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Zechariah

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PURPOSE

Zechariah writes to encourage God's people to diligent kingdom service in the light of promised blessing founded on the certain coming and work of the Messiah.

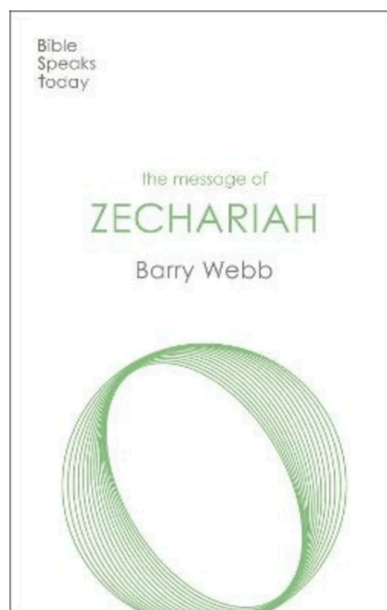
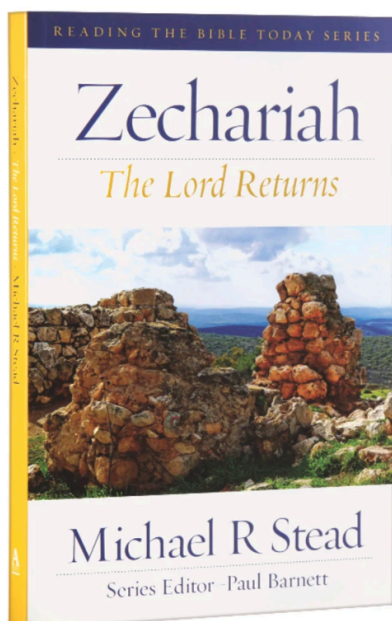
Commentary on Zechariah

Explore the book of Zechariah and its certainty about the coming Messiah with Michael P. V. Barrett in this free volume of The Gospel Coalition Bible Commentary.

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Week 1: Joshua, the High Priest

Discussion Starters

What's the wildest outfit/style you've ever pulled off?

What struck you from Sunday's sermon?

Read Zechariah 1:1-6

What is God calling Israel to return from?

The foolish living of their ancestors that the prophets condemned. Verse 3 outlines that God is still faithful to his covenant and will not forsake his people if they love him. This was not the case for their ancestors. Their biggest mistake was ignoring God after he graciously sent prophets to warn them out of love. God is also calling out of their ancestors' mistake of ignoring God's gracious warnings through the prophets.

Where did their ancestors' actions lead them?

Verses 4-5 spell this out: countless times, God has told his people what the alternative is If they don't repent, God's anger is a real reality, and It should not be easy to forget that, but they do, as do we. Verse 6 reminds us that God is just and hates sin because he is a good God.

What is Zechariah's goal here in calling Israel?

Undertaking God's call for him to relay God's message to his people. To ensure God's people don't fall into their old ways in becoming careless, thinking God would not judge them, nothing was going wrong so they must be fine, right? Worth reading Galatians 6:7-8.

Read Zechariah 3:1-10

What does the changing of Joshua's clothes demonstrate about what is to come?

Sin will be removed for those who are willing to take off their filthy clothes. Satan is of no real opposition towards God and is quickly disposed of in Verse 2, foretelling his future defeat. As sin is defeated, righteousness is then later bestowed upon us and we are to wear it boasting of the God who gave it to us. We are able to bear God's given grace like clothing and we must make every effort not to squander it. The future written in Zechariah is now for us. (See Ephesians 6:10-20, the theme of bearing God's name like clothing)

What relevance does the idea of obedience have in this passage? Does obedience always have a cause-and-effect nature? (e.g. working in order to earn pay)

Obedience is evidence of true faith. Joshua is saved by grace and so has the desire to obey God's commands. This means walking according to God's character as seen in the word, seeking to be more like him. Obedience becomes a joy when we realise the God we are able to serve. (see 1 Kings 2:3, 1 Timothy 4:16)

What does Verses 8-10 tell us about what is to come?

