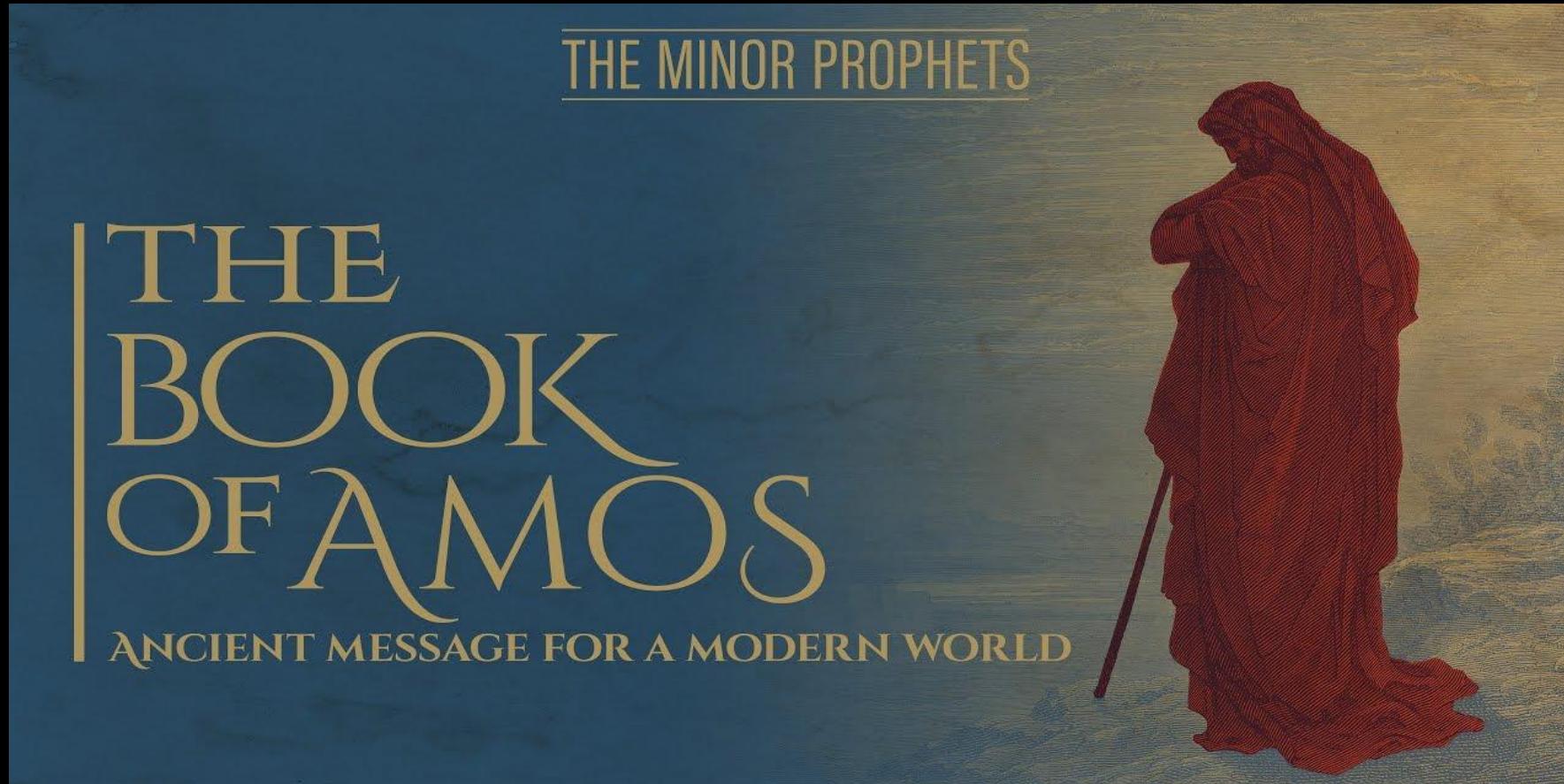


# Amos - Jesus & Remnant: *Social Justice, Righteousness & True Worship*



**Past > Present > Future**



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This booklet is an eye opener of what's happening in the world.

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# ***Enter The Ark of Hope***

The Great Controversy between God and  
Satan is primarily over

**“WORSHIP”**

**Who will you Choose?**



# ***Get into the Ark Sanctuary***



**And let them  
make me a  
sanctuary;  
that I may dwell  
among them.**  
– Exodus 25:8

**Psalms 77:13**



# Health Snippet – Water Spinach

## Health Benefits of Water Spinach (Seek Medical Advice)

Water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica*) is a popular tropical, semi-aquatic leafy green vegetable, used in Asian cuisine. It's tender, hollow stems and nutritious leaves, it is unrelated to spinach.

