration and deliverance C. Increased wealth D. Political power
6. What is the reaction of false prophets to Micah's message? A. They support it B. They offer false hope and comfort C. They ignore it D. They spread it widely
7. How does Micah 2 suggest leaders should act? A. With deceit and oppression B. With fairness and justice C. With indifference D. With secrecy
8. What is a key theme of Micah 2? A. Prosperity through corruption B. Injustice and its consequences C. The importance of rituals D. Military strength
9. How does Micah 2 portray the consequences of unethical behavior? A. They lead to honor and respect B. They result in divine retribution and loss C. They bring immediate rewards D. They are ignored by society
10. What is the ultimate message of Micah 2 regarding God's intervention? A. God will ignore the injustices B. God will bring about restoration and lead His people to freedom C. God will only punish without offering hope D. God will focus on personal prosperity

Answers: B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Fill in the Blank

1. Micah 2 condemns those who plot _____ and oppress others.
2. According to Micah 2, the consequences of injustice include the _____ of land and loss of honor.
3. The chapter criticizes false _____ who mislead the people with false messages.
4. Micah 2 concludes with a promise of _____ and deliverance for God's people.
5. The ultimate message of Micah 2 is that God will _____ His people to freedom.

Answers: iniquity, loss, prophets, restoration, lead

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 3

Summary of Chapter

Micah 3 focuses on the corruption of Israel's leaders, including rulers, priests, and prophets. Micah condemns these leaders for their unjust actions, such as taking bribes, practicing deceit, and exploiting the poor. He denounces their false promises and misleading teachings, highlighting that their actions lead to the downfall of the nation. Despite their corruption, Micah assures that God will ultimately bring judgment upon them. The chapter emphasizes the need for genuine justice and righteousness from leaders and warns of divine retribution for those who fail in their duties.

Opening Question

1. What characteristics make a leader just and trustworthy?
 2. How should we respond when we see leaders acting unjustly or exploiting others?
-

Outline

1. **Condemnation of Leaders' Corruption** (Micah 3:1-3)
 - Micah criticizes the leaders for their unjust practices, such as exploiting and mistreating people.
 - Application Questions: What are the signs of corruption in leadership? How can individuals hold leaders accountable for their actions?
2. **False Prophets and Deception** (Micah 3:5-7)
 - Micah condemns the prophets who mislead the people with false visions and promises, emphasizing the consequences of their deceit.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Questions: How can we discern between true and false teachings? What are the impacts of false prophecies on a community?
 - 3. **God's Judgment on the Corrupt** (Micah 3:8-12)
 - Micah foretells divine judgment on the corrupt leaders and describes the resulting desolation of Jerusalem.
 - Application Questions: How does the promise of judgment shape our understanding of justice? What actions can we take to promote integrity and righteousness in our communities?
-

Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge**
 - Memorize Micah 3:1: "Then I said, 'Listen, you leaders of Jacob, you rulers of Israel. Should you not embrace justice?'" Recite the verse and discuss its implications for leadership and justice.
 2. **Role Playing Activity**
 - Create role-play scenarios where students act out situations involving corrupt leaders and the reactions of the community. Discuss the consequences of these actions and possible responses.
 3. **Discussion Activity**
 - Discuss how Micah 3's message about leadership and justice can be applied in modern contexts. How can individuals and communities work to ensure ethical leadership today?
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Quiz

1. What does Micah 3 primarily address? A. The prosperity of Israel B. The corruption of leaders and false prophecies C. The growth of agriculture D. The architectural design of Jerusalem

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

2. What actions of the leaders does Micah condemn in Micah 3:1-3? A. Their failure to worship properly B. Their exploitation and mistreatment of people C. Their lack of military strength D. Their neglect of religious festivals
3. What does Micah say about the false prophets in Micah 3:5-7? A. They bring genuine guidance B. They lead people astray with false visions and promises C. They support the true worship of God D. They advocate for justice and righteousness
4. According to Micah 3:8-12, what will happen to the corrupt leaders? A. They will be rewarded with prosperity B. They will face divine judgment and the desolation of Jerusalem C. They will gain political power D. They will be praised for their efforts
5. What is a key message of Micah 3 regarding leadership? A. Leaders should focus on personal gain B. Leaders should practice justice and righteousness C. Leaders should avoid addressing corruption D. Leaders should seek wealth and power
6. How does Micah 3 describe the impact of false teachings? A. They bring peace and prosperity B. They lead to confusion and misdirection C. They reinforce true worship D. They enhance community cohesion
7. What does Micah 3:1 challenge leaders to do? A. Embrace justice B. Pursue personal interests C. Focus on ceremonial practices D. Seek military alliances
8. What is the ultimate consequence of the leaders' corruption, according to Micah 3? A. National unity B. Divine judgment and destruction C. Economic growth D. Religious revival
9. How can individuals hold leaders accountable, based on Micah 3's message? A. By ignoring their actions B. By supporting unethical practices C. By advocating for justice and integrity D. By promoting false teachings
10. What is the primary focus of Micah 3's critique? A. The economic status of Israel B. The moral and ethical failures of leaders C. The architectural features of Jerusalem D. The agricultural practices of the nation

