

Old Testament PowerPoint presentation

Malachi

Suggested Bible Reading: Malachi chapter 3

Slide1



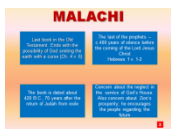
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Slide 2



– The name “Malachi” means ‡ – “My Messenger”. It is not clear whether this is simply a translation of the name, or a description of the prophet’s role in proclaiming the Word of God. There is no doubt that Malachi, as with all the prophets, was to proclaim that which God commanded him to speak. This command came from “The LORD of Hosts”, mentioned 22 times in the book. (both AV & NKJV). This is a divine title which indicates the sovereignty of Almighty God. He being the Saviour and Protector of His people. The ‘hosts’ are all the heavenly powers, ready to do the LORD’s command. ‡ to open →

Slide 3



– Some background information - ‡ Malachi is the last book in the Old Testament. It ends with the possibility of smiting the earth with a curse (judgement) – if the people of God return to their old ways and forsake His laws. Chapter 4 vs.6. ‡ Malachi was the last of the prophets – 400 years of silence before the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. Hebrews 1: 1-2. But there was a remnant – those watching and waiting for the Messiah – see Simeon and Anna (Luke 2: 25 & 36. ‡ The book is dated about 420 BC, 70 years after the return of Judah from exile (explain), under the leadership of Zerubbabel, and Ezra. Nehemiah restored the walls of Jerusalem and civil order. ‡ Malachi’s message is concerned with the neglect in the service in God’s house, and with Zion’s prosperity. The nation had gone away from God’s laws; Malachi also encourages the people about the future. ‡ to open →

Slide 4



– Some questions are raised by the priests and people, and God’s answer to them through Malachi. ‡ The priests – in what way have we despised God’s name? Chapter 1: 6. The answer – ‡ the offerings are worthless. (Chapter 1: 7-14) Deuteronomy 15: 21 is quite clear – offerings ‡ brought to the altar must be perfect. Anything not perfect is not acceptable. Chapter 1: 8-10. The priests are

merely doing their job, but with little regard to the Covenant made centuries ago. See chapter 1: 10, 2: 4, 7, 8. Worship was not according to God's Word. ‡ to open →

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– The Priests - ‡ In what way have we wearied God? Chapter 2: 17. The answer - ‡ You have wearied the Lord with your words. Chapter 2: 17. ‡ Words, words, words... “You say – Everyone who does evil is good in the sight of the LORD, and He delights in them” or “Where is the God of Justice?” The Priests had twisted thinking regarding the prosperity of the wicked and the certainty of judgement. Vs.17. ‡ to open →

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- God's Messenger (v.1, c/f Matthew 11: 10), John the Baptist, will prepare the way for the Lord Jesus Christ - vs.1 - when He comes there will be ‡ a searing purifying of the priesthood. Chapter 3: 2. the fact is that ‡ the Priests lacked purity in service and worship – Chapter 3: 2-3, 7. ‡ Fuller's (AV) or launderer's soap (NKJV) was used to whiten and clean. Fuller's earth was a clay substance used to clean woollen cloth. It is still available today. Silver needs to be refined by heating, and the impurities removed, to produce purified silver. Quote the example of Amy Carmichael and her illustration of the silversmith to teach children. (Purchased [the raw material], Purified (The silversmith never leaves the silver until he sees his own face reflected) and Perfected – a clear mirror image. Or – Redeemed [the raw material had to be purchased], Refined, and Reflected.) Note: The purifying, results in acceptable offerings once again. (Chapter 3: 4) There will also be judgement on the moral and social life of the nation. ‡ to open →

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–The People - ‡ In what way have we robbed God? Chapter 3: 8. Answer - ‡ Bring all the tithes into the storehouse. Chapter 3: 10. For example - ‡ two lists – what we have and what is given to God. ‡ Sheep, ‡ Wheat, ‡ Silver, ‡ Oil. It was as if they only gave - ‡ 20 sheep, or ‡ 4 bushells of wheat, or ‡ 15 pieces of silver, or ‡ 1 gallon of oil. Note: **Right giving, will result in the reward of outpoured blessing.** (Chapter 3: 8-10)

Offerings – 5 offerings are mentioned at the beginning of the book of Leviticus. See Leviticus 7: 37.

1. **TWO NON SWEET SAVOUR OFFERINGS** - (Leviticus chapter 4-6) comprising

The Sin offering - the acceptance of **the sinner**. Christ took our place as sinners.

The Trespass offering – dealing with **sin**. The one offering of Christ for sin (Hebrews 10 vs.12). Christ can be thought of as the Offering, or the Offerer, or the Priest.

2. **THREE SWEET SAVOUR OFFERINGS** – (Leviticus chapters 1-3) comprising –

The whole burnt offering – signifies the whole being given to God. Just as Christ gave Himself to doing the will of His Father throughout His life, so the Christian is to give himself wholly over to the will of God – an ongoing experience throughout the life.

The meat or meal offering – the offering of a perfect life to God. This portrays Christ's righteousness which is imputed to our account. **The peace offering** – peace with God is the result of justification. The peace offering cannot be offered before the Trespass and Sin offerings. God has no fellowship with His redeemed while they are still in their sin. Experience of this fellowship has to be kept up to-date.

Note- Sweet Savour means something well pleasing to God. These offerings are so called because they do not have in view the dealing with sin.

‡ to open →

Slide 8



— A book of remembrance. ‡ Then those who feared the LORD spoke to one another, and the LORD listened and heard them. ‡... So a book of remembrance was written before Him for those who fear the LORD and who meditate on His name. Chapter 3: 16-18 ‡ to open

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– MINE - ‡ “My Jewels”. Chapter 3 vs.17. ‡ = a commentary on 2 Timothy chapter 2: 19 – “The LORD knows them that are His.” A comfort and assurance to the believer. ‡ to open →

Slide 10



- Righteous healing. ‡ Chapter 4: 2. ‡ The Sun of Righteousness, who is ‡ the Lord Jesus Christ who died on the cross in place of all who believe in Him. He will be preceded by Elijah – vs.5. This is identified as being John the Baptist –

Matthew 11: 10, 14. Note: In Malachi's proclamation, he shows himself to be My Messenger, yet he indicates that the coming of a Greater Messenger: the Lord Jesus Christ Himself – chapter 3: 1 and chapter 4: 2.

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