### Health Benefits of Water Spinach:

Rich in Vitamins: High in Vitamin A (eyes, skin), C (immune support), and K (blood clotting).

Digestive Health: High fiber content promotes regular bowel movements and prevents constipation.

Blood Sugar Control: Its complex carbohydrates & antioxidants help stabilize blood sugar, benefiting diabetes management.

Heart Health: Potassium helps balance sodium, magnesium and folate support healthy blood pressure and artery function.

Anaemia Prevention: Iron content helps in red blood cell formation, combating fatigue.

Skin & Hair: Vits & antioxidants contribute to healthy skin & hair

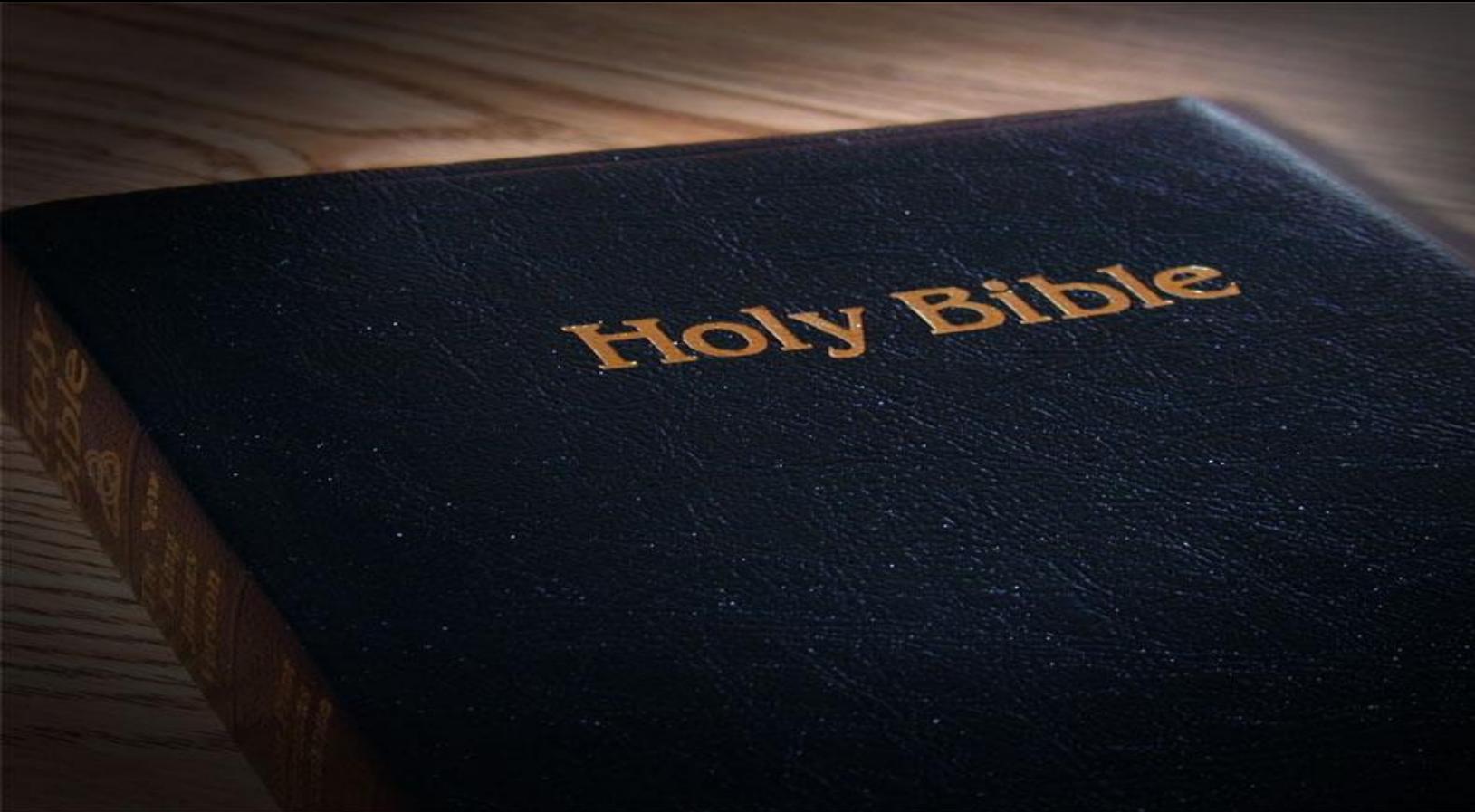
Anti-inflammatory: May help soothe inflammation, with topical use shown to reduce eczema symptoms.

