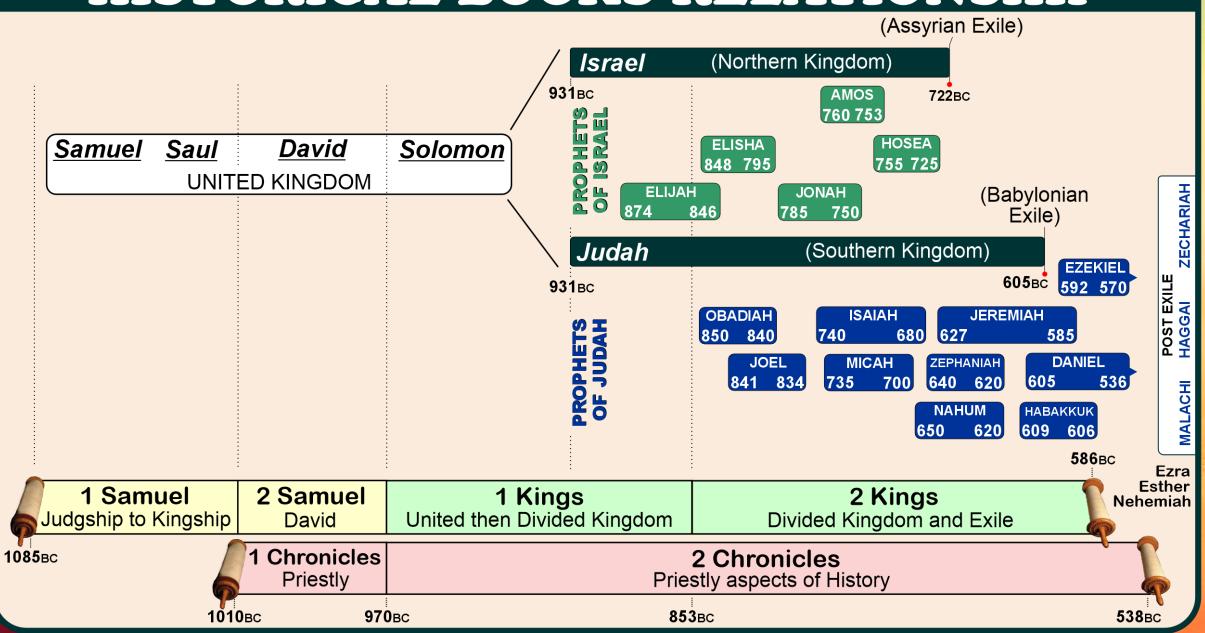
## Zechariah

"This is the curse that goes out over the face of the whole earth"

## CHAPIER 5-6

#### HISTORICAL BOOKS RELATIONSHIP



### POST-EXILE HISTORY

536BC Began to rebuild the **Temple** (Ez.3:1-4:5)

HAGGAI 520 520 ZECHARIAH

520

515BC **Temple** completed (Ez.6:15)515

MALACHI 433 424

BEGAN

THE 70TH WEEK

**PROPHECY** 

Nehemiah returned to Persia (433BC), then returned to Israel (424BC).

**NEHEMIAH** 445 415

#### **BABYLONIAN KINGDOM**

70-Year Exile in Babylon (Je.25:11-12; 29:11)

Cyrus 559-530BC

DECREE P

Cyrus permits Israel to return

to homeland (Ez.1:1-4)

537BC

Cambyses II 530-522BC

#### Darius 522-486BC

PERSIAN KINGDOM



**EZRA 1-6** 521 515

#### Xerxes I 486-465BC

465-424BC

Artaxerxes I



445BC DECREE A

(Da.9:24-27)