A saviour is to come, and God himself will remove all sin one day. The servant is also referred to as the branch a title for Jesus from Isaiah 11, a humble servant who seemingly comes from nowhere but is here on our behalf to bear the sin of the world. (See Isaiah 11:1-9)

Transformation

What evil ways or practices might God be calling you out from? How can we be continually taking off the old and putting on the new in Christ? (Ephesians 4:17-24)

How can we rebuke our friends and loved ones from a place of love?

What does it mean for us to invite our neighbour to sit under our vine and fig tree? (Zechariah 3:10)

Week 2: Zerubbabel the Builder

Discussion Starters

Share when you might have had the experience of ‘focusing on little things’ resulting in big outcomes.

What struck you from Sunday’s sermon?

Background

Zechariah 4 records a vision given to the prophet about Zerubbabel, the governor of Judah, who was leading the effort to rebuild the temple after the Babylonian exile. The people faced opposition and discouragement, but God assured them that the work would be completed—not by human strength, but by His Spirit. The passage also introduces the two olive trees, pointing to God’s anointed servants.

Engaging with the Original Context

1. Read Zechariah 4:1-3

What does Zechariah see in this vision? How might a lampstand and olive trees be symbols of God’s presence and provision?

He sees a lampstand with a bowl and 7 lamps, and 2 olive trees. The lampstand represents the temple that Zerubbabel is called to build, with the lampstand representing God’s presence within the temple. The two olive trees (‘sons of oil’ in original language, not ‘anointed’ as in NIV) represent Joshua the priest and Zerubbabel (the ‘Branch’), who will ‘provide oil’ to the lamps through the bowl by serving the temple, and in their leadership of the community that will build the temple.

2. Read Zechariah 4:4-7

What does God’s message to Zerubbabel (“Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit”) mean in the context of rebuilding the temple? How would this have encouraged the people?

It means that the temple will be rebuilt by God’s Spirit, not through the might of men’s work. This would have encouraged Zerubbabel and the community to get on with their work despite the situation being difficult (the ‘mountain’ here refers to opposition to the building work). This was not ‘let go and let God’, but rather ‘press on because God will do his work through you’.

3. Read Zechariah 4:8-10

Why does God emphasize that Zerubbabel will complete the work? What does this teach about God’s faithfulness?

To show that He is faithful to his promises, both in the results that he promises to bring about (re-establish His presence amongst His people after the exile and return to the promised land), and the means by which he promises to bring about that result (through his chosen servant Zerubbabel). God is faithful and good, and can and should be trusted!

4. Read Zechariah 4:11-14

Who might the two olive trees represent in the historical context? How did Zerubbabel and Joshua (the high priest) serve as God's anointed leaders?

Joshua the High Priest served in the temple, restoring right worship of God. Zerubbabel the kingly leader served his people by leading them to complete the temple in obedience to God, even though it was not as impressive as the former temple, leading to many lamenting it being built, but God warning 'do not despise the day of small things'.

Tracing Fulfilment in Christ

1. Read John 2:19-21 and 1 Cor 3:16-17

How does Jesus fulfil the role of Zerubbabel in building God's true temple?

Jesus is the true meeting place of God and humanity. Now the church is his temple by the Spirit's presence dwelling within.

2. Read Acts 1:8 and Ephesians 1:19-20

How does "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit" apply to the Christian life and the spread of the gospel?

The mighty power that raised Jesus Christ from the dead is now alive and dwelling within each Christian, enabling them to speak without fear the life-giving words of the gospel to those who don't know Jesus, and also to engage in the everyday work of putting to death our 'old selves' and rising to new life in Christ by keeping in step with the Spirit (see also Galatians 5:22-25)

3. Read Luke 4:18 and Revelation 11:3-4

How does Jesus fulfil the role of God's anointed leader, and how does this passage point to the church's witness?

