

## Zephaniah Handout #15

### Zeph 3:6-10

How would you determine that this is a new rhetorical unit?

v. 6— \_\_\_\_\_

v. 7— \_\_\_\_\_

v. 8— \_\_\_\_\_

Compare v. 6 to v. 7

What label would you place on vv. 6-8?

What label would you place on vv. 9-10?

We have previously outlined the whole book of Zephaniah in two bookends.

The first was *Dies Irae* ( \_\_\_\_\_ ), especially ? \_\_\_\_\_

The second was \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ), especially ? \_\_\_\_\_

Compare v. 8 with 1:18

v. 6—what nations?

“towers” =? (cf. 1:16)

“desolation” as with ?

v. 7—you/her =?

“instruction” better translated \_\_\_\_\_

Evil deeds as determined by \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 5)

Reverse of this, cf. 3:11

“revere”

v. 8 Form:

Nine Hebrew words + three infinitive clauses + nine Hebrew words

(1)Thus (2)wait-for-me (3)says (4)Lord (5)for-day (6)I-rise (7)to-prey (8)indeed (9)my-decision

To gather nations

To assemble kingdoms

To pour out my indignation on them

(1)All (2)anger (3)burning (4)for (5)by-fire (6)my-zeal (7)devour (8)all (9)the-earth

Closure 1:14-18

Closure 3:6-8

v. 9—“for then”      Where does this reappear?      Significance?

“lips” (שִׁפְּתַי)

Whose “name” (cf. 2:11)?

Opposite of what?      (2:15)

“shoulder to shoulder” (lit., Hebrew “one shoulder”) = not \_\_\_\_\_ (אֶחָד)

Potential redemptive-historical motif?

Joel 2:32 with Acts 2:21

v. 10—“Ethiopia” = ? \_\_\_\_\_

Reverse 2:12

Why this nation?

“rivers” = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ meet at \_\_\_\_\_ form the \_\_\_\_\_

Cf. Is 19:19-25