Old Testament Introduction

The Book of AMOS

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INTROL	DUCTION		
,	os means "" His nam	e describes both his ca	alling
	character.		
	ntil called by the Lord Amos was a native of Tek Iderness region about 10-12 miles south of Jeru		
• Am	nos was, by occupation, a shepherd and a gath	erer of sycamore fruits	i.
2) Like	Elijah and John the Baptist, Amos was a	prophet	
	e was not of the priestly line or the prophetic gui ophets."	ld called "the sons of the	he
• He	e had no formal, professional, or special training	J .	
	s origins were simple and humble; nevertheless ophesy to Israel.	he was called of God	to
,	os was called to preach a stern message of	to	Israel
	ael was at the peak of her power.		
	nder Kings Joash and Jeroboam II, Israel had ex	•	
pod	ne was experiencing an economic boom—the ric or were becoming more and more oppressed.		
	ne people of Israel were very devoted to religion		
	orship of the Golden Calf which had 200 years b ligion. This Golden Calf worship was also mixed		on's
	was an age of false security, luxurious ease, gro aconcern, injustice, and immorality.	oss materialism, brothe	erly
	ne preacher Amos directed his fiery message ag	rainet those	
- III	e preactier Amos directed his hery message ag	jallist tilese	
AUTHORSHIP			
	s the author. Most of the nine chapters are the) of Amos (1:1 & 8:1-2).	"words" (

RECIPIENTS			
Although Amos was from (Southern Kingdom), his			
message was directed to wicked, but prospering Israel (Northern Kingdom) (3:1).			
His warnings also had implications for his own countrymen (2:4-5).			
DATE OF WRITING			
Amos ministered during the reigns of Jeroboam II (782-753 B. C.) of Israel and			
Uzziah (767-755 B. C.) of Judah. The reigns of the two kingdoms under these kings			
overlapped 765 B. C. to 755 B. C. The Book of Amos was written during this time.			
Amos probably knew Elisha and Jonah during his younger years, Isaiah and Misch as an elder men			
Micah as an older man.			
He prophesied just prior to, who was the last prophet			
to the Northern Kingdom.			
• It is also interesting to note that when God called Amos to prophesy to the			
Northern Kingdom it would only be about 30 years until the Assyrians			
conquered and carried them away captive (B. C.).			
• Looking back, it seems apparent that Israel had reached the "point of no			
return," spiritually speaking, yet God still raised up a prophet to call them back			
to Himself.			
 Throughout the book of Amos is the appeal to "Seek the LORD" (5:4). 			
PURPOSE OF BOOK			
Historical purpose = To call the idolatrous, prosperous, and materialistic Northern Kingdom under Jeroboam II to			
Doctrinal purpose = Amos teaches the holiness of God's law and His hatred of			
evil. There are numerous references to the Law of Moses (<i>Torah</i>) in this book.			
Christological purpose = Christ is the "Sifter" and the "Restorer" of the nation of			
Israel (9:9-15).			
Though Amos is mainly a book about God's judgment, it also looks forward to the			
establishment of Messiah's kingdom when God's chosen people will be forgiven and			

enjoy his ______.

THEME OF THE BOOK

The _____ judgment of God on sin which separates us from God and must be judged.

OUTLINE

- I. The Vigilance of the Prophet (1-2)
 II. The Voice of the Prophet (3-6)
 III. The Visions of the Prophet (7-9)