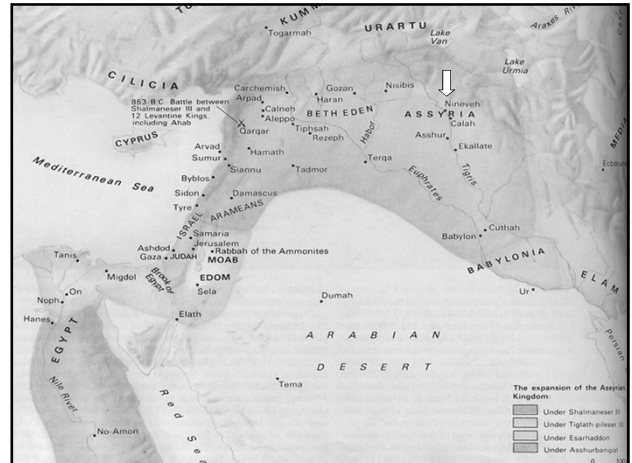


## The Minor Prophets “The Twelve”

<b>Hosea</b>	<b>Nahum</b>
<b>Joel</b>	<b>Habakkuk</b>
<b>Amos</b>	<b>Zephaniah</b>
<b>Obadiah</b>	<b>Haggai</b>
<b>Jonah</b>	<b>Zechariah</b>
<b>Micah</b>	<b>Malachi</b>

Prophetic Ministry: 800 – 430 B.C.



## Nahum

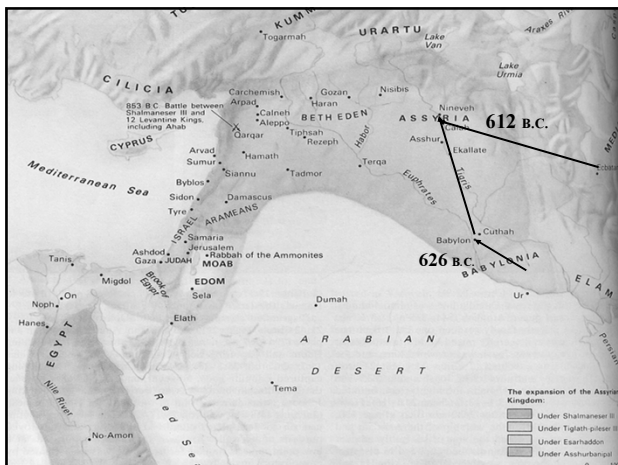
### “Woe to the Bloody City”

**Message:** A pronouncement and description of Nineveh’s coming destruction

- Begins with a description of the majesty and wrath of God – “God is jealous” (1:2-8)
- Description of Nineveh’s destruction – vivid account of the battle scene (2:3-10; 3:1-7)

## Historical Background

1. God raised up Assyria to judge His people
  - 734 B.C. – Tiglath-pilezer captures much of Israel
  - 722 B.C. – Sargon II captures and destroys Samaria
  - 701 B.C. – Sennacherib destroys 46 cities of Judah
  - 663 B.C. – Assurbanipal punishes king Manasseh; Judah is a vassal state when Nahum writes (650 B.C.)
2. Reason for God’s judgment of Nineveh/Assyria
  - Their arrogance, idolatry, & cruelty (Isaiah 10:5-19)
3. Fulfillment of Nahum’s pronouncement
  - Amazing accuracy of God’s word!



## Nahum

**Purpose:** to give comfort and hope to God’s people; God triumphs over His enemies

### ➤ Nahum 1:15 – “Good News”

#### (1) Historical Context

- Nineveh has been destroyed; Judah is free and there is relative peace

#### (2) Eschatological Context (Messianic)

- the destruction of Nineveh is a precursor to the ultimate deliverance accomplished by God
- this “good news” refers ultimately to “the gospel” of Jesus Christ (Rom. 10:15)