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Zechariah says, “Shhhhh. . . .”



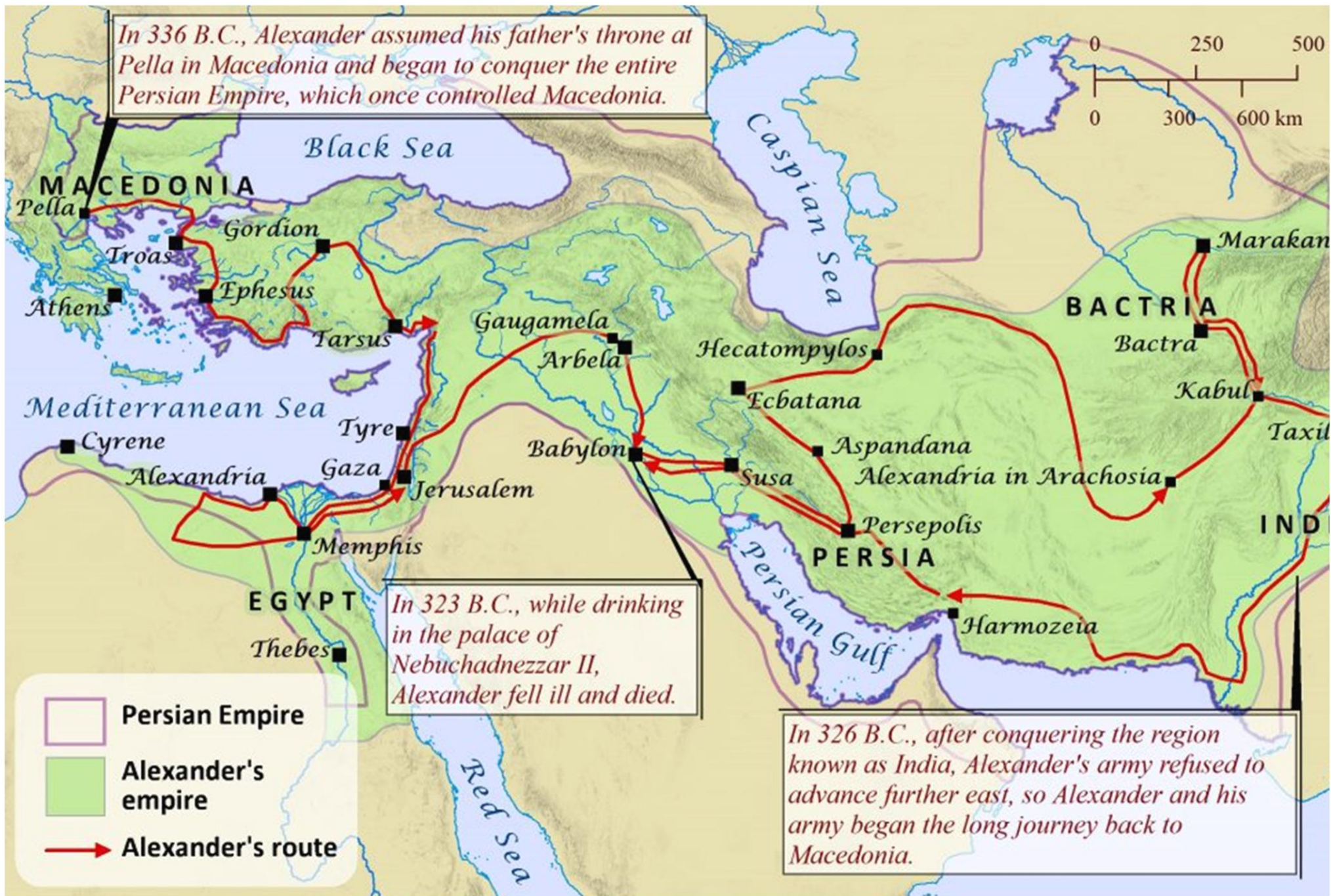


# Zechariah 9



“For the eyes of mankind . . .”

*In 336 B.C., Alexander assumed his father's throne at Pella in Macedonia and began to conquer the entire Persian Empire, which once controlled Macedonia.*



Syrian [ Damascus  
 Hamath  
 Phoenician [ Sidon  
 Tyre  
 Philistine [ Ashkelon  
 Gaza  
 Ekron  
 Ashdod