**EZRA 7-10 ESTHER** 473 483 458 440

#### 606-536BC

conquers

Babylon

539BC

#### Cyrus the (FIRST RETURN) Persian

**Under Zerubbabel** to build Temple (49,897 exiles) 536BC

#### **WORK ABANDONED**

**Opposition from** neighbors and indifference by the Jews caused the work to be abandoned (Ez.4:1-24)

**530BC** 520BC

#### SECOND RETURN

**Under Ezra** (5,000 exiles)

458BC

#### THIRD RETURN

**Under Nehemiah** to build Walls (42,000 exiles) 444BC

Tom Elseroad • 2024-08-27 (2024-05-19) • Post-Exile-History-Slide.cdr

#### ZECHARIAH OUTLINE



#### **PREFACE**

:1-6

#### **VISIONS**

1:7—Chap. 6

Apocalyptic

#### RESTORATION

**Chapters 7-8** 

Ethical Prophecy

**ESCHATOLOGY** 

**Chapters 9-14** 

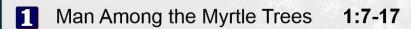
Predictive Prophecy

Chapters 9-14 written after completion of Temple (515BC)



#### GOD'S COVENANT WITH ISRAEL

#### **8 Night Visions**



- 4 Horns and 4 Craftsmen 1:18-21
- 3 Man with Measuring Rod Chap. 2
- 4 Cleansing of High Priest Chap. 3
- 5 Lampstand & 2 Olive Trees Chap. 4
- 6 Flying Scroll with Warning 5:1-4
- Woman in an Ephah Basket 5:5-11
- **3** 4 Chariots **6:1-8**
- Crowning Joshua as High Priest 6:9-15



Chapters 1-8 written during building of Temple (520BC)

#### HISTORY

#### **4 Restoration Messages**

#### **Messages Concerning Fasting**

- A Message of Rebuke 7:4-7
   Wrong Motives
- A Message of Repentance 7:8-14
   Command to Repent
- 3 A Message of Restoration 8:1-17
   Restore to Favor
- A Message of Rejoicing 8:18-23

- Return to Feasts



#### **FUTURE**

#### **2 Prophetic Burdens**



#### Burden 1 9-11

First Coming - Rejected -

- 1 Coming of the true King (9)
- Restoration of the true people (10)
- Rejection of the true King (11)



#### Burden 2 12-14

Second Coming - Received -

- Repentance of Judah (12)
- Restoration of Judah (13)
- Reign of the Messiah (14)



# Then I turned and raised my eyes, and saw there a flying scroll.





## "Then I turned and raised my eyes, and saw there a flying scroll." (Zc.5:1)

- O This flying scroll is unfurled for all to read on both sides.
- The scroll represents a divine standard by which man is to be measured.
- The judgment of the flying scroll was leveled against those who violated God's law.
- A scroll (or roll), in Scripture symbolism, denotes the written word, whether of God or man.

And he said to me, "What do you see?" So I answered, "I see a flying scroll. Its length is twenty cubits and its width ten cubits."





"And he said to me, "What do you see?" So I answered, "I see a flying scroll. Its length is twenty cubits and its width ten cubits."" (Zc.5:2)

- O Apocalyptic literature is characterized by dialogue ("he said to me") between a human and an angelic being.

  Zechariah has more angelic interaction than any other book of the OT.
- In this vision Zechariah sees a scroll flying through the air, apparently open to read because Zechariah can see how large the scroll is.
- O The scroll was approximately 15 by 30 feet (20 cubits by 10 cubits). These were the dimensions of the holy place in the tabernacle and of the porch of Solomon's temple.

Then he said to me, "This is the curse that goes out over the face of the whole earth: 'Every thief shall be expelled,' according to this side of the scroll; and, 'Every perjurer shall be expelled,' according to that side of it."





"Then he said to me, "This is the curse that goes out over the face of the whole earth: 'Every thief shall be expelled,' according to this side of the scroll; and, 'Every perjurer shall be expelled,' according to that side of it."" (Zc.5:3)

- O It appears the text on the scroll contains the Ten Commandments. The two sins mentioned transgress both tables of the law.
- To steal is to set aside our neighbor's right; to swear is to set aside God's claim to reverence by lying.
- "The curse" has two related covenantal meanings.
   (1) To swear an oath; (2) An oath broken turns into a curse.
- O The best summary of the covenant's requirements and consequences is Deuteronomy 27-29. To whom much is given, much is required (Lk.12:48).

