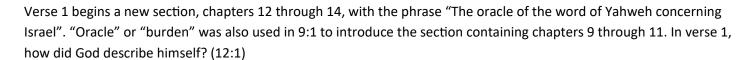
Zechariah 12:1-13:1 - The One Pierced

Chapters 9 through 11 are a section introduced by the "oracle" or "burden" of Yahweh. Chapters 12 through 14 contain the final section of the book. This section also is introduced by the "oracle" or "burden" of Yahweh. In this final section, the phrase "on that day" is repeated a number of times. Anthony R. Petterson has counted 7 uses of the phrase in chapter 12, 3 uses in chapter 13 and 7 uses in chapter 14. This section speaks of a future time.

Read Zechariah 12:1-6.



Verse 2 mentions a siege against Judah and Jerusalem. What time is this referring to? In verses 2 and 3, what images were used to describe what God would make Jerusalem? What would happen to those who came against Jerusalem? (12:2-3)

Verse 2 mentioned "the surrounding peoples". Who did this refer to? What people are mentioned at the end of verse 3? (12:2-3)

In verse 4, what would God do to protect Judah? (12:4)

In verse 5, ESV, NIV and NASB all have "clans of Judah". KJV has "governors". Other translations have "leaders". When the clans of Judah observed all that was spoken of in verses 2 through 4, what would be their response? Your answer will depend on the translation you are using. (12:5)

In verse 6, what would God do for the clans of Judah? What would God do for Jerusalem? (12:6)

Read Zechariah 12:7-9. In verse 7, what would God give to Judah first? Why was Judah first instead of Jerusalem? (12:7) In verse 8, what would God do for Jerusalem? How would those who came against Judah be defeated? For David being like the angel of Yahweh, see 2 Samuel 14:17, 20 and 2 Samuel 19:27. (12:8)

Verse 9 is a good summary of what God would do. What was God's plan for the nations who came against Jerusalem? (12:9)

Read Zechariah 12:10-13:1.

Verse 10 takes an unexpected turn. Verses 1-9 spoke of God's protection and salvation. What would God pour out? Who were the recipients of the pouring? (12:10)

In verse 10, there is an unexpected switch in pronouns. NASB, KJV and NIV are all similar translations for the phrase "they will look on me whom they have pierced". Then the verse switches from the first person to the third person. "They shall mourn for him". It seems natural that the mourning would be for the one who was pierced. The piercing combined with the intense mourning implies that the one pierced had died. This switch from "me" to "him" has puzzled commentators. How would you explain the change in pronouns? Who was the one who was pierced and then mourned for? See John 19:34-37 and Revelation 1:4-7. How does this verse shed light on verses 1-9? (12:10)

Describe the mourning for the one who was pierced. Some people think that Hadad-rimmon was a place and others think it refers to a person. Some see a reference to King Josiah's death at Megiddo and the mourning associated with his death. See 2 Kings 23:29. Why were the houses of David, Nathan, Levi and Shimei referenced? (12:10-14)

In 13:1, "on that day" ties this verse back to 12:10-14. From 13:1, what would happen "on that day"? What was the fountain for? (13:1)