Answers: B, B, B, B, B, B, A, B, C, B

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Fill in the Blank

1. Micah 3 condemns leaders for their unjust _____ and exploitation of people.
2. The false prophets in Micah 3 lead people astray with _____ visions and promises.
3. According to Micah 3:8-12, corrupt leaders will face _____ and the desolation of Jerusalem.
4. Micah 3 challenges leaders to _____ justice.
5. The ultimate consequence of leaders' corruption, as described in Micah 3, is _____ judgment.

Answers: actions, false, divine judgment, embrace, divine

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 4

Summary of Chapter

Micah 4 presents a vision of future peace and restoration for Jerusalem. It describes a time when God will establish His kingdom, and people from all nations will come to Jerusalem to learn His ways and seek justice. The chapter contrasts this hopeful future with the current suffering and distress of the people. It also includes promises of restoration and divine protection for Zion. This vision provides hope that, despite present hardships, God's ultimate plan involves a future where peace, justice, and divine governance will prevail.

Opening Question

1. How do you imagine a world where peace and justice reign supreme?
 2. What can we learn from Micah 4 about hope and restoration in times of difficulty?
-

Outline

1. **The Future Glory of Zion** (Micah 4:1-5)
 - Micah prophesies a time when the mountain of the Lord's temple will be established as the highest of mountains, and people will come to Jerusalem for divine instruction.
 - Application Questions: How can we cultivate a vision of hope in our own lives? What actions can we take to promote peace and justice in our communities?
2. **Restoration and Healing** (Micah 4:6-8)
 - The chapter describes how God will restore the brokenness of Zion, gather the exiles, and make it a place of divine rule and security.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Questions: In what ways can we support and contribute to the healing and restoration of those in need? How does understanding God's promises of restoration impact our approach to challenges?
 - 3. **The Future Battle and Deliverance** (Micah 4:9-13)
 - Micah speaks of the coming trials but also assures that God will ultimately deliver and exalt Zion, defeating its enemies and ensuring its future security.
 - Application Questions: How can we prepare ourselves spiritually for times of struggle? What can we learn from God's deliverance and protection for applying to our personal challenges?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge

- Memorize Micah 4:2: "Many nations will come and say, 'Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the temple of the God of Jacob. He will teach us his ways, so that we may walk in his paths.'" Recite the verse and discuss its implications for learning and following God's ways.

2. Role Playing Activity

- Act out scenarios where individuals from different nations come to Jerusalem seeking God's guidance. Discuss how the vision of peace and divine instruction can be applied to modern interfaith and multicultural interactions.

3. Discussion Activity

- Discuss the concept of divine restoration and protection in Micah 4. How can these promises encourage us in our daily lives and in facing personal and communal challenges?
-

Quiz

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. What does Micah 4:1-5 describe about the future of Zion? A. Its destruction B. Its prominence as a place where nations seek divine guidance C. Its isolation from other nations D. Its decline in importance
2. What will people from many nations do according to Micah 4:2? A. Ignore Jerusalem B. Come to learn God's ways and seek His paths C. Conquer Jerusalem D. Establish their own temples
3. How does Micah 4:6-8 describe the restoration of Zion? A. It will remain in ruins B. God will restore it, gather exiles, and make it a place of divine rule C. It will be conquered by foreign powers D. It will be abandoned
4. What future challenge does Micah 4:9-13 anticipate? A. Complete peace with no opposition B. A coming battle with enemies, followed by deliverance C. A time of constant hardship without relief D. The end of all conflict and struggle
5. According to Micah 4, what will God ultimately ensure for Zion? A. Its continual decline B. Its security and exaltation C. Its fall into obscurity D. Its division among nations
6. What message of hope does Micah 4 convey about divine guidance? A. It will be unavailable B. It will be sought by people from all nations C. It will be limited to a few D. It will be ignored
7. How does Micah 4:6-8 contribute to the theme of restoration? A. By emphasizing ongoing suffering B. By promising restoration and divine protection C. By predicting further exile D. By ignoring the concept of restoration
8. What does Micah 4:1-5 suggest about the role of Jerusalem in the future? A. It will be destroyed and forgotten B. It will be the center of divine teaching and guidance C. It will lose its significance D. It will be a place of conflict
9. How can understanding Micah 4's promises of restoration impact our personal lives? A. By causing despair B. By encouraging hope and resilience C. By increasing doubt D. By promoting indifference
10. What is the significance of the divine protection promised in Micah 4:9-13? A. It guarantees no challenges B. It ensures eventual deliverance and security C. It offers no real benefit D. It is only symbolic

