Outline of Micah

The book of Micah is a comprehensive prophecy covering the northern and southern kingdoms in the second half of the 8th century. From 1:1, it has to be dated between 740 and 686 B.C., the times of the reigns of the three kings listed there. Some of his prophecies predate the fall of the north in 722 B.C., and others predate the siege of Jerusalem during the time of Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:17ff). Micah's name means "who is like the LORD?"

The prophecy can be outline in three major sections. Each begins with a call to "hear" (1:2, 3:1, and 6:1).

I.	Introdu	action	1:1	
II.	Prophecy to the Nations			
	A.	Summons to the Nations and Witnesses	1:2	
	B.	Announcement of Judgment on Judah and Israel	1:3-5	
	C.	Destruction of Samaria	1:6-7	
	D.	Micah's Mourning at the Judgment	1:8-16	
	E.	Reasons for Judgment	2:1-2	
	F.	Judgment from God	2:3-11	
	G.	Deliverance of the Remnant	2:12-13	
III.	Prophe	Prophecy to the Leaders of the Southern and Northern Kingdoms3:1-5:1.		
	A.	Summons to Leaders of South and North	3:1	
	B.	Charges Against Corrupt Leaders and Consequences	3:2-12	
	C.	The Kingdom of God and Israel's Regathering	4:1-8	
	D.	The Babylonian Exile	4:9-10	
	E.	Armageddon	4:11-5:1	
	F.	The Redeemer's Place of Birth and Rule	5:2-15	
IV.	T T		6:1-7:20	
	A.	Summons to God's People and Witnesses		
	B.	God's Question	6:3-5	
	C.	Micah's Questions and Response	6:6-8	
	D.	God's Judgment	6:9-16	
	E.	Micah Notices the Treachery and Wickedness in the N	ation7:1-6	
	F.	Micah Waits on the Lord	7:7-13	
	G.	Micah Appeals to God for National Deliverance from S	Sin7:14-20	

Notes

- □ Note that the capital of the northern kingdom (Israel) is Samaria. The capital of the southern kingdom (Judah) is Jerusalem.
- □ Evidently the people were sick of hearing God's prophets: 2:6.
- □ In 3:2-12, the leaders are the rulers, the false prophets, the judges, and the priests.
- □ Note these well-known passages: 4:3 (cf. Joel 3:10 and Isaiah 2:4); 5:2, 6:6-8.
- □ Note the treachery in 7:1-6: 'they all lie in wait for blood;' that t hey may...do evil with both hands;' '\$cheme together;' 'do not trust in a friend;' and the family treachery in 7:6.
- □ Note passages whose fulfillment is far into the future: 2:12-13; 4:1-8 (except 5); 4:11-5:1 (except maybe 5:1); 5:2-15; 7:11-20.