Jesus is the Messiah God's ultimate anointed one, who both destroyed the old temple and the hollowed out religion that it had come to represent (Mark 15:38), and 'built' the new temple of his body in his resurrection and ascension, allowing us free and permanent access to our creator God. The church now occupies the position of the two witnesses, as we guard and proclaim the good news that Jesus Christ is Lord and sins have been forgiven in Him.

4. Read Matthew 13:31-32

How does God's work often start small, yet grow into something powerful? How do we see this in Jesus' ministry and the growth of the church?

The kingdom of God began with one person, Jesus Christ, the king. From him flowed the good news of the kingdom, and all who put their trust in the king are united to him by His Spirit. Together all Christians are raised up as the new temple of God, to his glory. We see this in the book of acts which begins with 12 disciples who faithfully proclaim the good news, and the addition of the 13th apostle Paul in act nine sees the gospel begin to go to the end of the Earth, even to Gentiles like those found in Australia. So often small things like a faithful word spoken can

end up becoming large things in the hands of our mighty God who uses our weakness to display his strength.

Transformation

What challenges are you facing where you need to rely on God's Spirit rather than your own strength?

How can this passage encourage you when you feel your efforts for God's kingdom seem small or insignificant?

How does seeing Jesus as the ultimate temple builder change your perspective on God's work in your life?

Week 3: The Two Visions (Zechariah 5:1-11)

Discussion Starters

What would 'perfect justice' look like if it played out in the world we live in?

What struck you from Sunday's sermon?

Background

Zechariah 5 contains two striking visions: the flying scroll (5:1-4) and the woman in the basket (5:5-11). These visions reveal God's judgment on sin and His plan to remove wickedness from the land. At this point in Zechariah's prophecy, the returning exiles were rebuilding Jerusalem, but God's concern was not only physical restoration—He also desired spiritual renewal.

Engaging with the Original Context

Read Zechariah 5:1-4

1. What does the scroll represent, and why is it flying? (Consider its size and content.)

It represents God's law bringing judgement – flying to show its swift inescapable execution.

2. How does this vision emphasize God's judgment on sin, particularly dishonesty and false oaths?

This vision of the scroll speaks against those within the community of God's people who are unrepentant of their sin, those who persist in stealing and dishonesty. It says emphatically that there is no room for these people within the community of God who define themselves by God's salvation and God's character.

3. What does it mean that the curse "enters the house" of the guilty? How does this contrast with God's blessing?

This is a chilling reminder that God's word cannot be tricked or hidden from, and that the consequences for disregarding God and his word as inconsequential are foolish and mistaken. In contrast, God's blessing is grace bestowed even to the unworthy, the rationale behind which will not fully be revealed until the cross.(see Romans 3:21-26).

Read Zechariah 5:5-11

4. What does the basket (ephah) symbolize, and why is wickedness personified as a woman?

Michael Stead: "The 'woman in the measuring basket' is a woman because she represents the female goddess Asherah, probably in the form of an Asherah figurine (given the size of the basket)." so, she represents a particular form of wickedness, which is idolatry, and this basket is a parody of the ark that is going to be taken and put into a parody of the temple in Babylon.

5. Why is wickedness being carried away to the land of Shinar (Babylon)? What might this have meant to the people of Zechariah's time?

Babylon was seen as symbolic of human rebellion against God and here wickedness is being taken to the place of wickedness so that it is removed from the place and the people of God.

6. How do these visions together show both judgment on sin and purification of God's people?

They show that God takes sin seriously and there are consequences for sin and also that God will take steps to purify a people for Himself, that He might dwell amongst them in His perfect goodness and holiness.

Tracing Fulfilment in Christ

1. Read Galatians 3:13 and Colossians 2:13-14

Zechariah's flying scroll represents God's law bringing judgment. How does Jesus take this judgment upon Himself at the cross?

Jesus takes the written code of the law that stands against each one of us and nails it to the cross when he dies as a substitute in our place, not for any sins of his own but for all of the sins of the world. There he faces the wrath of God in his forsakenness, that none of us might need to face that for ourselves.