Answers: B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Fill in the Blank

1. Micah 4 describes a future where Jerusalem will become a _____ where nations seek divine guidance.
2. According to Micah 4:6-8, God will restore Zion and make it a place of _____ and divine rule.
3. Micah 4:9-13 anticipates a future battle but assures that God will _____ and exalt Zion.
4. The vision of Micah 4 provides _____ and hope for a future of peace and justice.
5. The chapter emphasizes that despite present _____, God's ultimate plan includes a future of restoration and security.

Answers: mountain, rule, deliver, hope, suffering

Vocabulary Words

1. **Zion** - The hill in Jerusalem where the Temple was built; a symbol of God's chosen place and the future kingdom.
 - Hebrew: צִיּוֹן (Tzion)
2. **Exile** - The state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons.
 - Hebrew: גָּלוּת (Galut)
3. **Restoration** - The action of returning something to a former owner, place, or condition.
 - Hebrew: שִׁבּוּעַ (Shivua)
4. **Divine** - Pertaining to God or a god; heavenly or god-like.
 - Hebrew: אֱלֹהִי (Elohi)
5. **Deliverance** - The act of being rescued or set free from a situation or danger.
 - Hebrew: יְשׁוּעָה (Yeshuah)

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 5

Summary of Chapter

Micah 5 prophesies the coming of a ruler from Bethlehem who will shepherd Israel and bring peace. This ruler, though born in a small and humble town, will be a significant figure in God's plan. The chapter also speaks of the coming deliverance from Assyrian oppression, highlighting that God's plan includes not only the Messiah but also the protection and restoration of His people. The prophecy concludes with a vision of the future, where the faithful will be purified and God will bring justice and peace to the land.

Opening Question

1. Why is it significant that the ruler prophesied in Micah 5 will come from Bethlehem, a small town?
 2. How can the promises of Micah 5 provide hope and encouragement in our own lives today?
-

Outline

1. **The Birth of the Ruler from Bethlehem** (Micah 5:1-3)
 - Micah prophesies that a ruler will come from Bethlehem who will lead Israel. This ruler's origin is humble, but his impact will be profound.
 - Application Questions: What qualities do you think are important for a leader according to Micah 5? How can we prepare ourselves to fulfill roles of leadership in our own lives?
2. **The Ruler's Role and Deliverance** (Micah 5:4-6)
 - The ruler will bring peace and security to Israel, deliver them from Assyrian oppression, and establish a reign of justice and righteousness.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Questions: In what ways can we seek to promote peace and justice in our communities? How does understanding God's promise of deliverance shape our response to current difficulties?
 - 3. **Purification and Justice for the Remnant** (Micah 5:7-15)
 - The chapter concludes with a vision of God purifying the remnant of Israel and bringing justice. It emphasizes the importance of faithfulness and the ultimate triumph of God's plan.
 - Application Questions: How can we stay faithful and committed in times of trial? What does this vision of purification and justice mean for our personal growth and spiritual journey?
-

Possible Activities

1. Memory Verse Challenge

- Memorize Micah 5:2: "But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come for me one who will be ruler over Israel, whose origins are from of old, from ancient times." Recite the verse and discuss its significance in the context of the Messiah's birth.

2. Role Playing Activity

- Role-play a scenario where the prophecy of Micah 5 is being fulfilled. Act out a scene where people from various towns come to Bethlehem to witness the birth of the promised ruler and discuss how their lives might change as a result.

