

(See Jonah 1:3.) What are some reasons why we choose not to share the gospel? What can we learn from the story of Jonah that can help us be more valiant in obeying the Lord and sharing the gospel?

- What did Micah prophesy about the latter-day temple? (See Micah 4:1–2.)
- How can Micah 6:6–8 help us when we feel overwhelmed by all that is expected of us?

“I Will Betroth Thee unto Me in Righteousness”

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Hosea 1–3; 11; 13–14

Study the following scriptures:

- a. Hosea 1–3. Using the similitude of a faithful husband and an adulterous wife, the prophet Hosea describes the relationship between the Lord and Israel. In these chapters Hosea represents the Lord as the husband, and Gomer represents Israel as the wife.
 - b. Hosea 11; 13–14. Because of his love for his people, the Lord continues to invite Israel to repent and return to him.
- What does the comparison in Hosea 1–3 teach us about the level of com-

mitment and devotion the Lord expects from us?

- Who or what were Israel’s “lovers”—the things that caused the people to turn from the Lord? What things may divert us from our dedication to following the Savior?
- What did the husband promise his wife if she would return to him? (See Hosea 2:19.) What does the Lord promise his people if they will repent and return to him? (See Hosea 2:20, 23.)

Additional reading: The rest of Hosea.

God Reveals His Secrets to His Prophets

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Amos 3; 7–9; Joel 2–3

Study the following scriptures:

- a. Amos 3:6–7. Amos teaches that the Lord reveals his secrets to the prophets.
- b. Amos 7:10–17; 8:11–13; 9:8–15. Amos is called of God to be a prophet (7:10–15). He prophesies of the captivity and scattering of Israel (7:16–17; 9:8–10). He prophesies that there will be a famine of hearing the word of the Lord (8:11–13). He prophesies that in the last days Israel will be a great and prosperous people (9:11–15).

- c. Joel 2; 3:16–17. Joel prophesies of the wars and calamities of the last days (2:1–11). He calls on the people to repent (2:12–14; note that the Joseph Smith Translation of verses 13 and 14 explains that the people, not the Lord, were to repent). Joel prophesies that God will bless his people in the latter days and pour out his Spirit upon them (2:15–32; 3:16–17).

Amos ministered to the people of the kingdom of Israel from about 800 to 750 B.C. Most of these people were in apostasy. As Amos confronted the

people with their sins, he prophesied dire penalties. Nevertheless, he emphasized that God was eager to cleanse anyone who would repent. Amos also prophesied about the latter days.

Joel ministered to the people of the kingdom of Judah. Many of Joel's prophecies were about the latter days.

- What did the prophet Amos teach about the importance of prophets? (See Amos 3:7.) What does Doctrine and Covenants 1:37–38 teach about the respect we should have for the messages of the prophets?
- What did Amos prophesy would be the result if Israel rejected or

ignored prophets' messages? (See 8:11–13.) In what ways can the absence of the word of the Lord be compared to a famine? How can having the blessings of the restored gospel be compared to a feast?

- Review Joel 2:12–32 and 3:16–17 and look for answers to the following questions: What invitations has the Lord given to those living in the latter days? What blessings has the Lord promised to those who follow him in the latter days?

Additional reading: Joseph Smith—History 1:41; Doctrine and Covenants 1:14–28, 37–38.

The Glory of Zion Will Be a Defense

Isaiah 1–6

36

Study Isaiah 1–6.

Isaiah prophesied many things about the earthly mission of the Savior, about the destruction that would follow Israel's wickedness, and about the mission and destiny of latter-day Israel.

- Many of Isaiah's warnings and prophecies apply both to his time, which was a time of great wicked-

ness, and to our time. How are the conditions described in Isaiah 1–5 evident in the world today?

- What three holy places mentioned in Isaiah 4:5–6 offer safety from evil? What expressions are used in these verses to describe how these holy places will protect us?

Additional reading: 2 Nephi 11.

"Thou Hast Done Wonderful Things"

Isaiah 22; 24–26; 28–30

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Study the following scriptures:

- a. Isaiah 22:22. The Savior opens the door to Heavenly Father's presence.
- b. Isaiah 24:21–22. The Savior shows mercy for those in spirit prison.
- c. Isaiah 25:1–4; 32:1–2. The Savior is a strength and a refuge.

d. Isaiah 25:6–9. The Savior will prepare a feast and destroy the "vail."

e. Isaiah 25:8. The Savior wipes away our tears.

f. Isaiah 26:19. The Savior will bring the Resurrection.

g. Isaiah 28:16. The Savior is our sure foundation.