Antioxidant-Rich: Contains beta-carotene and lutein, protecting cells from free radical damage.

Side effects: can cause kidney stones - high oxalate content.



# Can We Trust Bible Prophecy?



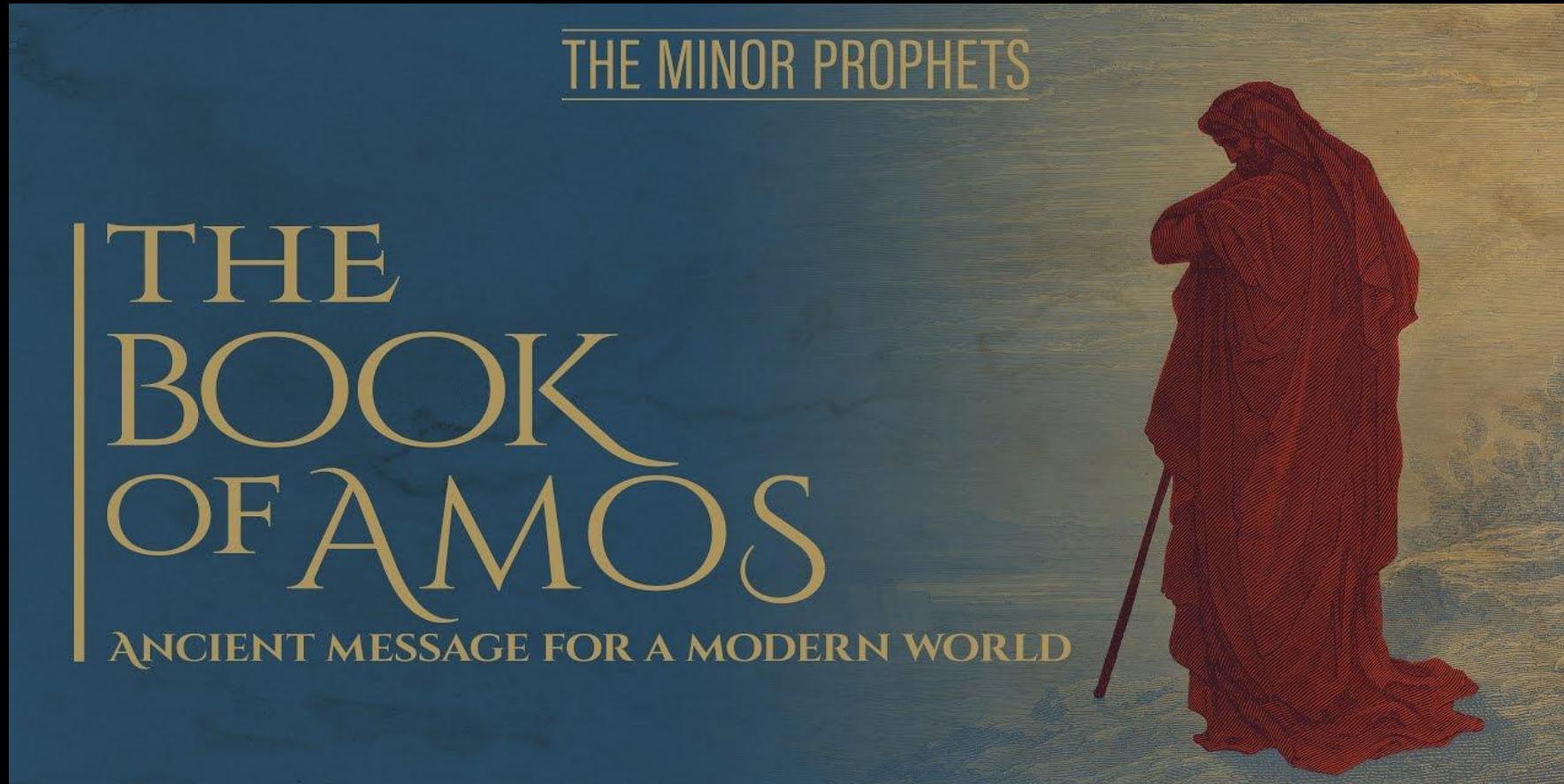
# Yes, we Can!