3. Discussion Activity

- Discuss the concept of God's deliverance and the promise of a ruler who brings peace and justice. How can these themes inspire us to work towards peace and justice in our own lives and communities?
-

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Quiz

1. From which town will the ruler come, according to Micah 5? A. Jerusalem B. Nazareth C. Bethlehem D. Jericho
2. What will the ruler from Bethlehem do, as prophesied in Micah 5:4? A. Establish a kingdom of war B. Bring peace and security C. Leave Israel in turmoil D. Ignore the needs of the people
3. How does Micah 5:6 describe the deliverance from Assyrian oppression? A. Temporary and weak B. Complete and lasting C. Nonexistent D. Partial and insufficient
4. What is the ultimate purpose of the ruler's reign, according to Micah 5? A. To increase conflict B. To bring about peace and justice C. To oppress the people D. To enrich himself
5. How does Micah 5 describe the future role of the remnant of Israel? A. They will be abandoned B. They will be purified and made just C. They will face constant defeat D. They will be ignored
6. What does Micah 5:2 say about the origins of the ruler? A. They are recent B. They are from ancient times C. They are unknown D. They are modern
7. How does the prophecy of Micah 5 impact the understanding of the Messiah's birth? A. It diminishes its significance B. It highlights its humble origins and profound impact C. It ignores the Messiah's role D. It contradicts other prophecies
8. What aspect of the ruler's reign is emphasized in Micah 5? A. Military strength B. Righteousness and justice C. Wealth and luxury D. Political alliances
9. How does Micah 5:7-15 envision the future for Israel? A. Continuous suffering B. Purification and divine justice C. Disorganization and chaos D. Total abandonment
10. What role does Micah 5 assign to the ruler in terms of leadership? A. To be a temporary figure B. To be a significant, long-lasting leader C. To be a minor player in history D. To be irrelevant to the people's needs

Answers: C, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B, B

Fill in the Blank

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. Micah 5 prophesies that a ruler will come from _____, who will lead Israel and bring peace.
2. The ruler from Bethlehem will deliver Israel from _____ oppression and establish a reign of justice.
3. Micah 5:7-15 describes the future of Israel as one of _____ and divine justice for the faithful remnant.
4. The prophecy highlights the ruler's humble _____ and profound impact on Israel's future.
5. The ultimate message of Micah 5 is one of _____ and hope despite present difficulties.

Answers: Bethlehem, Assyrian, purification, origins, restoration

Vocabulary Words

1. **Ephrathah** - A term referring to a region or district, often used to specify the area of Bethlehem.
 - Hebrew: אֶפְרַתָּה (Ephratah)
2. **Ruler** - A person who governs or leads a group or nation, often with authority and power.
 - Hebrew: מוֹשִׁיעַ (Moshi'a)
3. **Deliverance** - The act of being rescued from a difficult or dangerous situation.
 - Hebrew: יְשׁוּעָה (Yeshuah)
4. **Purification** - The process of making something pure or free from impurities.
 - Hebrew: טְהָרָה (Taharah)
5. **Justice** - The principle of moral rightness and fairness; administering what is deserved.
 - Hebrew: מִשְׁפָּט (Mishpat)

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 6

Summary of Chapter

Micah 6 presents a courtroom scene where God brings a case against Israel for their unfaithfulness. The chapter starts with God calling the mountains and hills to witness His case against His people. God recalls the history of His faithful acts toward Israel and questions what He might have done wrong to deserve their disobedience. The chapter concludes with God's indictment of Israel's superficial piety and emphasizes that true justice, mercy, and humility are what He requires. It serves as a powerful reminder of the importance of genuine faithfulness and ethical living.

Opening Question

1. How do you think God feels when people only show outward signs of faithfulness but lack genuine devotion?
 2. What do you think are some practical ways we can embody justice, mercy, and humility in our daily lives?
-

Outline

1. **God's Lawsuit Against Israel** (Micah 6:1-2)
 - God calls the mountains and hills to witness His case against Israel, highlighting the contrast between His faithfulness and Israel's unfaithfulness.
 - Application Questions: How can we recognize and correct areas of unfaithfulness in our lives? What does it mean to have God as a witness to our actions?
2. **God's Past Faithfulness and Israel's Response** (Micah 6:3-5)

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- God recounts His acts of deliverance and protection for Israel and questions their ingratitude and failure to honor Him properly.
- Application Questions: In what ways has God shown faithfulness in your life? How can we respond to God's blessings with greater gratitude?

3. **The True Requirements of God** (Micah 6:6-8)

- God emphasizes that true worship and righteousness are not about ritual sacrifices but about living with justice, mercy, and humility.
- Application Questions: How can we integrate the principles of justice, mercy, and humility into our everyday decisions? Why is it important to focus on these qualities rather than just ritual practices?

