

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 _____.

Week 3 – Jonah 1:17-2:10 – Jonah Under Arrest

- I. Context – The narrative bookends surrounding Jonah’s song make an important statement about it.
- Jonah is in a _____.
 - Jonah is where he is because of his _____.
 - God _____ Jonah’s location in the great fish.
 - God is Sovereign over _____.
 - God is Sovereign over _____.
 - God has _____ for our troubles. (Romans 5:3-5)
 - God has _____ for our troubles. (1 Peter 5:10, Romans 8:18)
- II. Construction – This song/poem is written with _____, _____.
- This is a _____.
 - A Psalm of _____ - expresses deep sorrow, mourning, and pain. They typically ask God for _____. (Psalm 42-43)
 - A Psalm of _____ (Todah Psalms) expresses abounding joy and gratitude. They typically thank God for _____ from a specific situation. (Psalm 107:1-2)
 - Thanksgiving and Thank Offerings were to be offered when God delivered from _____. (Psalm 107:3-8)
 - Thanksgiving and Thank Offerings were to be offered when God delivered from _____. (Psalm 107:9-15)
 - Thanksgiving and Thank Offerings were to be offered when God delivered from _____. (Psalm 107:16-21)
 - Thanksgiving and Thank Offerings were to be offered when God delivered from _____. (Psalm 107:22-32)
 - According to Rav Yehuda these specific instances of deliverance created an _____ to recite the “Birkat HaGomel” Blessing (a blessing for coming through trauma and prevailing) in front of _____.
 - The person delivered says, “Blessed are You, O God, ruling Spirit of the universe, who rewards the underserving with goodness, and who has rewarded me with goodness.”
 - The congregation responds, “Amen. May the One who rewarded you with all goodness continue to reward you with only goodness, Selah!
 - This psalm borrows heavily from _____.
 - Jonah’s song quotes more than _____ from the book of Psalms.
 - Jonah’s use of the psalms reveals _____ and its usefulness in crisis.
- III. Content.
- Jonah speaks _____ of his near-death experience.
 - Jonah _____ that he is the cause of his own crisis.

- c. Jonah _____ the significance of prayer.
- d. Jonah _____ that his deliverance was an act of Divine mercy.
- e. Jonah _____ in God's extravagant, unending mercy to him in spite of his unworthiness.
- f. Jonah _____ the Holy, infinite uniqueness of the One, True God.

Week 4 – Jonah 3:1-10 – Jonah On Assignment

- I. God's Choice of Jonah and Assignment for Jonah _____.
 - a. God Speaks to Jonah _____.
 - i. The instructions are _____.
 - ii. God's intentions are _____.
 - iii. Jonah's response _____.
 - b. God Speaks through Jonah _____.
 - i. Jonah's _____ puts him in the right place.
 - ii. Jonah's message is determined by _____.
 - iii. Jonah's _____ is the result of _____ and _____.
- II. God's Message for Ninevah is an Old Testament _____ of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.
 - a. Impending _____.
 - i. There is _____ for God's judgment.
 - ii. God's judgment is _____.
 - b. Available _____.
- III. Ninevah's Response is _____. This Is a _____ for Anyone to Experience the Mercy of God.
 - a. _____. The Repentant Heart _____ What God _____.
 - b. _____. The Repentant Heart _____ God _____.
 - c. _____. The Repentant Heart _____ Over Its _____.
 - d. _____. The Repentant Heart Makes _____.
- IV. God Chooses _____ Ninevah Because of _____ and _____.
 - a. God's Nature Demands that _____.
 - b. God Desires to Extend _____.

Week 5 – Jonah 4:1-11 – Jonah in His Feelings

- I. Jonah's _____ Emotions Reveal God's _____ Attributes.
 - a. Jonah's Self-Justification Reveals God's _____ Believers.
 - b. Jonah's Confession Reveals God's _____ with Unbelievers.
 - i. God is _____
 - ii. God is _____.
 - iii. God is _____.
 - iv. God is _____.
 - v. God is _____.
- II. Jonah's Negative Experience Reveals Our _____.
 - a. Jonah's Insufficient Shelter Shows the _____ for Divine Help.
 - i. Jonah Exits the Shelter of the City _____.
 - ii. Jonah Uses _____.
 - iii. Jonah Uses a _____.
 - iv. God Lovingly _____.
 - b. God Reminds Jonah of His _____ by Employing a _____ and a Harsh Environment.
 - i. The Worm Teaches Jonah that He is _____ but God is.
 - ii. The Heat Teaches Jonah that He is a _____ Serving an _____.
- III. God's Final Monologue Reveals Important _____.
 - a. _____ Should Not Matter Much to Us. (1 John 2:15-17)
 - b. _____ Matter Greatly to God. (Luke 15)