"I will send out the curse," says the LORD of hosts; "It shall enter the house of the thief And the house of the one who swears falsely by My name. It shall remain in the midst of his house And consume it, with its timber and stones."





""I will send out the curse," says the LORD of hosts; "It shall enter the house of the thief And the house of the one who swears falsely by My name. It shall remain in the midst of his house And consume it, with its timber and stones."" (Zc.5:4)

- The two sins, one from each side of the tablets of the Ten Commandments, represent all of Israel's sin.
- This same term ("consumed") is used in the covenant cursing and blessing passage in Deuteronomy (Du.28:21; Je.14:12).
- God will curse the people who commit these sins and their house.
- O The scroll is personified as it enters the covenant violator's house ("timbers and stones").



Then the angel who talked with me came out and said to me, "Lift your eyes now, and see what this is that goes forth."







"Then the angel who talked with me came out and said to me, "Lift your eyes now, and see what this is that goes forth."" (Zc.5:5)



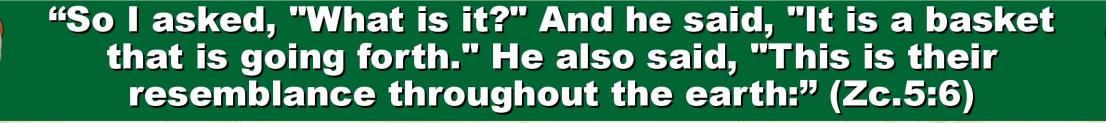
- The wicked system is represented as a basket with a woman held captive inside under a lead lid.
- The people of Israel are seen as pieces of grain, perhaps indicating that the wickedness is particularly materialistic.



So I asked, "What is it?" And he said, "It is a basket that is going forth." He also said, "This is their resemblance throughout the earth:







- The basket was an ephah and was a unit of measurement used in commerce.
- Materialism was a sin that Israel picked up in Babylon and it has influenced them through the centuries until they are removed by the Messiah in the last days.
- The basket size (ephah of 5-10 gallons) was greatly enlarged in the vision as was the scroll in the previous vision.



- The interpreting angel directed Zechariah's attention to another object in flight, this time a basket.
- O This secular commercialism is central to the final world system (Rv.18).

The use of a measuring basket to symbolize the corporate evil of the land of Israel was appropriate in view of the common perversity of making false measures.

# Here is a lead disc lifted up, and this is a woman sitting inside the basket";





### "Here is a lead disc lifted up, and this is a woman sitting inside the basket";" (Zc.5:7)

- The material of which the measuring basket was made is not identified, but it had a cover of lead to assure the security of its contents.
- When the cover was lifted, a woman was observed inside.

O This vision looks forward to the Millennial Kingdom where sin and iniquity will be removed from the land.

then he said, "This is Wickedness!"

And he thrust her down into the basket, and threw the lead cover over its mouth.







- The woman, the basket, and the weight are associated with wickedness. They personify greed and dishonesty for profit.
- God demonstrates his authority over evil ("thrust her down") then removes the wickedness from Jerusalem.
- Zechariah prophesied to those who returned from the Babylonian exile.
- God's people came back from Babylon with a materialism problem, and this vision speaks to this problem.

Then I raised my eyes and looked, and there were two women, coming with the wind in their wings; for they had wings like the wings of a stork, and they lifted up the basket between earth and heaven.



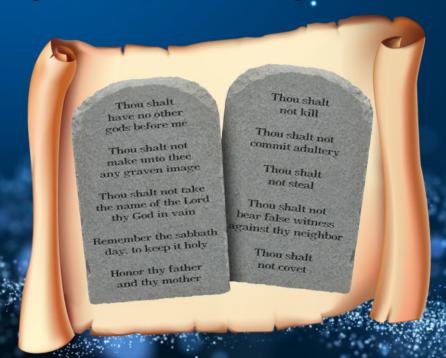


"Then I raised my eyes and looked, and there were two women, coming with the wind in their wings; for they had wings like the wings of a stork, and they lifted up the basket between earth and heaven." (Zc.5:9)

- Some regard these women as agents of evil because "storks" were unclean animals, but here they seem to do the work of God in sending the wicked woman back to Babylon.
- These women represent agents of evil because they are associated with and protective of the woman in the ephah.
- O In Scripture the stork is not a picture of an angel.