2. Read John 2:13-16 and 1 Corinthians 6:9-11

Just as wickedness is removed in Zechariah's vision, how does Jesus cleanse His people and His house?

Jesus cleanses his people by uniting them to himself by his Spirit. In Him we are washed clean. (sanctified.), allowing us to be declared holy and clean God sight. This has happened in Christ, it is happening in our lives now as we wrestle to put off our old selves and put on Christ, and it will be achieved definitively when we enter into glory.

3. Read Revelation 21:27 and 22:14-15

The vision ends with wickedness being permanently removed. How does this foreshadow the final judgment and the new creation?

In the new creation, there will be no more wickedness, and God's people will never have to deal with sin and its consequences. (Come Lord Jesus come!)

4. Read Matthew 23:27-28 and 1 John 1:9

Sin was hidden in the basket but then revealed and removed. How does this apply to the way Jesus exposes and cleanses sin?

God wants us to confess our sins to him, that we might know his forgiveness for it and break the power of it in our lives. Beware of nurturing sin in your life thinking that you have it under control, or that it doesn't really matter and is not really something God is concerned about!

Transformation

How does this passage challenge our view of sin and God's justice?

Are there areas in your life where sin is hidden rather than confessed? How does Christ offer true cleansing?

How does the certainty of God's judgment and purification give us hope as we follow Jesus?

Week 4: Peace and Prosperity (Zechariah 8:1-23)

Discussion Starters

What is your best memory of 'feasting' with other people?

What struck you from Sunday's sermon?

Background

Zechariah 8 is a message of hope and restoration for God's people. After warnings of judgment earlier in the book, this chapter reassures the returned exiles that God will dwell among them, bring peace, and make Jerusalem a blessing to the nations. The chapter contains ten promises from God, each revealing His commitment to transform His people and their city.

While these promises were partially fulfilled in the restoration of Jerusalem after the exile, they find their ultimate fulfillment in Jesus Christ, who brings true peace and prosperity to God's people and makes the church a light to the nations.

Engaging with the Original Context

Read Zechariah 8:1-8

1. What does it mean that God is "jealous" for Zion (v. 2)?

Barry Webb: "But the jealousy of God as the Bible describes it, is something utterly untainted by any mean-spiritedness. It is intense, protective concern for what is rightly his own: his name, his land, his city (Jerusalem), his house (temple) and his people. They are his, and he will defend and protect them against all as silence, and revenge every wrong committed against them. He is utterly, even fiercely, committed to their welfare."

2. What promises does God make about returning to Jerusalem and dwelling among His people?

He will return to dwell amongst them in faithfulness and righteousness.

3. How would this vision of old men and children in the streets (v. 4-5) have encouraged the returning exiles?

These were symbols of lasting peace and safety, and flourishing community life. It would have encouraged them that God was going to do a work amongst them, even in the face of tough circumstances that made that outcome seem unlikely from a human point of view.

Read Zechariah 8:9-17

4. Why does God remind the people of the hardships they previously faced (v. 9-10)?

Stead: the use of the covenant themes relating to their hardship as consequences of God's people previously breaking the covenant shows that God now intends to reverse this and usher in a time of covenant blessing.

5. What does God command them to do (v. 16-17), and how does this relate to their identity as His people?

They called to speak the truth with each other, to act justly with each other, to refrain from doing evil and from lying to each other. They are called to do this because all of these things are against God's character, and the Lord hates all of them. God's people are meant to reflect God's own character in the way they behave.

Read Zechariah 8:18-23

6. How does the transformation of fasting into joyful feasting (v. 19) signify a change in the people's relationship with God?

The change from faster into feasting signals a changing in God's posture towards his people because he foreshadows doing something that will deal with their sin once and for all and transform their hearts to know and love him, therefore being enabled to keep the covenant and to enjoy God's blessings permanently.

7. What does the prophecy about the nations seeking the Lord (v. 20-23) suggest about God's plan beyond Israel?

God's plan is for global blessing, enabling the blessings from the covenant with his people to be extended to all peoples and all nations. This we will see fulfilled in Christ and the mission that flows out from his gospel.