4. **God's Judgment on Israel** (Micah 6:9-16)

- The chapter concludes with God pronouncing judgment on Israel for their corruption and injustice, illustrating the consequences of failing to live up to His standards.
- Application Questions: How can we avoid the pitfalls of corruption and injustice in our own lives? What are some steps we can take to ensure we align our actions with God's expectations?

Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge**

- Memorize Micah 6:8: "He has shown you, O mortal, what is good. And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God." Recite the verse and discuss how it can be applied in various aspects of life.

2. **Role Playing Activity**

- Role-play a scenario where someone is faced with a decision that tests their commitment to justice, mercy, and humility. Discuss the outcomes of different choices and their alignment with Micah 6:8.

3. **Discussion Activity**

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Discuss the difference between outward religious practices and the inner attitudes of justice, mercy, and humility. How can we ensure that our faith is reflected in our actions and attitudes rather than just rituals?
-

Quiz

1. What does God use as witnesses in His case against Israel in Micah 6:1-2? A. The angels B. The sun and moon C. The mountains and hills D. The sea and sky
2. How does God describe His past actions towards Israel in Micah 6:4-5? A. Unremarkable B. Harmful C. Faithful and protective D. Unnecessary
3. According to Micah 6:6, what is not sufficient to please God? A. Sacrifices and offerings B. Prayer and meditation C. Fasting and pilgrimage D. Rituals and ceremonies
4. What does Micah 6:8 say God requires from people? A. To perform rituals perfectly B. To act justly, love mercy, and walk humbly C. To offer large sacrifices D. To adhere strictly to religious laws
5. What is the main theme of Micah 6:6-8? A. Rituals and sacrifices B. True worship and ethical living C. Political power D. Economic prosperity
6. How does God respond to Israel's failure to honor Him properly in Micah 6:3-5? A. With indifference B. With anger and a recounting of His past faithfulness C. With blessings D. With new commandments
7. What does Micah 6:9-16 describe? A. Israel's prosperity B. God's judgment on Israel for corruption and injustice C. Israel's victories D. God's promises of future blessings
8. What are some characteristics of true worship according to Micah 6:8? A. Rituals and ceremonies B. Justice, mercy, and humility C. Wealth and status D. Public displays of faith
9. What consequence does Micah 6:9-16 suggest for failing to live up to God's standards? A. Additional blessings B. Judgment and punishment C. Prosperity D. Increased opportunities
10. What is the focus of Micah 6:6-8 in terms of worship and faithfulness? A. External practices B. Inner attitudes and ethical behavior C. Wealth and possessions D. Political influence

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

Answers: C, C, A, B, B, B, B, B, B, B

Fill in the Blank

1. Micah 6 depicts a courtroom scene where God brings a case against _____ for their unfaithfulness.
2. God recounts His past _____ and protection for Israel, questioning their ingratitude.
3. Micah 6:8 emphasizes that true worship involves acting justly, loving _____, and walking humbly with God.
4. The chapter highlights the difference between _____ rituals and genuine faithfulness.
5. Micah 6:9-16 pronounces _____ on Israel for their corruption and injustice.

Answers: Israel, faithfulness, mercy, ritual, judgment

Vocabulary Words

1. **Indictment** - A formal accusation or charge against someone, particularly in a legal context.
 - Hebrew: תִּנּוּאָה (Tina'ah)
2. **Piety** - The quality of being religious or reverent, often expressed in ritual practices.
 - Hebrew: חֲסִיד (Chasid)
3. **Justice** - The principle of moral rightness and fairness; ensuring that everyone gets their due.
 - Hebrew: מִשְׁפָּט (Mishpat)
4. **Mercy** - Compassion or forgiveness shown toward someone whom it is within one's power to punish or harm.
 - Hebrew: רַחֵם (Rechem)
5. **Humility** - The quality of having a modest view of one's importance; being humble.
 - Hebrew: עֲנָוָה (Anavah)

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

CHAPTER 7

Summary of Chapter

Micah 7 depicts a time of moral decay and corruption in Israel, where trust and righteousness are scarce. Micah laments the pervasive evil, including dishonesty and betrayal among leaders and people. He expresses despair over the broken state of justice and truth. Despite the grim situation, Micah ultimately places his hope in God's salvation, acknowledging God's character of forgiveness and steadfast love. The chapter ends with a prayer for God to restore His people, emphasizing God's promise to defeat their enemies and bring redemption and renewal.

