

Old Testament PowerPoint presentation

Habakkuk

Suggested Bible Reading: Habakkuk chapter 3

Slide1



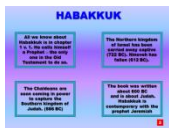
- (Black background) ≠ credits will move up the page. ≠ to open →

Slide 2



– Habakkuk asks God two questions. ≠ 1. – How long? (ch.1: 2-4) ≠ 2. Why? (ch.1: 12-17) ≠ to open →

Slide 3



– Some background information. ≠ We know little about Habakkuk, other than in chapter 1: 1. He calls himself a prophet. The only one in the Old Testament to do so. ≠ The Northern kingdom of Israel has already been taken captive and dispersed among the nations. (722BC) Nineveh has fallen. (612BC) ≠ The Chaldeans are soon coming to take away the Southern kingdom of Judah to Babylon. (586BC) ≠ The book was written about 600BC, and concerns Judah. Habakkuk was contemporary with Jeremiah. ≠ to open →

Slide 4



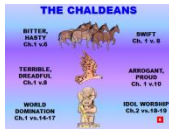
– We must remember that Habakkuk is concerned ≠ about Judah, and God's dealings with them in judgement. Judah had disobeyed God and had worshipped false gods. ≠ Two questions. ≠ The first question was –Why does God allow His people to be punished by a nation more wicked than themselves? ≠ The second question was – How long will God allow such a situation to go on? Note: Habakkuk is seeking to deal with the same questions NATIONALLY, as Job attempted to deal INDIVIDUALLY. Both attempt to justify God to man. ≠ to open →

Slide 5



– Judah is to be taken into captivity by the Chaldeans and transported to Babylon. This map shows - ≠ countries, ≠ and cities. The route from Jerusalem to Babylon ≠ may have been something like this. ≠ to open →

Slide 6



- What were the Chaldeans like? ‡ They were bitter, hasty (1 v.6) their Horses were swift (1: 8), ‡ They were terrible, dreadful (1: 8), like eagles – that hasten to eat, and arrogant and proud (1: 10) ‡ They want world domination (1: 14-17, and they worship idols (2: 18-19) ‡ to open →

Slide 7



– Habakkuk watches out for an answer (revelation) ‡ to his question from God. (2: 1) When the answer came, it was important that this public piece of news was to be displayed clearly on ‘tablets’ so that anyone passing by, even if running, would be able to read what was written. (2: 2) See also Wesley’s notes on the Bible. The faithfulness of the righteous will be their salvation (2: 4) ‡ The Chaldeans will suffer 5 woes. ‡ Note the detailed charges against them in 2: 6-19. Pride will be their downfall. ‡ to open →

Slide 8



– The prophet’s prayer is recorded in chapter three. ‡ It is a Song (Psalm) of Praise. ‡ There is God’s mercy (3: 2), ‡ God’s glory (3: 3-4), ‡ God’s power (3: 4-11) and ‡ God’s salvation (3: 13). ‡ to open →

Slide 9



– the phrase - ‡ “The just shall live by faith”, occurs in 2: 4. It is also ‡ used in the book of Romans (1: 17), Galatians (3: 11) and Hebrews (10: 38). ‡ God’s people in Habakkuk’s day were to hold on by faith for eventual justification. 3: 17-19 expresses the prophet’s assurance. ‡ For the Christian today (Romans 5: 1) ‡ The Cross is that which the Old Testament believers look forward to by faith, while Christians today look back to the Cross with assurance.

‡ → End of slide show (black screen)