#### FLYING SCROLL - WOMAN IN A BASKET

The vision shows that wickedness would be punished (flying scroll) and banished (woman in a basket)



ZECHARIAH 5

The flying scroll was leveled against those who violated God's law

The woman in a basket personified wickedness

So I said to the angel who talked with me, "Where are they carrying the basket?"







- God is moving this matter of godless and heartless commercialism out of the land of Israel.
- The children of Israel were originally a pastoral and agricultural people, and most of the Mosaic Law has to do with that type of life-style.
- When they were in Babylonian captivity, they learned commercialism, and they learned it from the Gentiles.
- In Revelation 18 God is going to judge commercial Babylon prior to setting up the Millennial kingdom.

And he said to me, "To build a house for it in the land of Shinar; when it is ready, the basket will be set there on its base."







The woman and the basket are returned to Babylon.

God will cause this evil, materialistic spirit to be returned to its starting-place: Babylon.

O The word for "base" has the thought of a pedestal for an idol.



# Zechariah

"Behold, the Man whose name is the BRANCH!"

GHARER 6



Then I turned and raised my eyes and looked, and behold, four chariots were coming from between two mountains, and the mountains were mountains of bronze.





"Then I turned and raised my eyes and looked, and behold, four chariots were coming from between two mountains, and the mountains were mountains of bronze." (Zc.6:1)

- Since the original text says the "two mountains," most assume they are the Mount of Olives and Mount Zion.
- "Mountains of bronze" associates these mountains with strength and judgment.
- The horsemen of Zechariah 1 were observers on reconnaissance (inspection or exploration). These four chariots and their horses seem to be hostile agents of God's judgment.
- O They seem to be emissaries of His war against the earth.

# With the first chariot were red horses, with the second chariot black horses,







"With the first chariot were red horses, with the second chariot black horses," (Zc.6:2)



"Red horses" speaks of WAR

"Black horses" speaks of FAMINE or ECONOMIC CONTROL



with the third chariot white horses, and with the fourth chariot dappled horses—strong steeds.







"with the third chariot white horses, and with the fourth chariot dappled horses—strong steeds." (Zc.6:3)



"White horses" speaks of VICTORY or PURITY

"Dappled horses" (spotted) represent a mixture of prosperity and adversity



Then I answered and said to the angel who talked with me, "What are these," my lord?"







"Then I answered and said to the angel who talked with me, "What are these, my lord?"" (Zc.6:4)



- These four chariots are actually four angelic beings sent from God.
- O These may not be exactly the same as the four horsemen of Revelation 6, but the idea of their mission and purpose is similar.



And the angel answered and said to me, "These are four spirits of heaven, who go out from their station before the Lord of all the earth.





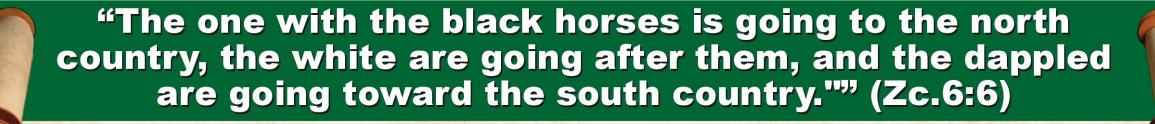


- These ride swiftly as it were through the whole world to execute what God commands them.
- Each of the four extends to and fro throughout the earth.
- O The "four spirits" (or winds) of heaven appear to refer to God's divine judgment to accomplish His judicial purposes (Ps.148:8; Je.49:36; Da.7:2; Rv.7:1).
- "The Lord of all the earth" describes the universal rule of the Messiah over the future kingdom (Mi.4:13).

The one with the black horses is going to the north country, the white are going after them, and the dappled are going toward the south country."







