

AMOS

The book is titled after its author. In the book, we learn more about Amos than some of the other prophets. Here are a few of the details:

Amos was from Tekoa, a small village 10 miles _____ of Jerusalem (1:1)

His _____ was that of a shepherd (1:1) and a farmer (7:14)

He did not come from a _____ line (7:14)

He was a contemporary of Jonah, Hosea and Isaiah (1:1). We understand that based on the _____ listed who's administration he served in.

Amos ministered primarily to the _____ 10 tribes of Israel (7:15) during a time of political and economic prosperity. However, it was a time of _____ morally and spiritually. As stated earlier, Amos ministry ran parallel with Jonah. Amos would be prophesying warning the nation to repent, trying to avoid the eventual Assyrian captivity.

Outline

Chapter 1 & 2

The first two chapters of Amos is the pronouncement of judgement on _____ nations. The first six are neighboring gentile nations, with the last two being Judah and Israel. In the pronouncement of judgement against these eight nations the phrase "for three transgressions and for four" appears. The phrase is indicating that they have tipped the _____ so to speak. They had sinned so egregiously that God would have to _____ them. In each instance God tells _____ He will punish them.

- Damascus – Damascus was like the _____ of Syria. The Syrians had fought a very cruel and barbarous battle against the two and one-half tribes east of the Jordan (Gilead) which is indicated in(v3).

- Gaza – Gaza was a chief city of the Philistines, the long time _____ of God people. In one of their conquests, they handed over captive Israelites to their other enemies the Edomites. This would lead to the destruction of other cities of the Philistines, listed in the verses. This destroyed what was left of them.

- Tyre – The Tyrians also delivered Israeli captives to the Edomites and in doing so broke a treaty of _____ with Israel. Friendly gestures had been made by both parties toward each other in days gone by. King Hiram of (Tyre) had assisted David in building his house and no king of Israel had ever declared war against them. This act broke that friendship and was the reason for their punishment.
- Edom – The Edomites were the ancestors of Esau. Their disdain for Jacobs lineage was centuries old. That bitter _____, pursuit and betrayal would be the reason for their judgement.
- Ammon – The Ammonites would be punished for their _____ of the defenseless, namely pregnant woman.
- Moab – Moab has denied the king of Edom of a proper _____. The Edomites may have been decedents of Esau but they were still connected to Gods people.
- Judah – The judgement of Judah was in relation to their relationship to _____.
- Israel – In a similar fashion, Israel would be punished for their relationship with the word which is displayed in their _____: “they sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes;” He reminds them of all he had done for them and what their response was to it.

Chapter 3

(v1-2) God addresses Israel with a message. Because he had favored them above _____ the families of the earth and delivered them in times of hardship (Egypt); He would now punish them for their iniquities.

(v3-8) God exposes that his people can't walk with him because they are not on the same page (v3). Then he gives them _____ cause and effect scenarios to express that God has a reason for taking these measures (v4-6). Lastly he says this should not surprise them for he had sent them warning by his _____ (v7-8).

(v9-12) In a rare event, God invites the _____ of Israel to watch what was going to happen. He tells them of the coming Assyrian invasion that only a small remnant would survive.

(v13-15) During the judgement on Israel, God says he would also visit the “altars of Bethel” and destroy it. That was the place where the _____ was worshipped. He ends the chapter informing them that the days of the affluent would end.

Chapter 4

(v1-3) God gives a second summons for Israel to listen. He gets personal with them, comparing the stubbornness of the rich woman to the well fed but unmanageable _____ of Bashan. They will be lead away by the Assyrians.

(v4-13) In a bit of sarcastic frustration, God tells them to bring their idolatrous sacrifices to Bethel (the house of God). He reminds them of all the _____ their sins had caused them and that they were on deaths door because of it (v12).

Chapter 5

(v1-7) A third summons for Israel to listen. Amos laments what is coming. Only 1 in 10 of their soldiers will _____ the invasion. They are told to not seek their idols because of this but they should seek the Lord (v5-7).

(v8-13) They are told to seek the God who made the constellations. They are reminded that they hate those who _____ them but have no problem taking advantage of the poor. They have gotten their gain dishonestly and will not be permitted to enjoy it.

(v14-17) A call goes out to Israel for a return to righteousness and social justice, though it's clear that it will _____ be heeded.

(v18-27) He warns them that they may think they want the day of the Lord to come, but they do not (v18-20). Ironically, they continued their ritual religious activity but God was not pleased nor impressed (v21-27).

Chapter 6

(v1-8) Their prosperity would turn to poverty, their riches to ruin.

(v9-10) The causalities from the invasion will be so high, they will have to abandon normal burial practices and _____ the bodies. It will be such a time of terror, that people will not even mention the name of the Lord for fear of invoking more _____ from him.

(v11-14) Their behavior was as ignorant as oxen plowing on _____. They perverted justice and scorned righteousness. Their military victories were over weak opponents (Lo Debar & Karnaim). The Assyrians would overrun them.

Chapter 7-9

Amos gives warnings through several _____ and ends the book with the hope of a future restoration.

(Ch 7:1-3) The future invasion is likened to a plague of _____. Amos intercedes and the invasion is averted.

(Ch 7:4-6) The second warning came through likening a possible invasion to a consuming _____. Again prayer by Amos averted this catastrophe.

(Ch 7:7-9) The third warning is pictured by a plumbline. A plumbline speaks to the _____ of Gods judgement. God lets them know that he will not be granting any more mercy.

(Ch 7:10-17) Amaziah, the false priest of Bethel, where the children of Israel sacrifice to false gods tries to _____ Amos. He tells him to stop prophesying against their idolatry. Amos does not concede.

(Ch 8:1-6) Israel was ripe for judgement like a basket of summer _____. All this was because their wickedness had reached the point of no return.

(Ch 8:7-12) Catastrophe was coming. In a strange turn of events, the people who had rejected the Word of God would long to _____ but God would withhold it from them.

(Ch 8:13-14) The disaster would affect the young of the land. They will turn to idols for guidance.

(Ch 9:1-4) Judgement begins at the _____ and there is no deliverance, no where to hide.

(Ch 9:5-10) Amos presents the question, that if God is bringing judgement, who can withstand it? God expresses his disapproval with Israel by comparing them to Ethiopia calling it the “_____ kingdom.”

(Ch 9:11-15) The only thing that saves Israel from complete annihilation is Gods _____ to Abraham. With that in mind, the future restoration of Israel is revealed.