Tracing Fulfilment in Christ

1. Read John 1:14 and Revelation 21:3-4

Zechariah 8:3 promises that God will dwell in Jerusalem. How is this ultimately fulfilled in Jesus?

God 'tabernacles' amongst us in his Son, and then dwells amongst us now by His Spirit. In the future, all those redeemed by the Son and united to him by His Spirit will dwell in the presence of God in the new Jerusalem, with no temple needed and no tears necessary.

2. Read John 14:27 and Ephesians 2:14-16

How does Christ bring the lasting peace that Zechariah's vision anticipated?

Christ's work brings us peace with God, and makes possible peace between Jews and Gentiles, and between people ('peace' is a fruit of the Spirit in Gal 5:22ff).

3. Read Matthew 5:14-16 and Rev 21:22-26

Zechariah 8:23 envisions people from all nations seeking the Lord in Jerusalem. How does this foreshadow the role of the church?

The church's role is to proclaim the gospel to all nations and welcome people from all nations into a Christ-centred fellowship called to worship him and serve each other until the day He returns.

4. Read Luke 5:33-35 and Revelation 19:6-9

How does Jesus transform sorrow into joy, as seen in Zechariah's promise about fasting turning to feasting?

Jesus' payment for sin allows our mourning for sin to turn into joy in salvation, our sorrow at being cut off from God to turn into the joy of inclusion into God's eternal family, and the joy of looking forward to the great banquet of celebration in the presence of God.

Transformation

What does this passage teach about God's faithfulness to His promises?

How can we live as a people who reflect God's peace and righteousness today?

In what ways can we as church be a witness to the nations, as Zechariah prophesied?

How does this vision give us hope in times of uncertainty?

Week 5: Deliverance (Zechariah 12:8-13:9)

Discussion Starters

What is the most intense thing you've ever cleaned?

What struck you from Sunday's sermon?

Background

Zechariah 12–13 speaks of a future time when God will deliver His people, pouring out His Spirit, opening a fountain for cleansing, and refining them through trials. Central to this prophecy is the striking promise that Israel will mourn for the One they have pierced (12:10), pointing forward to Christ's crucifixion.

This passage reveals God's plan to bring salvation through the suffering of a pierced Saviour, cleanse His people, and refine them through trials. Its ultimate fulfilment is found in Jesus Christ, who brings true deliverance to all who trust in Him.

Engaging with the Original Context

Read Zechariah 12:8-9

1. How does God promise to defend His people? What does this reveal about His commitment to them?

God promises that he himself will shield those who live in Jerusalem and that he will attack those who attacked Jerusalem. He is utterly committed to having these people as his own forever.

2. How would this message have encouraged those returning from exile, facing threats from surrounding nations?

This would've been an incredible encouragement to a small and battered people returning to a land where they faced hostility, especially when it came to the project of rebuilding the temple.

Read Zechariah 12:10-14

3. What does it mean that the people will "look on me, the one they have pierced"?

Stead: "It is important to note that it is all, not to some bad people because of their scene just as it was all, not to some of these people upon hearing God pours out a spirit of grace and seeking after grace. On the great day of the Lord, all of God's people grieve over their sins, turn to God in contrition and seek and find his favour, and all of this comes about because they look upon the one who whom they have 'pierced'. They turn to God in repentance because they realise that their sins have caused the death of the Davidic King."

4. Why is mourning such a significant response in this passage? What kind of repentance is being described?

It is a mourning for sin - see answer above.

5. How does this mourning lead to God's grace rather than judgment?

Through their sorrow over their sin, God's people are able to recognise God's grace towards them and find cleansing and restoration.

Read Zechariah 13:1-6

6. What does the fountain in 13:1 represent? Why is cleansing from sin essential for God's people?

Webb: "Here, as elsewhere in the old Testament, the fountain is a metaphor for overflowing, never – failing, inexhaustible supply... the Phantom represents total cleansing, the complete answer, at last, to the sin and impurity that has marred Israel's relationship with God over the long course of its history, and in particular (given the strong connections with the previous passage) the sin of 'piercing' him. It is the fulfilment of the promise given to Joshua the high priest in 3:9: See... I will remove the sin of this land in a single day."

