

Week 10: Overview of the Minor Prophets

1. What Are the Minor Prophets?

- 1) The final twelve prophetic books of the Old Testament.
- 2) “Minor” refers to the shorter length, not lesser importance.
- 3) In the Hebrew Bible, they are grouped together as “The Twelve.”

2. List of the Minor Prophets (12 Books)

No.	Book	Key Message Summary
1	Hosea	God’s love and Israel’s unfaithfulness; promise of restoration
2	Joel	The Day of the Lord; call to repentance; prophecy of the Spirit
3	Amos	Justice and righteousness; condemnation of social injustice
4	Obadiah	Edom’s pride and downfall; God’s justice
5	Jonah	God’s compassion; salvation for the Gentiles
6	Micah	Promise of the Messiah; call for justice, mercy, and humility
7	Nahum	Judgment on Nineveh; God’s jealousy and comfort
8	Habakkuk	“The righteous shall live by faith”; trusting God’s sovereignty
9	Zephaniah	The Day of the Lord; salvation for the remnant
10	Haggai	Importance of rebuilding the temple
11	Zechariah	Messianic prophecies; hope of restoration and new covenant
12	Malachi	Rebuke of corruption; call to fear the Lord

3. Common Themes in the Minor Prophets

- 1) Judgment, repentance, and restoration
- 2) God’s justice and mercy
- 3) The Messiah and the “Day of the Lord” (eschatological focus)
- 4) Messages not only to Israel but also to the nations

4. Theological Significance

- 1) The Minor Prophets provide a foundation for understanding the Gospel in the New Testament.
- 2) Rich in Messianic prophecies (especially Zechariah, Micah, Joel, etc.)
- 3) Reveal God’s character: holiness, justice, and steadfast love in harmony

5. Conclusion

- 1) Though brief, the Minor Prophets are rich in theological, historical, and prophetic value.
- 2) They speak a relevant message of repentance, holiness, and hope to the Church today.
- 3) When read alongside the New Testament, they illuminate the redemptive flow of salvation history through Jesus Christ.