

ZECHARIAH

Zechariah's name means "_____." It would be part of his message to the nation. The fact that the Lord remembered his covenant promise to them and that those promises were still valid. His message serves a dual purpose, ministering to the people in the immediate context, then also looking toward the future.

Zechariah and _____ were ministering simultaneously.

Zec 1:1 In the eighth month, in the second year of Darius, came the word of the LORD unto Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo the prophet, saying,

Hag 1:1 In the second year of Darius the king, in the sixth month, in the first day of the month, came the word of the LORD by Haggai the prophet unto Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest, saying,

That means the historical background of the book is _____. Zechariah joined Haggai in seeking to motivate the people from their callousness to rebuild the _____. Haggai issued a firm rebuke, while Zechariah's message was more about trying to move them by reminding them that the Messiah would one day return and occupy the temple they rebuilt. Another interesting fact about the book of Zechariah is that it is second only to the book of _____ in its reference to the coming Messiah.

Outline

Chapter 1

(v1-6) The Call to _____

(Ch 1:8-6:15) Now Zachariah experiences _____ night visions or dreams. They are set up in a symmetrical fashion in the book.

Vision 1

Ch 1:8-17

Vision 8

Ch 6:1-8

These visions are about Horseman who seemingly patrol the _____ on Gods behalf. They represent how God is watchful over his people who previously had been under captivity. The horsemen proclaim peace, which is a reference to how Persia had overcame the Babylonians and _____ the people of God to go back to their land. This message by the horseman makes the people wonder if the _____ of the coming Messiah is upon them, to which God responds that he would keep that promise but does not confirm the timing.

Vision 2

Ch 1:18-21

Vision 7

Ch 5:5-11

The second and seventh visions are paired because they are _____ on Israel's past sins and exile. The second vision is about _____ that symbolize the nations that scattered Israel (Assyria and Babylon). Then the horns themselves are scattered by blacksmiths which symbolize the _____.

The seventh dream is about a woman in a basket who symbolizes centuries of Israel's _____. She is carried away by other woman who fly with wings like a stork into _____.

Vision 3

Ch 2:1-13

Vision 6

Ch 5:1-4

The third and sixth visions are paired because they are about the _____ of the new Jerusalem. The third vision has a man _____ the city, for the purpose of rebuilding it. The sixth vision is about a _____ that flies around the new Jerusalem punishing sin. It's indicative of the fact that sin will be dealt with expeditiously there.

Vision 4

Ch 3:1-10

Vision 5

Ch 4:1-14

These visions highlight the leaders of the rebuilding era, Joshua in the _____ vision and Zerubbabel in the _____ vision. In the fourth vision Joshua is depicted as wearing a _____ garment which symbolizes Israel's sin, later he changes clothes and puts on a clean garment which is symbolic of Gods _____ and _____. He also receives a message (v7-10) from an Angel that if he remains faithful, he will lead the people into better days, symbolic of the coming Messiah (v8 the BRANCH). The fifth vision is about two olive trees (Joshua & Zerubbabel) that supply _____ to a gold lamp which is a symbol of Gods watchful eye over his people. The message is about how these two men would _____ in the temple rebuilding efforts, and that it would necessitate leaning on Gods wisdom to be successful in the project.

(Ch 6:9-15) The _____ Vision

Joshua is crowned and presented as a symbol of the future Messianic Priest-King, the _____ who will serve both roles. In their day, they would only see it come to fruition _____ they obeyed the demands of the covenant.

(Chapter 7-8) A group of Israelites come who have been mourning the destruction of the _____ temple for 70 yrs and wonder if the future kingdom will soon come. Zechariah reminds them of the _____ of their ancestors because of their rejection of the message of the prophets and that their seeing any immediate blessing depended on their _____ to the covenant. Zechariah actually frames that as a question of: will they become the kind of people who are ready to receive and _____ in Gods coming kingdom?

(Ch 9-14) The closing section of the book breaks up into _____ sections about the coming Messianic kingdom.

(Ch 9-11) The first section depicts a humble coming king, riding into the new Jerusalem on a _____ to establish Gods kingdom over the nations. From there that King is symbolized as a _____ over the flock of Israel, who is rejected by both the people and their leaders, also depicted as shepherds. That rejection causes God to hand the people over to the shepherds they rejected him for. It raises the question, will Israel's _____ of their king last forever? That question is answered in the next section.

(Ch 12-14) The final section of the book depicts the _____ Jerusalem, a place where Gods justice will confront and defeat _____ among the nations. That will not be the only evil that is confronted, in (Ch 12:10) God informs them that he will deal with their _____ and pour out his spirit upon them producing repentance for their rejection of their true shepherd. The final chapter depicts the new Jerusalem as a gathering place for the nations, the city becomes a garden of _____ with a river of living water flowing from it that brings _____ to all creation.