7. How does this passage describe the removal of false prophets and idols? Why is this necessary for true worship?

Their removal is part of the 'cleansing of the land'. This is necessary because human hearts are easily turned aside from true devotion to God - our environments affect us as people. God wants the false idols and their worship removed from the place where his people will dwell and worship Him.

Read Zechariah 13:7-9

8. What does it mean that God's Shepherd will be struck (13:7)? Who do you think this Shepherd is?

The 'Shepherd' is a way of referring to the divinely appointed leader over God's people, since God Himself is the great shepherd. In the unfolding revelation of the Bible, it will be Jesus that declares: 'I am the Good Shepherd', before he is pierced for our transgressions (John 10, Isaiah 53).

9. What is the purpose of refining God's people through fire (13:8-9)? How does this fit with God's plan for them?

God refines his people through fire, to remove from them impurities that would otherwise lead them astray. God's plan is to purify a people for Himself, who will be transformed to have his character, and so know true blessing and goodness in His presence.

Tracing Fulfilment in Christ

1. Read John 19:34-37 and Revelation 1:7

- How is Jesus' crucifixion the fulfilment of Zechariah 12:10?

Jesus is the Good Shepherd who was pierced (literally and spiritually) for our transgressions - John's quoting of Zec 12:10 shows this fulfilment.

- Why is mourning for sin a necessary part of true faith in Christ?

To love God with all your heart, soul, mind and strength is to become like him, and to love what he loves and hates what he hates. By His Spirit, we recognise not only that sin is 'wrong', but that it is destructive and evil and grieves the heart of the God who loves us. We mourn for the sin that took our saviour to the cross and its presence in our lives, even as we celebrate all that Christ had done to free us from guilt and shame, and to walk with joy in that freedom.(see the next answer.)

2. Read 1 John 1:7-9 and Titus 3:5-7

- How does Christ's blood cleanse us from sin, as Zechariah 13:1 promised?

Jesus Christ is the atoning sacrifice for our sins. His blood poured out is his life given in place of our life that should've been given for our sins God counts us righteous because of Christ's righteousness and his substitutionary sacrifice. The Holy Spirit unites our life to Christ's life such that the benefits of his life are counted as ours now, even as we are little by little transformed into the image of the second Adam.

3. Read Matthew 26:31 and John 10:11-18

- Jesus quotes Zechariah 13:7 before His arrest. How does this passage show that His suffering was part of God's plan?

Christ's suffering included the relational suffering of the abandonment of those closest to him, just as Zechariah had foretold.

4. Read 1 Peter 1:6-7 and James 1:2-4

- How does Zechariah 13:9's image of refining through fire connect with how God strengthens our faith through trials?

God relates to his people today in the same way - in love and mercy, he refines us through trials, which prove the genuineness of our faith, and issue forth in hope and perseverance.

Transformation

- How does this passage deepen your understanding of Christ's sacrifice?
- What does true repentance and mourning for sin look like in your life?
- How does knowing that Christ cleanses us from sin give us confidence before God?
- In what ways has God used trials to refine your faith? How can you trust Him through challenges?

Week 6: The Day of the Lord (Zechariah 14:1-21)

Discussion Starters

What are you looking forward to right now? Why?

What struck you from Sunday's sermon?

Background

Zechariah 14 presents a powerful vision of the "Day of the Lord," a time of judgment, deliverance, and the ultimate reign of God over all the earth. This chapter describes a dramatic sequence of events: a battle for Jerusalem, the Lord's intervention, the transformation of the land, the establishment of God's kingdom, and the universal worship of the Lord.

While some elements of this prophecy were partially fulfilled in Israel's history, its ultimate fulfillment is found in Jesus Christ, His second coming, and the final renewal of all things.