Amos 3:7

“Surely the Lord God  
will do nothing, but he  
**revealeth his secret**  
unto his servants the  
**prophets”**



# Amos - Jesus & Remnant: *Social Justice, Righteousness & True Worship*



Past > Present > Future



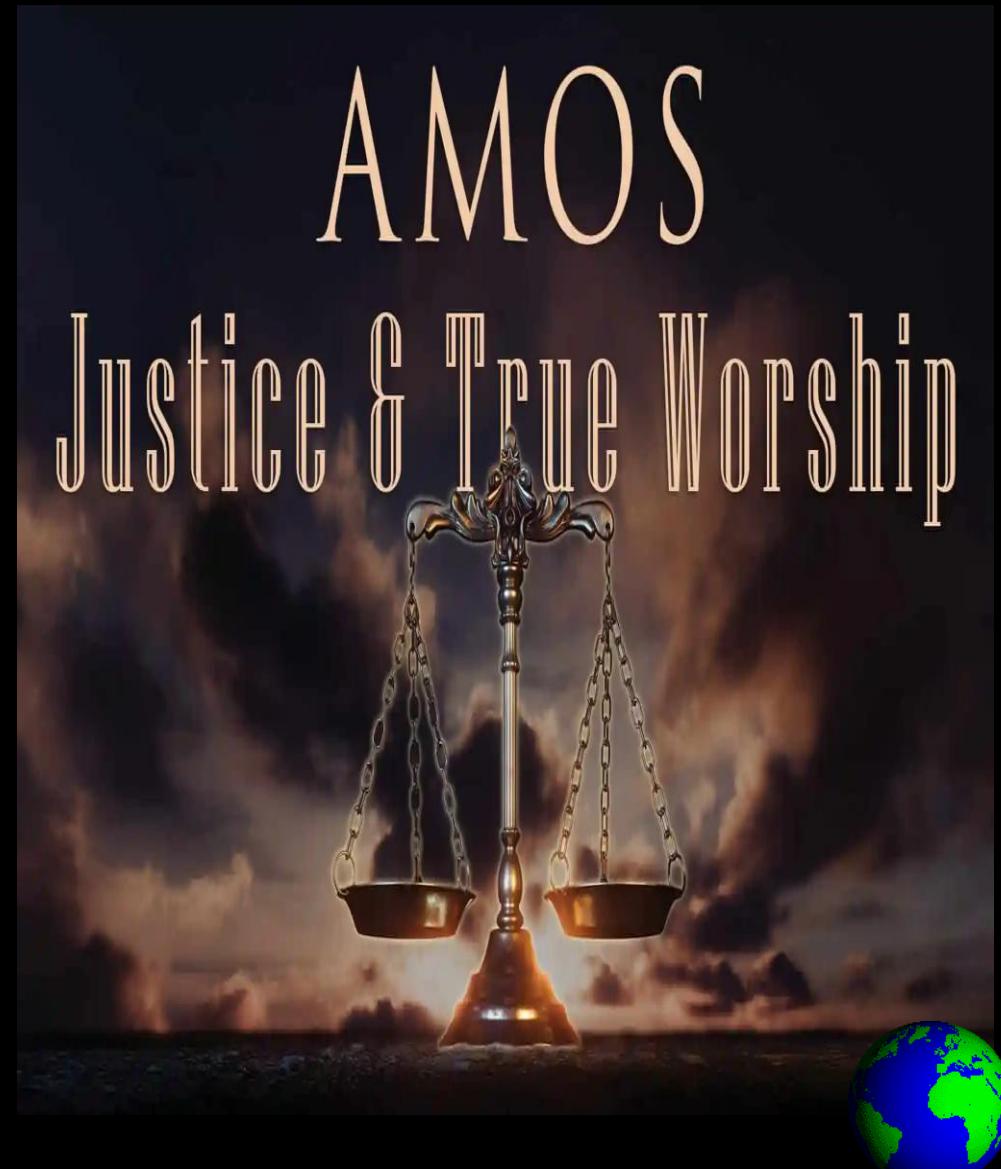
# *Introduction*

## 1. Social Justice as a Requirement of True Faith:

**Oppression of the Poor:** A major theme is God's anger against the upper class for exploiting, cheating, and oppressing the poor and defenceless ([Amos 2:6-7; 5:11-12](#)).

**Justice in the Gate:** Amos calls for "justice [to] roll down like waters, and righteousness like an ever-flowing stream" ([Amos 5:24](#)).

