



1

Haggai

Main Themes

- The primacy of the LORD's glory and agenda
- The coming glory of the temple
- Blessing and curses for obedience and disobedience

Role in the Twelve

- Haggai begins the restoration section of the Twelve, indicated by the return of the people to Jerusalem from exile, the response of obedience to Haggai's message and the rebuilding—and promised future glory and peace—of the temple.

2

Haggai

Textual Connection to the NT

- Hag. 2:6 and 2:21 are quoted in Heb. 12:26 as a reference to the consummation of the kingdom that "cannot be shaken."

Application in the Light of Christ

- God's priorities, our priorities
- 'Temple' as God *with* and *in* us

3

Zechariah

- Zechariah, the son of Iddo, was a member of a family of Jews who first returned to Jerusalem in 537 BC (Neh. 12:4). He likely served as both a priest and a prophet, and like Haggai, begins in ministry in 520 BC during the reign of the Persian king, Darius.
- Thus, as contemporaries, the historical background for Zechariah is identical to the one spelled out in Haggai.
- Zechariah is divided into three main sections: 1) an introduction highlighting the people's repentance along with eight night visions promising the Lord's blessing on rebuilding the temple and Jerusalem (1-6) 2) and inquiry into exilic rituals and an exhortation to show compassion and justice (7-8) and 3) future-oriented description of the cosmic restoration of Israel and the coming of God's Kingdom to earth.