- Two of the horses are focused on the north, likely referring to Babylon.
- Geographically Babylon is to the east. Strategically, they come from the "north country."
- O The "south country" refers to Egypt.
- The "dappled" have spots or patches of color, and seems to represent a mixture of prosperity and adversity.

"The one with the black horses is going to the north country, the white are going after them, and the dappled are going toward the south country."" (Zc.6:6)





The RED horses go south or patrol an undesignated area

The DAPPLED horses go to the south

O This vision appears to be events that precede Christ's kingdom on earth.

Then the strong steeds went out, eager to go, that they might walk to and fro throughout the earth. And He said, "Go, walk to and fro throughout the earth." So they walked to and fro throughout the earth.







- When these horses (angels) went out from between the bronze mountains they were eager to patrol the earth.
- O These chariots represent the four angels of God's judgment on the earth.
- They seemed anxious to carry out these judgments.
- O The Lord gave them permission to patrol it, so they did.

And He called to me, and spoke to me, saying, "See, those who go toward the north country have given rest to My Spirit in the north country."





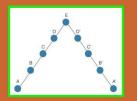


- God's Spirit is only at rest when His enemies and the enemies of His people are judged.
- The speaker ("He") is the Lord.
- "My Spirit" probably refers here to divine wrath.
- O God's wrath, after being executed on the wickedness transplanted to Babylon (Zc.5:5-11; Rv.18:2, 10, 21; 19:1-3) will then come to rest.

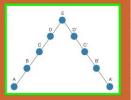
"And He called to me, and spoke to me, saying, "See, those who go toward the north country have given rest to My Spirit in the north country."" (Zc.6:8)

In the first vision God was angry with the nations that felt secure (Zc.1:15). In this vision He was satisfied with their just judgment (Rv.19:2, 15-19).

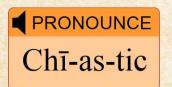
O There are several similarities between this last vision and the first one (Zc.1:7-17) indicating a return to ideas introduced at the beginning of this chiastic (symmetrical pattern of words) series of revelations.



#### CHIASTIC STRUCTURE



- A Horseman Among the Myrtle Trees (Zc.1:7-17)
  - **B** The Four Horns and Four Craftsmen (Zc.1:18-21)
    - C Man with Measuring Rod (Zc.2)
      - D The Cleansing of the High Priest (Zc.3)
      - The Lampstand and Two Olive Trees (Zc.4)
    - The Flying Scroll with Warning (Zc.5:1-4)
  - B The Woman in the Ephah Basket (Zc.5:5-11)
- A The Four Chariots (Zc.6:1-8)





### Then the word of the LORD came to me, saying:







- By "the word of the Lord" assumes that the night visions had terminated.
- What will take place here is a symbolic crowning. This pictures the future coming of Christ to reign on the earth.
- This depicts the coronation of the high priest which symbolizes the merging of the two offices of priest and king in the Messiah.

Receive the gift from the captives—from Heldai, Tobijah, and Jedaiah, who have come from Babylon—and go the same day and enter the house of Josiah the son of Zephaniah.







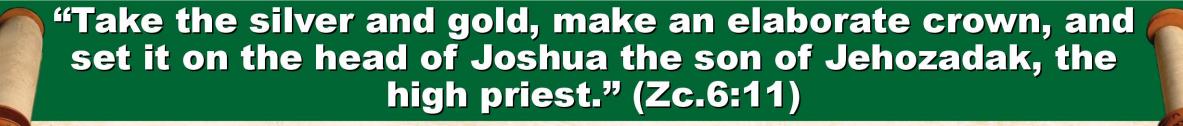
- O Here we are given the names of three men who came from Babylon. They had not come with either of the two groups of the remnant that returned to the land of Israel, but they came on their own.
- The names has meaning. Heldai means 'robust.' Tobijah means 'God's goodness.' Jedaiah means 'God knows.'
- O So, God knows that through His goodness, He will put His king on the throne in a robust manner.
- The precious metals were received from a small, otherwise unknown delegation of Jewish exiles from Babylon.



