

Bible Reading Notes
Micah

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Micah 1-2

Micah was a young contemporary of Isaiah. According to Jeremiah 26:18-19, Micah's preaching was the impetus for Hezekiah's reforms.

1:4 - mountains melt...valleys split open - Language of judgment.

1:9 - her wound is incurable - The destruction of Samaria is only about 18 years away. She has ignored all the prophets the Lord sent to call her to repentance.

2:6-13 - The people do not want to hear Micah's message. Instead they would prefer preachers who preach of wine and strong drink (2:11).

Micah 3-4

Micah 3 - The Lord gives the reasons for his judgment against the rulers (vv. 1-4), the prophets (5-9) and priests (v. 11).

Micah 4 looks forward to the latter days which will culminate in the new heavens and new earth.

4:2 - nations - Promise of the Gentiles joining the people of God. This finds fulfillment in the New Testament.

4:10 - you shall go to Babylon - This will be fulfilled starting in 598 BC with the first deportation. But the exile will end with the Lord rescuing his people.

Micah 5-7

- 5:2-5a** – God will provide a new king for his people from the birthplace and line of David. This new ruler will shepherd God’s people and provide them with peace (Ephesians 2:14). This finds its fulfillment in Christ (Matthew 2:6; Luke 2:1-7).
- 5:1 – mountains** – The mountains were the witnesses to God’s covenant with his people (Deuteronomy 27; Joshua 5).
- 6:2-5** – The Lord lays out his case against Israel highlighting the ways he provided and cared for her.
- 6:8** – This has often been referred to as the Micah Mandate.
- 7:8-10** – The Day of the Lord will be a day of vindication. The righteous will be restored, and the wicked will be brought down.