Opening Question

1. How do you respond to a situation where you see widespread dishonesty and corruption in your community?
 2. What does it mean to you personally to hope in God's salvation during times of despair?
-

Outline

1. **Micah's Lament Over Corruption** (Micah 7:1-6)
 - Micah expresses sorrow over the lack of righteousness and trust in Israel, highlighting the extent of moral and social decay.
 - Application Questions: How can we confront or address corruption and dishonesty in our own lives or communities? What steps can we take to promote trust and righteousness?
2. **Micah's Hope in God's Salvation** (Micah 7:7-13)
 - Despite the corruption, Micah declares his hope in the Lord and anticipates God's intervention and salvation.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Application Questions: In what ways can we maintain hope and faith during challenging times? How can we support each other in trusting God's promises for restoration?
 - 3. **God's Promise of Restoration** (Micah 7:14-20)
 - Micah prays for God's guidance and restoration, trusting in God's promise to defeat their enemies and restore Israel.
 - Application Questions: How can we actively seek and trust in God's guidance for our own lives? What can we learn from God's promises about how to approach our personal and communal challenges?
-

Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge**
 - Memorize Micah 7:7: "But as for me, I watch in hope for the Lord, I wait for God my Savior; my God will hear me." Discuss how this verse can be a source of encouragement during difficult times.
 2. **Role Playing Activity**
 - Role-play a situation where someone is dealing with dishonesty or corruption and explore ways to respond with integrity and hope. Discuss different strategies and their effectiveness.
 3. **Discussion Activity**
 - Discuss the concept of hope in the midst of despair as illustrated in Micah 7. How can understanding God's promises help us face personal and collective challenges?
-

Quiz

1. What does Micah lament over in Micah 7:1-6? A. The lack of wealth B. The absence of righteousness and trust C. The loss of territory D. The decline in education

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

2. What does Micah declare in Micah 7:7? A. His despair in the face of corruption B. His hope and waiting for God's salvation C. His desire for a new king D. His resignation to the current situation
3. According to Micah 7:8, what will the enemies see? A. Their victory B. The downfall of Israel C. Israel's downfall and God's intervention D. The destruction of the temple
4. What does Micah pray for in Micah 7:14-15? A. Peace with neighboring nations B. Guidance and restoration from God C. Increased wealth and prosperity D. Protection from natural disasters
5. How does Micah describe the current state of leadership in Micah 7:1-6? A. Just and righteous B. Corrupt and deceitful C. Ignorant and uninformed D. Strong and effective
6. What does Micah anticipate from God in Micah 7:8? A. Continued punishment B. A new beginning C. Restoration and victory D. Total abandonment
7. How does God promise to restore Israel in Micah 7:18-20? A. By sending a new prophet B. Through defeating their enemies and forgiving their sins C. By giving them wealth and power D. By relocating them to a new land
8. What aspect of God's character is emphasized in Micah 7:18? A. His anger B. His justice C. His forgiveness D. His indifference
9. What does Micah emphasize about personal response in Micah 7:7? A. Seeking material wealth B. Trusting and hoping in God C. Gathering political influence D. Performing ritual sacrifices
10. How does Micah's prayer reflect his trust in God's promises in Micah 7:14-20? A. It shows resignation to fate B. It demonstrates hope and trust in God's restoration C. It reveals frustration with God D. It asks for immediate relief without faith

Answers: B, B, C, B, B, C, B, C, B, B

Fill in the Blank

1. Micah 7 depicts a time of widespread _____ and corruption in Israel.
2. Despite the moral decay, Micah places his _____ in God's salvation.

THE BOOK OF MICAH

Observe, Interpret & Apply

3. Micah prays for _____ and guidance from God, trusting in His promises.
4. The chapter ends with a prayer for God to _____ Israel and defeat their enemies.
5. Micah emphasizes that true _____ comes from hope and trust in God's promises.

Answers: corruption, hope, restoration, restore, hope

Vocabulary Words

1. **Lament** - A passionate expression of grief or sorrow.
 - Hebrew: קִנָּה (Kinnah)
2. **Corruption** - The act of dishonesty or unethical behavior, often in positions of power.
 - Hebrew: רִשָּׁעָה (Rish'ah)
3. **Restoration** - The act of returning something to a former, original, or normal condition.
 - Hebrew: שִׁיבָה (Shivat)
4. **Forgiveness** - The action of forgiving or being forgiven for an error or offense.
 - Hebrew: סְלִיחָה (Slichah)
5. **Salvation** - The deliverance from sin and its consequences, often through divine intervention.
 - Hebrew: יְשׁוּעָה (Yeshu'ah)