Zechariah 14:6-11

**Digging Deeper in the Word**

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***Zechariah 14:6–11*** (ESV)  
**6** On that day there shall be no light, cold, or frost. **7** And there shall be a unique day, which is known to YHWH, neither day nor night, but at evening time there shall be light. **8** On that day living waters shall flow out from Jerusalem, half of them to the eastern sea and half of them to the western sea. It shall continue in summer as in winter. **9** And YHWH will be king over all the earth. On that day YHWH will be one and his name one. **10** The whole land shall be turned into a plain from Geba to Rimmon south of Jerusalem. But Jerusalem shall remain aloft on its site from the Gate of Benjamin to the place of the former gate, to the Corner Gate, and from the Tower of Hananel to the king’s winepresses. **11** And it shall be inhabited, for there shall never again be a decree of utter destruction. Jerusalem shall dwell in security.

1. Summarize the first part of this oracle, found in Zech 12-13.
2. List the special characteristics of that “day of YHWH” as described in Zech 14:6-7.
3. Look at how different versions translate Zech 14:6b “cold or frost”. Why is there such discrepancy?
4. How might we reconcile that Zech 14:6 says there will be “no light”, but Zech 14:7 says that “at evening time there shall be light”?
5. Can you find other Scripture which indicate that “on that day” there will be changes to the sun, moon, light, day and night, etc.? What do you learn from these Scriptures?
6. Look at Jer 4:23-28. What does this add to our understanding of Zech 14:6-7?
7. In Zech 14:8, on that day living water will flow from Jerusalem. What is “living water”, and where will it flow?
8. What is this living water a picture of? See Jer 2:13. Jer 17:13, John 7:37-39, John 4:7-15.
9. What is significant about the statement that the flow of living water “shall continue in summer as in winter”?
10. How does Joel 3:18 relate to Zech 14:8? Recall also Zech 13:1.
11. How does Ezek 47:1-12 related to Zech 14:8?
12. How does Rev 22:1-5 compare to Ezek 47:1-12 and Zech 14:8?
13. In considering Zech 14:9 read Ps 47:5-9. What all do you notice?
14. What does it mean in Zech 14:9 that “YHWH will be one and his name one”? Is He not “one” now? Note that the Hebrew word is “**echad**”, the same word used at the beginning of the shema (Dt 6:4).
15. What can you learn about the places mentioned in Zech 14:10? What is the point of mentioning these places? Note also Jer 31:38.
16. What does it mean that all the surrounding land will be **“turned into a plain”**, but Jerusalem will **“remain aloft”**? Note that the Hebrew word translated plain is actually **Arabah.**
17. Zech 14:11 says there shall never again be a “**decree of utter destruction**”. This phrase translates the single Hebrew word **cherem**, which is difficult to translate into English. Look up other uses of **cherem** in Scripture to try and learn from the context what this word means. Start with Num 21:2-3, Deut 7:2-6, Deut 20:17-18, Micah 4:13, Ezra 10:8, Num 18:13-14, 2 Kings 19:11, 2 Chron 20:23, Mal 4:5-6, Lev 27:28-29. Based on these usages, how would you define **cherem**? How does **cherem** differ from **qadosh** “set apart, holy”? Based on the all the above, what is God saying in Zechariah 14:11?
18. Zech 14:11 says that Jerusalem will dwell in security. The word “**dwell**” is a form the same Hebrew word translated “**inhabited**” earlier in this verse. What is the contrast being communicated? Recall also that security was a major theme in Zechariah 8. Look also at Zech 2:5, Jer 31:38-40, and Ezek 34:27-31. How was this message to encourage the people?
19. How would you summarize this section (Zech 14:6-11)?
20. What does this passage say to you, personally?