

2. The Prophet Zechariah
 - a. His Name...hence the Prophet of Hope
 - b. Connexion with others in the Old Testament
 - c. The possibility of the book being named on a typical basis?
We think not.
 - d. His colleagues:
 - (1) Haggai the prophet
 - (2) Zerubbabel, the princely representative
(probably called Shesh bazaar in Ezra)
 - (3) Joshua the son of Jozadek (Ezra 3:1)
 - e. The people about Him: Returned Hebrews, resident Samaritans
3. An outline of the book:
 - I. Prolegomena 1:1-6
 - II. The Visions 1:7-6:15
 - III. Historical Interlude 7-8
 - IV. The Burdens 9-14:15
 - V. Epilogue 14:16-21

This can be better structured and it is, of course, a very simplified outline. Arranged like this the prophetic symmetry shows:

Prologue 1:1-6
 Prophetic Visions 1:7-6:15
 Historical Interlude 7-8
 Prophetic Burdens 9:1 -14:15
 Epilogue 14:16-21

4. The challenge of the Prologue 1:1-6
5. The promise of the Epilogue 14:16-21

You will need to see how these answer one another in that the first emphasizes the Word of God as the normative necessary item in life and the second stresses the work of God as the finality for all which is promised and expected.

II. THE PROPHETIC VISIONS: Zechariah 1:7-6:15

A. On the use and study of visions:

1. The use:
 - a. The vision dramatically portrays some aspect of God's will (dealing). The pictorial form makes it more graphic.
 - b. The vision is not limited to items of normal experience
 - c. The vision challenges the viewer to commit to the work (will) of God.
 - d. The vision is chiefly used where no other normative expression of the will of God is available...or viable...or something.