# Siege of Tyre



# Modern-Day Tyre, Lebanon Peninsula



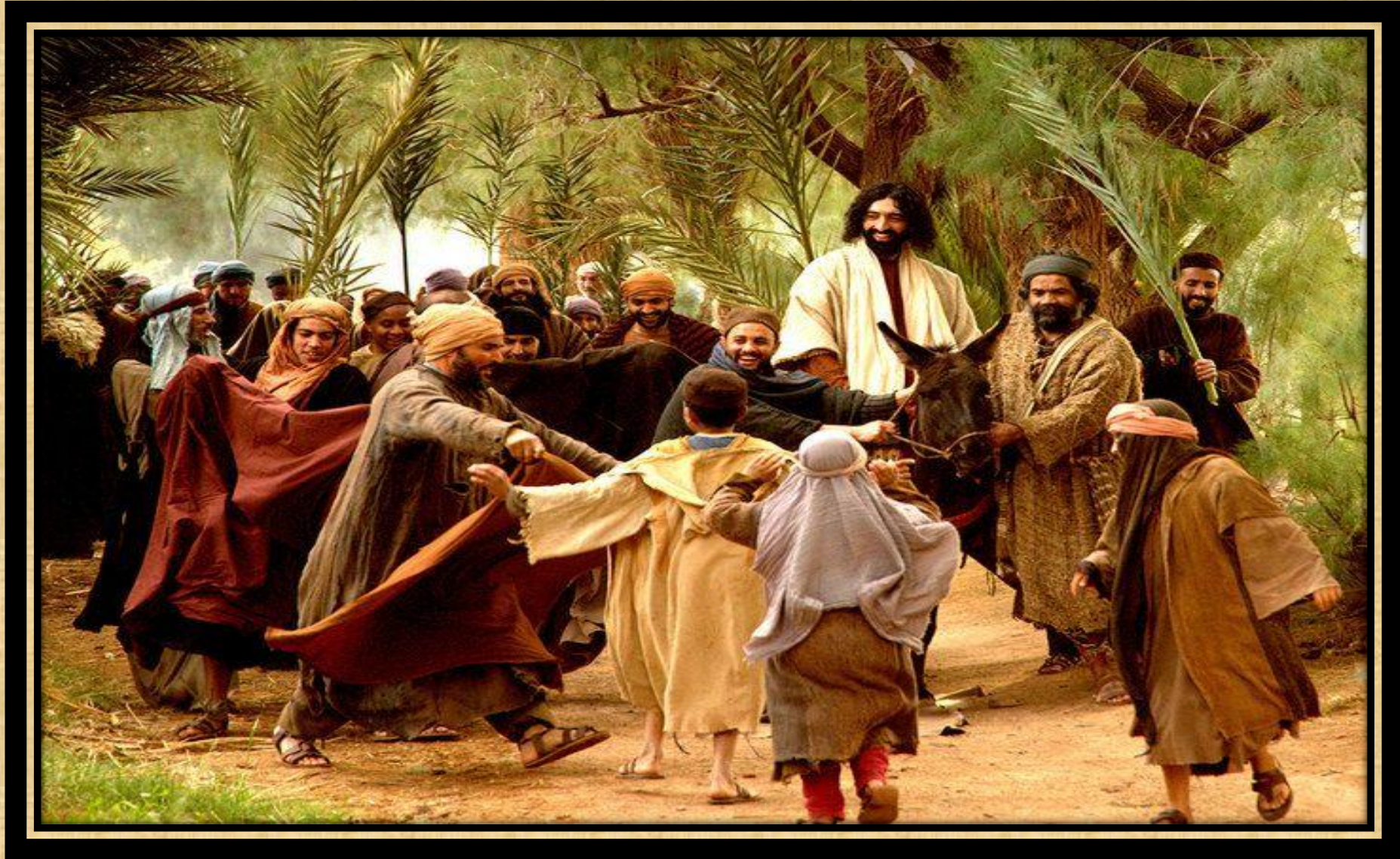


Alexander the Great  
Meeting the Jewish  
High Priest

# Times Referenced in Zechariah 9

- 480 BC—Zechariah Writing (9:1).
- 330 BC—Alexander in Jerusalem (9:8)
- 167-141 BC—Maccabean Revolt (9:13-17)
- 33 AD—Jesus' Triumphal Entry (9:9)
- 33 AD to the present = the Church Age  
(between 9:9 & 9:10)
- Future—Christ's Second Coming (9:10-17)

# Triumphal Entry of Christ into Jerusalem



# Differences Between Alexander and Jesus

## Alexander

1. Foreigner
2. Unjust
3. Cruel
4. Proud
5. Man of War
6. Temporary Kingdom
7. Conquered Thrones
8. Enslaved People
9. Made History

## Jesus

1. Came to Israel—His People
2. Righteous and Just
3. Loving—Brought Salvation
4. Humble
5. Man of Peace
6. Eternal Kingdom
7. Conquered the Grave
8. Set People Free
9. Transformed History

# “Blood of My Covenant” (9:11)

- A covenant is a binding agreement between two parties.
- There are 7 covenants in the Old Testament.
- Three of these covenants are blood covenants.
  - The Abrahamic Covenant
  - The Mosaic Covenant
  - The New Covenant

# Blood Covenants

- All 3 Covenants were ratified with blood.
- Abrahamic Covenant—unilateral—God made the covenant with Himself (Heb. 6:13-15) when He alone walked through the cut animals (Gen. 15).
- This covenant was not dependent on Abraham. God would fulfill it no matter what Abraham did.
- Eternal (Gen. 17:7, 13, 19)—God declared this covenant would be everlasting, eternal.

# Blood Covenants

- Mosaic Covenant—required the sprinkling of blood on the tabernacle, the scroll, and all the people when God made His covenant with the Israelites (Heb. 9:19-21).
- God set them apart as a nation. They would be known as God's chosen people—a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.
- This covenant was just as binding as the Abrahamic Covenant.

# Blood Covenants

- New Covenant—All promises made to Abraham are still in effect in the New Covenant. This covenant was instituted at Christ's death on the cross where He shed His blood for the forgiveness of sin.
- “And when He had taken a cup and given thanks, He gave it to them [His disciples] saying, ‘Drink from it, all of you; for this is the blood of my covenant, which is poured out for many for forgiveness of sins’” (Matt. 26:27-28).
- The New Covenant is a Jewish covenant. Individuals may participate in this covenant by placing their faith in the Jewish Messiah, Jesus, as their Savior.

## Luke 4:17-19

“The Spirit of the LORD is upon Me, because He anointed Me to bring good news to the poor. He has sent Me to proclaim release to the captives, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set free those who are oppressed, to proclaim the favorable year of the LORD.”

# Maccabean Revolt



# Like Sparkling Jewels on His Land—Jerusalem at Night



# Lessons

1. God is in control of kings and nations.  
(Prov. 21:1—“the king's heart is like channels of water in the hand of the LORD; He turns it wherever He wishes.”)
2. God’s prophecies are explicit and have proven to be true.
3. God keeps all of His promises.
4. How great will be our coming King!