

## The Divine Warrior Fights for His People Nahum 1

- I. Introduction
- II. God's Person. vv. 2-3a
  - A. Do you know and understand the character of God? (Ex. 34:6-7)
  - B. The severity of the character of God. (Ex. 20:5, Deut. 4:23-24, Deut. 32:35, Ps. 94:1, Rom. 2:5-6, Rom. 3:10-12)
  - C. The severity of the judgment of God is moderated by His patience. (2 Pet. 3:8-9, Rom. 9:22, Ex. 34:6-7, Matt. 28:18)
- III. God's Power. vv. 3b-6
  - A. Our sovereign Lord is powerful in nature. vv. 3b-5 (Ps. 104:3, Mk. 4:39, Ps. 104:3,
  - B. His burning anger is like a consuming fire. v. 6 (Is. 13:13, Mal. 3:2, Jer. 10:10, Ps. 18:7)
- IV. God's Provision. vv. 7-8a
  - A. Comfort and consolation are given to God's chosen people. v. 7 (Ps. 91, 2 Tim. 2:19, Ps. 9:9, Ps. 50:15, 1 Pet. 3:18, Jn. 10:27)
  - B. The Lord is good and liberates from tyrannical rule. v. 8, 12b-13 (Is. 10:16f, Lam. 3:31-32)
  - C. Permanent victory and protection is assured. v. 15 (Is. 40:9, 52:7, Rom. 10:15)
- V. God's Pronouncement of Divine Judgment. v. 8-15
  - A. The cataclysmic event described is that of a huge flood.
  - B. The Lord frustrates the plans of His enemies. v. 9-11 (Ezek. 11:2, Is. 28:22; Ps. 2:1)
- VI. Conclusion / Application

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#### Afflictions of Assyria against Israel

The Neo-Assyrian period (935–609 b.c.) brought renewed threats from the Assyrians. God used the Assyrians to chasten wayward Israel. In Nah. 1:12 the Lord tells Judah that “Though I have afflicted you [through the Assyrians], I will afflict you no longer.” (ESV Study Bible)

Assyrian Ruler	Reign	Affliction	Significance and Biblical References
<a href="#">Shalmaneser III</a>	858–824 b.c.	Exacted tribute from “Jehu, son of Omri” according to the Black Obelisk	Defeated at <a href="#">Qarqar</a> in 853 b.c. by a Syrian coalition that included “Ahab the Israelite”
<a href="#">Adad-nirari III</a>	811–783	Exacted tribute from <a href="#">Jehoash</a> of Israel	His attacks on Damascus enabled <a href="#">Jehoash</a> to recover Israelite cities lost previously to <a href="#">Hazael</a> (2 Kings 13:25)
<a href="#">Tiglath-pileser III (Pul)</a>	745–727	Invaded the land and exacted tribute	To avoid deportation, <a href="#">Menahem</a> paid tribute to <a href="#">Tiglath-pileser III (Pul)</a> (2 Kings 15:19–20); <a href="#">Pul</a> deported the Transjordanian tribes (2 Kings 15:29; 1 Chron. 5:26); <a href="#">Pul</a> aided <a href="#">Ahaz</a> of Judah against <a href="#">Rezin</a> of Damascus and <a href="#">Pekah</a> of Israel (2 Kings 16:5–10; 2 Chron. 28:16–21)
<a href="#">Shalmaneser V</a>	727–722	Exacted tribute from <a href="#">Hoshea</a> of Israel; took the northern kingdom (Israel) into exile	<a href="#">Hoshea</a> refused to pay tribute and sought Egypt for help, the Assyrians besieged Samaria (2 Kings 17:3–6; 18:9–12)
<a href="#">Sargon II</a>	722–705	Took credit for the invasion and exile of the northern kingdom (Israel) that began under <a href="#">Shalmaneser V</a>	<a href="#">Sargon II</a> may be the unnamed king of Assyria in 2 Kings 17:6
<a href="#">Sennacherib</a>	705–681	Invaded Judah	<a href="#">Sennacherib</a> besieged Lachish and forced tribute from <a href="#">Hezekiah</a> (2 Kings 18:13–16); he besieged Jerusalem and demanded <a href="#">Hezekiah</a> ’s surrender (2 Kings 18:17–19:9); the Lord delivered Jerusalem from <a href="#">Sennacherib</a> (2 Kings 19:10–37). See also 2 Chronicles 32; Isaiah 36–37
<a href="#">Esarhaddon</a>	681–669	Exacted tribute from <a href="#">Manasseh</a> of Judah	Mentioned at 2 Kings 19:37 as successor to <a href="#">Sennacherib</a> (see also Ezra 4:2)
<a href="#">Ashurbanipal</a>	669–627	Exacted tribute	Increasing tensions from Babylonia required Assyria’s direct attention. The increased political freedom of the western city-states is reflected in the reforms instituted by <a href="#">Josiah</a>

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