



- Chapter 4 is about encouraging Zerubbabel
- It was a Persian King that appointed Joshua and Zerubbabel; so, they had self-doubt that this was God-ordained
- As a vision, there is no intent for the symbolic elements to accurately reflect reality
- Zechariah cannot discern the meaning of this symbol

ZERUBBABEL'S TEMPLE

- Joshua represents himself, office of High Priest, the Priesthood
- Zerubbabel represents himself, office of the civil ruler, the Judean people
- Everything starts with small beginnings, so no one should have contempt for Zerubbabel
- When building Temples, kings “lay the first brick”



A close-up photograph of an olive branch with several dark olives and green leaves. The background is a bright, hazy yellow-green, suggesting sunlight filtering through the trees. The text is overlaid on this image.

THE TWO OLIVE TREES OF ZECHARIAH

- More weight needs to be given to the olives than to the trees
- It's all about the oil that is produced
- **Eretz** can mean land or earth. Here, it should be earth
- Little “L” lord = **adon**
- **Adon** here needs to be translated as “master”

SONS OF OIL



- ***Bene Yitshar*** = sons of oil
An expression meaning new or fresh oil
- Crops had been producing poorly due to inconsistent rain
- History matters. One cannot read the words of so long ago and know their intent without extensive research

ZECHARIAH CHAPTER 5

- *Megillah* = scroll
- Can also legitimately mean roll
- Size of the scroll plays a large role
- 20 cubits X 10 cubits
- Flying indicates movement
- The scroll is the curse that goes out and applies to law breakers
- Representative of the Law of Moses



THE REALM OF THE PRIESTHOOD



- Most living Jews had never seen the Temple
- Once in Babylon, Priests had no functional purpose
- It had been the Priests' job to teach the Law to the people
- The original Torah was in the Ark of the Covenant, but it had gone missing
- Temple + Priesthood + Law = The Covenant



LAW OF MOSES

- Joshua = Temple and Priesthood
- Zerubbabel = civil governance and the people
- Flying scroll = The Law of Moses
- *Alah* = curse Covenant language
- A curse is a penalty for a violation
- Constantinian Christianity twisted the meaning saying that the Law of Moses itself is the curse



The Porch

- God determined it was time for re-recognition of the Law within the Judean community
- Solomon's Porch was 20 cubits X 10 cubits
- 1Kings 6:3
- *Ulam* = the porch
- This is where the Priests judged cases of law



SWEEP AWAY

- Stealing... Human vs. Human
- Swearing is referring to perjury... Human vs. God
- These are representative of all crimes
- Vs.4 NOT "I will release it"
Rather it is "I have brought it forth"
- The curse entering the house means that the sinner can't hide from it; he will be found

WOMAN IN THE EPHAH



- This symbol offers another perspective on what happens to sinners
- It is what is inside of the ephah that matters
- An ephah is a unit of measurement, but also means a basket
- Ephah was the largest unit of measurement for dry goods
- Omer was not used for commerce
- It was only used in ritual language

THE BASKET WITH THE LEAD LID

- The point of saying ephah is not the size, but rather that it is a container
- Vs. 6 “... *this is their eye in all the land*”
- Septuagint translates it as “their iniquity”
- Latin translates it as “their eye”
- Probably means “appearance”

