

Habakkuk

Purpose: Judahites should learn how to react to Babylonian troubles through Habakkuk's experiences.

Outline: 1:1 – Title

1:2-11 – Lament and response concerning Judah

1:12-2:20 – Lament and response concerning Babylon

3:1-19 – Prayer, praise, and submission

Author: Habakkuk

Date: Habakkuk ministered around 605 B.C.

Highlights:

The structure of Habakkuk is rather unique. The prophet issues no oracles of judgment, but rather has a conversation with God. Habakkuk complains, God responds. Habakkuk complains again, God responds again. Habakkuk prays.

Habakkuk's lament and God's response concerning Judah (1:2-11)

Habakkuk's Lament (1:2-4)

God's response in Oracles (1:5-11) [God will punish Judah through Babylon]

Habakkuk's lament and God's response concerning Babylon (1:12-2:20)

Habakkuk's Lament (1:12-2:1)

God's response in Oracles (2:2-20) ["The peoples who are left will plunder you" (2:8)]

Sentence (2:2-3)

Accusation (2:4-5)

Taunting Woes (2:6-20)

Woe & Accusation (2:6b)

Sentence (2:7)

Accusation (2:8)

Woe & Accusation (2:9-10)

Sentence (2:11)

Woe & Accusation (2:12)

Accusation (2:13-14)

Woe & Accusation (2:15)

Sentence (2:16-18)

Woe & Accusation (2:19)

Sentence (2:20)

Habakkuk's response of faith in his prayer, praise, and submission (3:1-19)

Superscription (3:1)

Petition (3:2) [Renew awesome deeds]

Praise (3:3-15)

Theophany [definition: an audible or visible manifestation of God] (3:3-7)

Divine Warfare (3:8-15)

Fear and Faith (3:16-19a)

Subscription (3:19b)

New Testament Use of Habakkuk

2:3

Habakkuk says God will bring the "end" restoration of Israel without delay.

-----Historical Contingency-----→

2 Peter 3:9

Hebrews 10:37-38

Peter says God will bring the return of Christ without delay.

Also: compare the Moral Principles of Habakkuk 2:4 with Romans 1:17/Galatians 3:11; and Habakkuk 2:18-19 with 1 Corinthians 12:2. And compare the analogy of Habakkuk 1:5 with Acts 13:41.