Tuesday Evening Bible Study Series #8: The Minor Prophets Session #18: Zechariah, Chapters 9-11 Tuesday, May 30, 2017

Outline of Zechariah

- A. First Zechariah (Chapters 1-8)
 - 1. Superscription (1:1)
 - 2. Oracles and Visions (1:2-6:8)
 - a) Prologue: The First Oracle (1:2-6)
 - b) The First Vision: The Divine Horsemen (1:7-17)
 - c) The Second Vision: Four Horns and Four Smiths (1:18-21)
 - d) The Third Vision: A Wall of Fire (2:1-5)
 - e) The Second Oracle (2:6-13)
 - f) The Fourth Vision: Joshua and the Satan (Chapter 3)
 - g) The Fifth Vision: The Lampstand and the Olive Trees (Chapter 4) (i) The Third Oracle (4:6-10a)
 - h) The Sixth Vision: The Flying Scroll (5:1-4)
 - i) The Seventh Vision: A Woman in a Basket (5:5-11)
 - j) The Eighth Vision: Four Chariots (6:1-8)
 - 3. Other Oracles (6:9 8:23)
 - a) The Fourth Oracle: The Crowning of the Branch (6:9-15)
 - b) The Fifth Oracle: The Fallacy of Fasting (Chapter 7)
 - c) Seven oracles on the restoration of Zion (8:1-17)
 - d) Three oracles on the future joy of Judah (8:18-23)
- B. Second Zechariah (Chapters 9-14)
 - 1. The First Oracle: The Divine Warrior (9:1 11:17)
 - a) The approach of the Divine Warrior & fate of the nations (9:1-8)
 - b) Joy and protection for Judah and Ephraim (9:9-13)
 - c) The arrival of the Divine Warrior (9:14-17)
 - d) The Lord: a militant shepherd (10:1-11:3)
 - e) Two kinds of shepherds (11:4-17)
 - 2. The Second Oracle: The Victory of the Divine Warrior (Chapters 12-14)
 - a) The Purge of Jerusalem (12:1-13:6)
 - (i) The Day of the Lord (12:1-9)
 - (ii) Events on the Day of the Lord (12:10-13:6)
 - b) Textual Insertion: Continuation of Zechariah 11:15-17 (13:7-9)
 - c) The Apocalypse of Zechariah (Chapter 14)

Notes on 2nd Zechariah: Chapters 9-11

- This begins the section of the Book of Zechariah that contains sayings by other prophets that portray God's involvement in the turbulent times between the "now" of 518 BCE and the ultimate establishment of the Lord's reign over all the earth.
- The opening verses of Chapter 9 depict the Lord as a Divine Warrior moving triumphantly toward Jerusalem prior to the "day of the Lord."
- The cities mentioned in the oracle run north-to-south and follows a pattern similar to the conquests of Alexander the Great in 332 BCE.

- Hadrach (Hatarikka in Neo-Assyrian texts) refers to a place in northern Syria.
- Tyre and Sidon are Phoenician port cities and important mercantile centers in the Persian period.

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- 9:9b is referenced in Matthew 21:4-5 and John 12:14-15 in their accounts of Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem. In Hebrew poetry a donkey and a colt were equivalent
- Chapter 10 portrays the Lord as a militant shepherd—both critique and solace.
- 'teraphim' = objects such as amulets, images, and statues, often used as household gods for prophetic purposes.
- In Chapter 11, the region is personified and characterized by the cedars of Lebanon, which were prized for their beauty and strength, and the oaks of Bashan, which were the source of timber of high durability. In prophetic literature, cedars and oaks are often used as metaphors for proud nations.
- The destruction of the two shepherd staffs symbolizes the end of a covenantal relationship, perhaps because of poor leadership in the Judean community.
- 11:12-13 30 shekels of silver comes from Exodus 21:32, which is the indemnity for a slave who has been gored by an ox. This passage was alluded to in Judas' betrayal of Jesus (Matthew 27:9).

Resources

Notes from The New Oxford Annotated Bible (NRSV), 2010 Notes from HarperCollins Study Bible (NRSV), 1989 Notes from *The CEB Women's Bible* (CEB), 2016