

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"

THE TWO OLIVE TREES OF ZECHARIAH

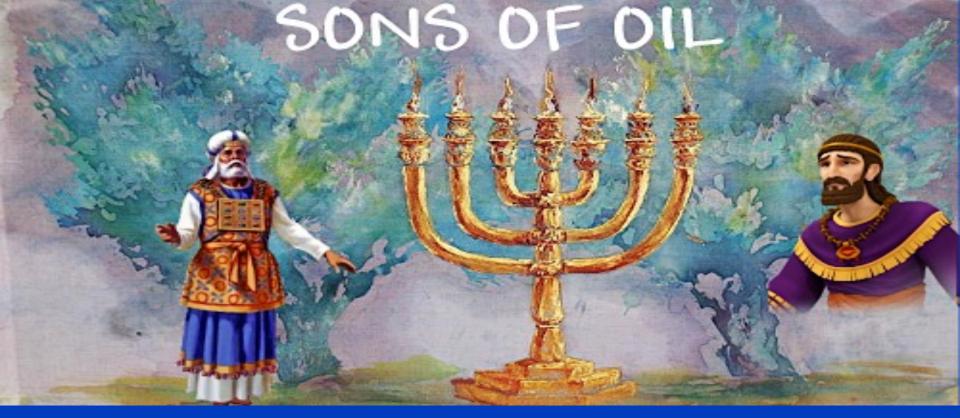
More weight needs to be given to the olives than to the trees

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"



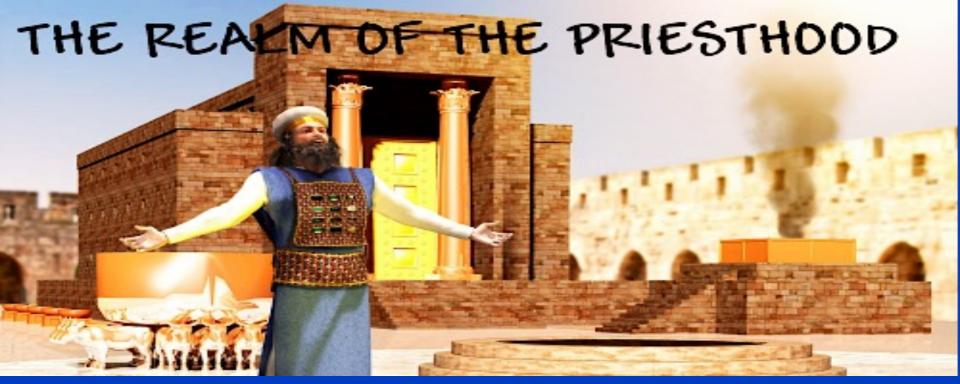
Bene Yitshar = sons of oil An expression meaning new or fresh oil

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

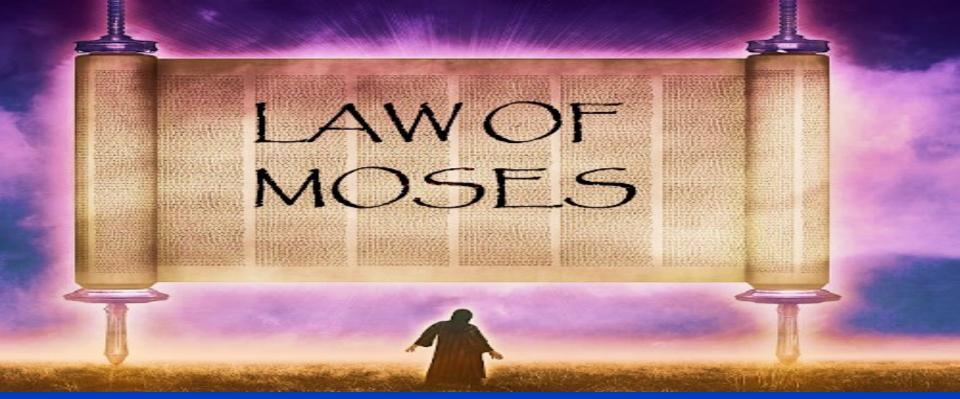
- Megillah = scroll
- Can also legitimately mean roll
- Size of the scroll plays a large role
- > 20 cubits X 10 cubits
- Flying indicates movement
- The scroll is the curse that goes out and applies to law breakers
- Representative of the Law of Moses

ZECHARIAH CHAPTER 5

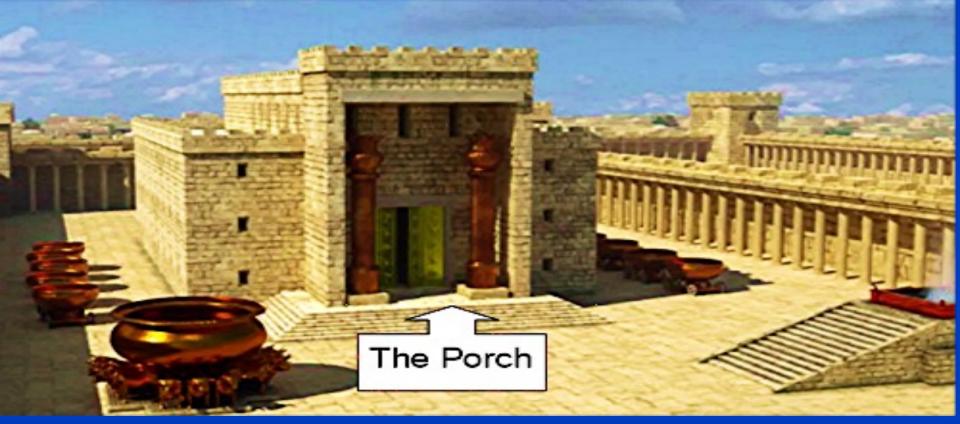


Most living Jews had never seen the Temple

- 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



- 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



- 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

SWEPT AWAY

- Stealing... Human vs. Human
- Swearing is referring to perjury... Human vs. God
- These are representative of all crimes
- Vs.4 <u>NOT</u> "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 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"

THE BASKET WITH THE LEAD LID