Engaging with the Original Context

Read Zechariah 14:1-5

1. What events are described at the beginning of this chapter? How does this battle fit into Zechariah's broader themes?

Zechariah speaks of a great battle that will happen on the Day of the Lord, where Jerusalem will be attacked, and God will fight for his people. He has been speaking of 'the day of the Lord' for the whole book, and this chapter is the final development of it.

2. What does it mean that the Lord will stand on the Mount of Olives and split it in two?

Webb: "Here God descends from heaven to stand upon the earth as it's rightful ruler and judge. And, as in similar passages elsewhere in the Old Testament, God's coming causes the earth to convulse. The Mount of Olives splits in two, opening away for the survivors in the besieged city to escape, as their fathers had fled from an earthquake in the days of King Uzziah. It is clearly, at one level at least, a moment of terror, as mere human beings are confronted with the world-shaking power of God. But for the survivors (and this is where the accent falls) it is a moment of liberation: their great and awesome. God has stepped into save them. The splitting of the Mount of Olives recalls the dividing of the Red Sea at the exodus from Egypt – the experience of deliverance par excellence in the Old Testament."

3. How would this message have given hope to the people of Zechariah's time?

This would have given them great assurance that their future was in the most trustworthy hands, despite all appearances in their historical context.

Read Zechariah 14:6-11

4. What changes happen in nature after the Lord intervenes? (Consider the unusual day and the living waters flowing from Jerusalem.)

Notice these features in the text.

5. How does this vision of peace and security contrast with the previous turmoil?

There is a stillness of peace and the security needed to have true rest.

Read Zechariah 14:12-15

6. How does God bring judgment on the enemies of His people?

Plague and panic (the opposite of stillness and rest and peace).

7. What does this section reveal about God's justice and His power over the nations?

God's justice will prevail over all those who oppose him, no matter how mighty they might look in the tiny little window of history they occupy. God's justice remains true and the standard by which

anything is judged, and God is mighty and able to bring retribution for those who have brought it upon themselves.

Read Zechariah 14:16-21

8. What is the significance of all nations coming to worship the Lord?

This is fulfilment of the promise to Abraham, that he would be the father of many nations, and Isaiah's prophecy, that the nations would come to the banner of Jesse. It is the reversal of Babel (Gen 10-11), where peoples are scattered and diversified as a judgement upon their sin of pride.

9. Why does the passage end with holiness in even the most ordinary aspects of life?

'On that day', God's holiness will be so complete that even the 'mundane' will be sacred - there will be no 'secular sacred' divide, for the earth will be filled with the glory of God.

Tracing Fulfilment in Christ

1. Read Acts 1:9-12 and Matthew 24:3 (Zechariah 14:4)

Zechariah 14:4 describes the Lord standing on the Mount of Olives. How does this connect with Jesus' ascension and His promised return?

The Mount of Olives is the scene of Christ's ascension. Jesus is God come to earth, as He promised in Zec 14.

2. Read John 7:37-39 and Revelation 22:1-2

Zechariah 14:8 describes living water flowing from Jerusalem. How is this fulfilled in Jesus and the Holy Spirit?

Jesus gives the 'living water' of the Holy Spirit to all those who come to Him and put their trust in Him. In Him is life and joy and peace.

3. Read Philippians 2:9-11 and Revelation 19:11-16

How does Zechariah 14's vision of all nations worshiping God connect with Christ's ultimate rule?

Every knee will bow and every tongue confess that Jesus the Messiah, is the Lord of all. This is fulfilment of Zec 14:8. People from every tribe and nation and tongue will be a part of God's people forever.

4. Read Revelation 21:1-5 and Romans 8:19-21

How do the transformed land and universal holiness in Zechariah 14:9-21 point to the new heavens and new earth?

Explore this with your group.

Transformation

- How does this vision of God's final victory give you confidence in His sovereignty?
- In what ways can you live now with the expectation of Christ's return?
- How does the promise of God's holiness filling everything challenge you to live a life devoted to Him?
- How does knowing that Jesus will reign over all the earth encourage you in your faith?