Take the silver and gold, make an elaborate crown, and set it on the head of Joshua the son of Jehozadak, the high priest.







- O It was completely unusual to crown a high priest.
- Priests were never crowned as kings and kings were never priests.
- 2 Chronicles 26 tells the tragic story of King Uzziah who tried to function as a priest. He was stricken with leprosy till the end of his life.
- O Through the history of Israel God commanded a separation between the religious and the civil leadership of Israel.

"Take the silver and gold, make an elaborate crown, and set it on the head of Joshua the son of Jehozadak, the high priest." (Zc.6:11)

- This crowning of Joshua prophesies the King-Priest Jesus.
- The crowning of the high priest Joshua, rather than Zerubbabel the governor (Hg.1:1, 12, 14; Hg.2:21; Zc.4:6-10) safeguards the symbolic significance of the crowning.
- The crowning of Zerubbabel could have been misunderstood by some as the crowning of the messianic Son of David, since Zerubbabel, like the promised Messiah, was both a descendant of David and a political leader.

Then speak to him, saying, 'Thus says the LORD of hosts, saying: "Behold the Man whose name is the BRANCH! From His place He shall branch out, And He shall build the temple of the LORD;







We already saw this Branch in Zc.3:8, and it is a familiar title for the Messiah (Is.4:2; 11:1; Je.23:5; 33:15).

The BRANCH is associated with fruitfulness and life.

O Jesus used the same image when He said that He was the vine and we are the branches (Jn.15:5).



"Behold the Man" are the very words Pilate used to present the beaten Christ to the people of Jerusalem.

O In Zechariah's vision it isn't the humiliated Jesus we are asked to behold, it is the triumphant Jesus.

"He shall branch out" speaks of the fruitfulness and outreaching life of the Messiah. Yes, He shall build the temple of the LORD. He shall bear the glory, And shall sit and rule on His throne; So He shall be a priest on His throne, And the counsel of peace shall be between them both.





"Yes, He shall build the temple of the LORD. He shall bear the glory, And shall sit and rule on His throne; So He shall be a priest on His throne, And the counsel of peace shall be between them both." (Zc.6:13)

- The BRANCH will rebuild the temple. It is not the same temple Zerubbabel worked on, but the temple of His people (Ep.2:19-22; 1Pe.2:5).
- "Rule on His throne" was an unthinkable concept previously in Israel, because priests did not sit on thrones and kings did not serve as priests.
- The BRANCH is different; He rules as both a King and Priest.

Now the elaborate crown shall be for a memorial in the temple of the LORD for Helem, Tobijah, Jedaiah, and Hen the son of Zephaniah.







"Now the elaborate crown shall be for a memorial in the temple of the LORD for Helem, Tobijah, Jedaiah, and Hen the son of Zephaniah." (Zc.6:14)



O The LORD makes it clear that the crown for Joshua was a picture ("memorial") of the ruling Priest-King in the future.

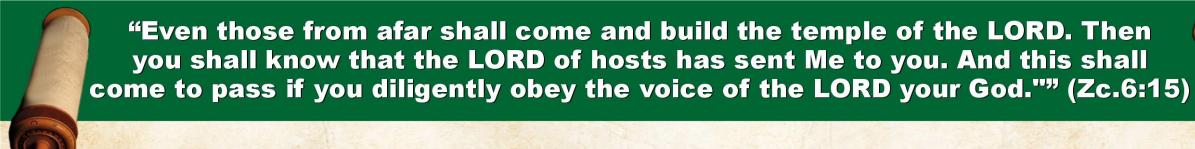
God never intended for Joshua to take control as king in the Jerusalem of his day.



Even those from afar shall come and build the temple of the LORD. Then you shall know that the LORD of hosts has sent Me to you. And this shall come to pass if you diligently obey the voice of the LORD your God."

#### ECHARIAH 6:15





The elaborate crown spoke of something that would not happen for a long time in the future.

God's promised blessing in the future means that He wants the work to continue right now, and that He will bless the current work.

# Zechariah

"This is the curse that goes out over the face of the whole earth"

## CHAPIER 5-6