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Daily Bible Notes/Highlights Genesis through Revelation 2014

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(Scroll to the latest update)

Micah

C1-3

C1 Micah is the prophet to Judah during three administrations. The fact that God's people are rebelling against Him leads to retribution according to the prophet (3-4). Note the Capitol cities are cited. Leadership is always the seat of serious issues. The call goes out from the prophet to mourn.

C2 The prophet addresses his word on a personal level in this chapter. Persons are oppressive, particularly those who are less powerful. God's word only calls upon His people to do what is right. It turns all of His words into expressions of care (7).

Nevertheless the personal evil against their fellow Hebrews continued. They were banished from their land. Disobedience strips the believer of a place of peace and well being.

Again, the prophet gives a word of hope.

C3 It's so powerful that the prophet returns to indict the leadership. They are supposed to know right from wrong (1). Apparently the leader completely take advantage of the people. Yet they expect The Lord to hear their prayers. Leaders particularly can expect darkness

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(6-7).

The corruption and false faith are cited. They were delusional with sin. This is a great example of how insidious sin can be (11). Pointedly, it's because of their conduct that Jerusalem will be reduced to ruins

C4-7

C4 As with a number of the prophet there continues to be a vision of the last days. Given the focus of the last days, it is understandable why the disciples asked Jesus about the end of days (). The prophet speaks about the mountain of The Lord. It appears to be the millennial kingdom period when The Lord mediated between people and there's peace (3-4).

There is a parallel prophecy where there are expressions about both near future in years and the end time. God will gather His people on numerous occasions. But in this prophecy The Lord will gather enemy nations together to crush them (12).

This word of hope is provided though His people face correction. The prophets approach was like the father who tells the son how much he loves his sin while he spans him.

C5 Here a word concerning Jesus is the purpose of the prophecy. A ruler of Israel will come from Bethlehem. Again it's not clear with the prophet appearing to merge two different eras (2-5).

The Assyrians capture Israel, but the prophets vision appears to identify a period when Israel is victorious over Assyria and rule them (6).

C6 The prophet is like a court clerk or judge restating God's case. It's the same kind of approach used by other prophets where God demonstrates how He has called, delivered, and provided for them. He summarizes what He expects: do what is right, love mercy, walk humbly.

Nevertheless. their demise is in the way. All of their efforts will amount to nothing because of their corruption (15-16).

C7 Finally, the prophet ends with hope. The prophet speaks in first person for Israel. Sure, they'll be greatly punished. However, Israel will rise again, a matter to be seen by all nations (7-10). The day will come when all nations will be amazed at what The Lord has done in raising Israel. The prophet reveals a marvelous truth. God does not stay angry with His people (18). The greatest enemy is sin, and the prophet is on point. The Lord will trample our sins through the work of His son, Jesus.

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