Zephaniah Handout #7

The Day of the Lord

Geerhardus Vos, *Biblical Theology*, 313-15

*The Eschatology of the Old Testament*, 35-45

*The Pauline Eschatology*, 80-83, 336-37

*Redemptive History and Biblical Interpretation*, 281-82.

1. Day of the Lord comes = God the Lord comes (advent of God)

2. Day of the Lord comes (8th century B.C.) = __________ (Am 5:18, 20)

   Day of the Lord comes (7th-6th century B.C.) = ____________ (Zeph 1:7)

   Day of the Lord is: (1) a temporal day in the history of divine judgment; and (2) the eschatological day of final judgment (17th century author).

3. Day of _____________ (Zeph 1:15; Am 5:18, 20; Joel 2:2, 31; 3:11-12)

   It is not ______________ (Am 5:18; Zech 14:7; Isa 13:10)

   Day is opposite ____________ (Rom 13:11-12; 1 Thess 5:5)

   Day is __________

   Night is ___________

1:12-13

12—reflexive references

   “at that time” with ________________

   “Jerusalem” with ________________

   “punish” with ________________

   “on” לַּעֲרָע (al, “upon”) clauses with ________________ לַעֲרָע (“upon”) clauses

Rhetorical symmetries

   Duplicate לַעֲרָע (“upon”) clauses

   Duplicate כָּל (lō = “not”) clauses

   5 words between beginning and end of al clauses have terminal “m” sound = ?
My paraphrase of the difficult expression ("stagnant in spirit," NASB): “men (as it were) thickened/settled to/on the dregs”

**Sandwich**

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13—concatenation =

Reflexive reference
“wealth” with ______________

Rhetorical symmetries
Duplicate לֶא רָע לֶא רָע (“not good”)

הָיָה ("YHWH")

לֶא רָע לֶא רָע (“not evil”)

Duplicate "wealth" with ______________

Both above preceded by objects devoted “to plunder” and “to desolation”:
(1) _______ ; (2) _______

Duplicate אָלַי (lô = “not”) clauses

Both above followed by ysh.. words (“not inhabit” … “not drink”)
Duplicate “houses”

Zephaniah in graphic illustration

Prophetic narrative biographical interface