

33. 彌迦書

- 一、**作者：** 彌迦是南國猶大在野的先知。他是摩利沙人，其名意“誰像耶和華？”在耶利米書 26:18-19 曾提及他。
- 二、**寫作對象：** 針對以色列，也論及猶大
- 三、**歷史背景：** 彌迦 1:1 當值猶大王約坦、亞哈斯、希西家在位時。北國政治、宗教混亂，受亞述極大的威脅，南國猶大也受其影響，信仰與道德敗壞，不依靠 神，卻求助於外邦敵人。
- 四、**時間：** 在北國滅亡前，經過猶大王約坦、亞哈斯、希西家三王。大概是主前 750 年至主前 710 年，共 40 年。
- 五、**鑰字：** 聽 (1:2, 3:1, 6:1-2)
- 六、**鑰節：** 7:18 神阿、有何神像祢、赦免罪孽、饒恕祢產業之餘民的罪過。不永遠懷怒、喜愛施恩。
- 七、**研讀方式：** (1) 它是古詩體裁，可從先知個人主觀的感受去欣賞。
(2) 參照列王記下 15-20，以研究以色列王國歷史之角度。
(3) 以 神與亞伯拉罕、大衛立約之角度，看萬國萬民的結局。
- 八、**中心思想：** 從 神對以色列審判的光下，突顯出耶和華如何不同於眾假神；一面有公義的處罰，一面又預備救主的誕生，且百般忍耐，勸導，爭辯，要贏回以色列人的心。

彌迦書綱要

前言	責備以色列的叛逆	糾正領導人物的不是與安慰	神用其過去的恩典爭辯， 再度責備並施慈愛
1:1	1:2-2:13	3:1-5:15	6:1-7:20
	1. 神親自見證 1:2 2. 毀滅將臨到全國 1:3-7 3. 預言被擄 1:8-16 4. 災禍的警告(因對神子民之不公義) 2:1-11 5. 神聖管理的恢復 2:12-13	1. 定罪在上者失職惡行 3:1-12 2. 神國度的恢復 4:1-8 3. 巴比倫與主的日子 4:9-13 4. 平安之子將降生與掌權 5:1-15	1. 神的申訴與要求真實的敬拜 6:1-8 2. 以色列的罪無可推諉 6:9-16 3. 先知的嘆息 7:1-6 4. 先知在信心中看到以色列之悔改與復興 7:7-13 5. 先知因看到 神赦罪之愛而發出讚美 7:14-20

彌迦書分段

前言	責備以色列的叛逆					糾正領導人物的不是與安慰				神用其過去的恩典爭辯，再度責備並施慈愛				
	1:2-2:13					3:1-5:15				6:1-7:20				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
1:1	神親自見證	毀滅將臨到全國	預言被擄	災禍的警告：因對神子民之不公義	神聖管理的恢復	定罪在上者失職惡行	神國度的恢復	巴比倫與主的日子	平安之子將降生與掌權	神的申訴與要求真實的敬拜	以色列的罪無可推諉	先知的嘆息	先知在信心中看到以色列之悔改與復興	先知因看到神赦罪之愛而發出讚美
1:1	1:2	1:3-7	1:8-16	2:1-11	2:12-13	3:1-12	4:1-8	4:9-13	5:1-15	6:1-8	6:9-16	7:1-6	7:7-13	7:14-20

Micah

- A. Author: Micah was a prophet to the southern kingdom Judah. He was not involved in the political arena of his day.
He came from the rustic home of Moresheth (1:1) near the Philistine city of Gath (1:14).
His name means “Who is like God?”
He was mentioned in Jeremiah 26:18-19.
- B. Audience: His message related to both Israel and Judah, he focused On the latter.
- C. Historical Background: Micah 1:1 indicates that Micah prophesied in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.
The northern kingdom Israel was in political and religious confusion. They were threatened by Assyria.
The southern kingdom Judah was influenced by Israel, guilty of moral and religious corruption. Multiplied sin by seeking foreign help instead of the Lord.
- D. Time: During the days of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah (~750BC to 710BC) for about 40 years.
- E. Key Words: Listen (Hear) (1:2, 3:1 6:1-2)
- F. Key Verse: 7:8 “Who is a God like Thee, who pardons iniquity and passes over the rebellious act of the remnant of His possession? He does not retain His anger forever, because He delights in unchanging love.”
- G. Study Methods:
 1. The book is in Hebrew poetic form, hence we learn to enter the feeling of the prophet.
 2. Historically by referencing 2Kings 15-20.
 3. God’s covenant relationship with Abraham & David.
Consummation of the nations.
- H. Central Thoughts: Under the light of how God judges His people, we find the uniqueness of the Lord from all false gods – He was righteous and merciful in judgment. Merciful by announcing the birth of the Savior. He also patiently forbore the sins of the people, exhorted and laid His case against them to turn their back to Himself.

Outline of Micah		
PROLOGUE		1:1
REBUKE OF ISRAEL'S REBELLION		1:2 – 2:13
	God's Indictment	1:2
	Impending Destruction	1:3 – 7
	Prediction of Captivity	1:8 – 16
	Warning of Injustice	2:1 – 11
	Restoration under Divine Providence	2:12 – 13
CORRECTION AND COMFORT TO RULERS		3:1 – 5:15
	Judgment on the Leadership	3:1 – 12
	God's Kingdom	4:1 – 8
	Babylonian Captivity	4: 9 – 13
	Birth, Rejection and Work of the Messiah	5:1 – 15
THE PLEA FOR REPENTANCE		6:1 – 7:20
	Plea of God for true worship	6:1 – 8
	Irrefutable Sin	6:9 – 16
	Sigh of the Prophet	7:1 – 6
	Prophet sees in faith Repentance and Revival of the People	7:7 – 13
	Prophet's Praise of God in His forgiveness	7:14 – 20