

Unit 8, Lesson 32, Malachi, *Between The Testaments*

<p>Daily Readings: Day 1: Malachi 1-2 Day 2: Malachi 3-4 Day 3: Halley, 402-404, middle Day 4: Halley, 404-406 Day 5: Halley, 406-408 Day 6: Halley, 408-410, middle Day 7: Halley, 410-412</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">INTRO , MALACHI <i>Mal'aki</i> ("My Messenger"), good name for a book that foretells the "messenger of the Lord." (2:7, 3:1). Contemporary of Nehemiah, addresses hypocrisy, infidelity, mixed marriages, divorce, false worship, arrogance to a people growing too secure in their new land. After Malachi God is silent for 400 years. Perhaps uttered some time between 432 and 425 B.C.</p> <p>CHRIST is to be preceded by the "messenger" (see also Isaiah 40:3), Who will "suddenly come to His temple (3:1) and will "purify the sons of Levi" (3:3). He is "the SUN of Righteousness" (4:2), announced by no less than "Elijah the prophet". (4:5) Jesus said that "Elijah" was John the Baptist (Matthew 11:7-14).</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">QUESTIONS, MALACHI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you notice about Malachi's STYLE? (1:2,6-8,9-10, 2:10,14-17, 3:7-8) _____ 2. How does Malachi illustrate God's love for Israel?(1:2-3) _____ 3. What was the Father not receiving that fathers should receive?(1:6) _____ 4. Israel honored the _____ more than God. (1:8) 5. Who WILL honor the Father?(1:9-11) _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. What class of Israelites is sternly rebuked in 2:1-9? _____ 7. Malachi states a case of divorce/remarriage that is an abomination to God. Explain.(2:11,14-15) _____ _____ (compare to I Corinthians 7:12-16) 8. Why the coming purge?(3:1-4) _____ 9. What is one way to return to God?(3:7-12) _____ 10. Comment on what the Lord hears!(3:13-18) _____ 11. Malachi and Peter (II Peter 3:7) agree on what point?(4:1) _____ 12. With what prophetic reminder does the Old Testament end?(4:5-6) _____ <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">INTRO, <i>BETWEEN the TESTAMENTS</i> Henry Halley</p> <p>The questions below are taken from a section (pp. 402-412) of <i>Halley's Bible Handbook</i>, 24th edition, 1965, by Henry Halley. That classic book is described by its author as "...a rather complete, though small [now 860 pages], compendium of practical information, which Christians, who wish to keep themselves intelligent and well-instructed about their religion, may find useful and helpful." It was first printed in 1924, and has since been published in 10 languages.</p> <p>As to Halley himself: ordained to the ministry in 1898. Author, minister, Bible lecturer. Lectures consisted of recitations of memorization of (abridged) books of the Bible, preceded by historical setting, etc. From these lectures came the 16-page handbook in 1924. The year of his death, 1965, was also the year of his last handbook, 860 pages.</p>
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QUESTIONS, HALLEY

1. About how long is the period of "silence" between the testaments?(402)

2. List and give dates of the four periods of history, as seen by Palestine during that time. (402, 404)

3. How did the great Alexander treat the Jews?(402)

4. Between what 2 groups of kings was Palestine passed back and forth?(402-3)

5. What Seleucid king brought on the Maccabean revolt with his violent hatred of Jews?(403)

6. Who was Mattathias Maccabeus?(404)

7. Which son re-conquered Jerusalem?(404)

8. What feast originated during this time?(404, J o h n 1 0 : 2 2)

9. For how long did Jews rule Judea?(404)

10. After Rome's take-over of the land, whom did they appoint ruler of Judea, and what was his nationality?(404)

11. Who was his son, and what is he known for?(404)

12. What do we mean today by the word "canon"?

What was the original meaning?(404)

13. What were the three original divisions of Hebrew Scriptures?(405)

14. According to **Josephus**, born just after Jesus lived here, of a priestly family, governor of Galilee, educated historian, military commander in the wars against Rome, *how many books were considered to be in the "canon" in the first century?*(405-6)

Why not 39?

Josephus' 22, corresponding with the Hebrew alphabet, is derived from combining Ruth with Judges, and Lamentations with Jeremiah.

15. When did the *Apocrypha*("of doubtful origin") arrive on the scene?(406)

16. Added by some Jews to one translation (*Septuagint, see p. 409*), was it accepted by Jews as a whole? Quoted by Jesus or the early church?

(406)

17. What translation of the Bible came from the Septuagint, and NOT the original Hebrew Bible? _____(406-7)

18. Until what time were these extra books considered Biblical by "Christendom."?(407)

19. Of the 14 books listed, which one does Halley consider to be of great historical value?(407-8)

20. What was the common language of Palestine in Jesus' day?(410)

21. Where did it come from?(410)

22. From the third century B.C., what was the recognized headship of the Jewish people?(410)

23. What were "synagogos" and when did they appear?(410)

24. What is meant by the "dispersion"? Where did it originate?(411)

25. What was the original intent of the Pharisees? When did they arise?(411)

26. How were the Sadducees different in origin than (though rising at the same time as) the Pharisees?(411)

27. Who were the scribes, and how long had they been around?(412)

28. What other title did the scribes wear?(412)

29. What is "tradition" and give one way that it originated:(412)

30. Summarize the whole purpose of the Old Testament writings:(412)

31. The _____ of the Greeks, the _____ of the Romans, and even the _____ of the Jews, helped pave the way for the MESSIAH and the propagation of His message throughout the world! (412)