

Bound to be Free

An Expository Study of the Book of Jonah

Week 1 - Introduction to the Book of Jonah

- I. _____ – Why is Jonah in the bible and what is its relationship to the larger story of scripture?
- a. Jonah is a _____ into the prophetic literature of the bible.
 - i. Jonah is primarily a _____.
 - ii. Jonah includes a blended psalm of _____.
 - iii. Jonah only contains one publicly presented _____.
 - b. Jonah is a _____ on the prophetic tradition as a whole.
 - i. According to Ehud Ben Zvi, Jonah is a “_____.” Jonah, like all of the prophets and the all of Israel, struggles with Israel’s special election and God’s universality.
 - ii. The book is written with a careful _____ that is a common feature of Hebrew prophetic and historical writings that are intended to teach.
 - c. Jonah is a _____ of the work of Jesus Christ in the New Testament.
 - i. Jonah’s experience is the clearest _____ prophetic picture of Christ’s resurrection.
 - ii. The book of Jonah also predicts _____ to the saving work of Christ to the nations.
- II. _____ – What is the historical setting of the events in this book?
- a. Who is Jonah?
 - i. _____ . Jonah’s name means “_____.”
 - ii. From _____ in Galilee (about 3 miles north of Nazareth).
 - iii. Jonah’s ministry is a part of the _____ of Elijah and Elisha but Jonah performs no miracles that we know of.
 - iv. Jonah is the only Old Testament prophet that God sent to a _____ with a message of repentance.
 - b. When did these events occur?
 - i. Jonah prophesies during the reign of _____ in Israel (800-750 CE).
 - 1. Jonah accurately predicts the restoration of _____ under Jeroboam.
 - 2. This period ended almost a century of _____ between the Northern Kingdom of Israel and its primary enemy.
 - ii. _____ is particularly vulnerable during this time.

1. Assyrian enemies to the north (Urartu mountain tribes, who allied with their neighbors, the people of Mannai and Madai) have pushed their way into within 100 miles of Nineveh.
 2. Their situational uncertainty makes them potentially more receptive to _____ to them through Jonah.
- c. Is this book historically accurate?
- i. Archaeological evidence _____ the biblical record. (Sennacherib's annals/prism)
 - ii. Jonah's message to them coincides with _____, _____ that primed Nineveh for spiritual revelation.
 1. Two severe plagues in 765 and 759 CE.
 2. Solar Eclipse in 763 CE.

III. _____ – Why should I study this biblical book?

- a. Jonah's resistance to God's assignment is _____.
- b. The book of Jonah boldly addresses the tension between _____ and _____.
- c. The sin of _____ is uncovered and rebuked by God.
- d. The modern-day ethnic Assyrians are overwhelmingly _____. They are known as Syriac Christians.
- e. Jonah's experiences highlight God's Sovereign _____.
 - i. God is _____ of nature.
 - ii. God determines the _____ of our lives.
 - iii. God's mercy is not _____.

Week 2 – Jonah 1:1-16 – Jonah Out of Place

- I. _____.
- a. God makes Jonah's assignment _____.
 - i. Jonah knows _____.
 - ii. Jonah knows _____.
 - iii. Jonah knows _____.
 - b. Jonah engages in _____.
 - i. Rebellion against God's purpose for us _____.
 - 1. Rebellion costs _____.
 - 2. Rebellion costs _____.
 - 3. Rebellion costs _____.
 - ii. Rebellion against God's purpose for us _____.
 - c. Jonah's intention is _____.
- II. _____.
- a. God orchestrates a storm as an act of _____.
 - i. Chastising storms _____.
 - ii. Chastising storms _____.
 - iii. Chastising storms _____.
 - b. God orchestrates a storm to get Jonah's _____.
 - i. Jonah is comfortable (sleeping) _____ of God's will.
 - ii. God uses unbelievers to awaken Jonah's _____.
- III. _____.
- a. Jonah's _____ reveals God to unbelievers.
 - b. Jonah's _____ reveals God to unbelievers.
 - c. God's _____ reveals God to unbelievers
- IV. _____.
- a. God's glory is revealed _____.
 - b. God's glory is revealed _____.
 - c. God's glory is revealed _____.
 - d. God's glory is revealed _____.