**Inseparable Link:** The vertical faith (worship of God) is inseparable from horizontal righteousness (treatment of others). True worship is deemed disgusting to God if it does not produce justice in daily life.



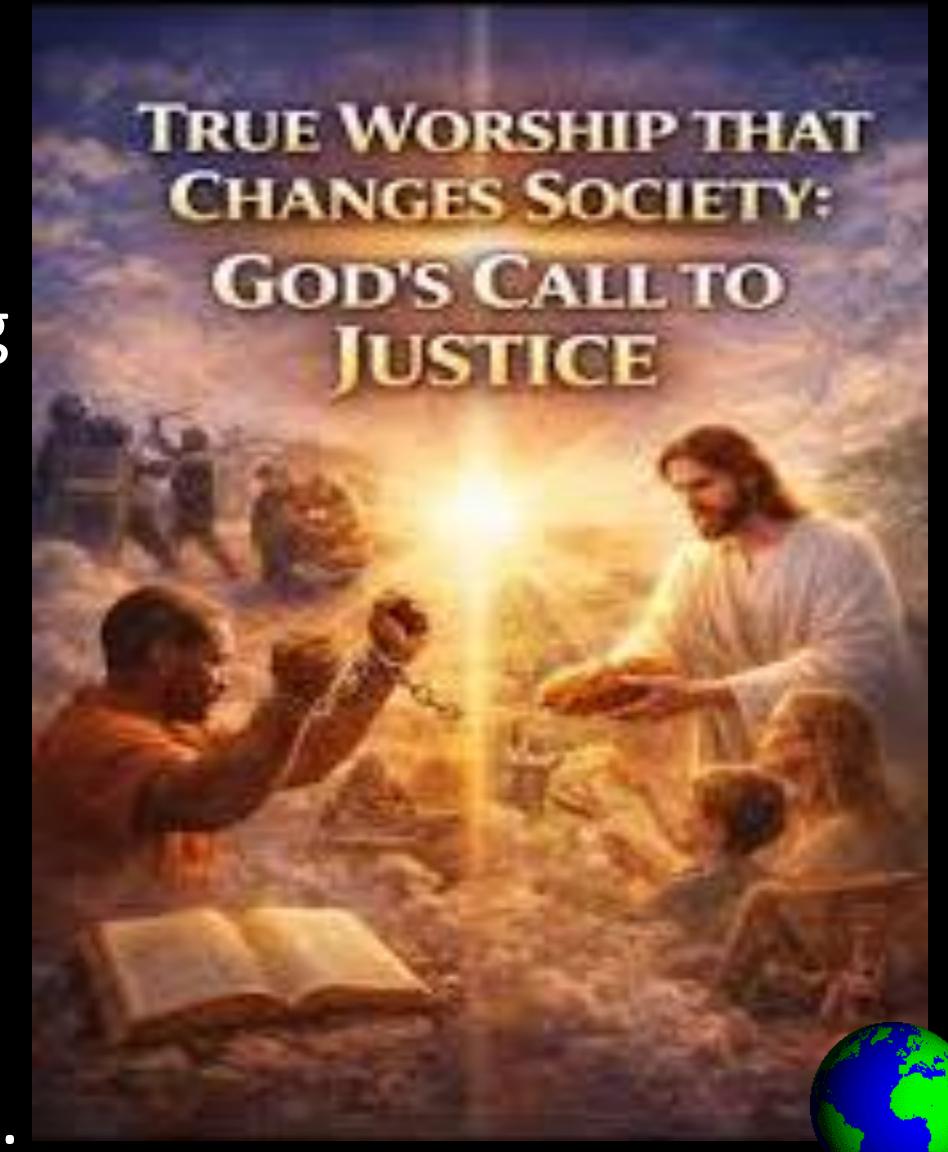
# *Introduction*

## 2. Hypocrisy in Religion and Worship

**Forms Without Heart:** Amos denounced the Israelites who maintained high levels of religious ritual—offering sacrifices, singing songs, and attending assemblies—while living immorally and neglecting the marginalized (Amos 5:21-23).

**Self-Deception:** The people wrongly believed that because they were "God's people" and were prosperous, they had special protection and God's favour, ignoring their moral decay.

**The Famine of the Word:** Because the people rejected the warnings of the prophets, Amos predicts a time when they will "search for God's word of comfort" but will not find it, a sign of severe, final judgment (Amos 8:11-12).



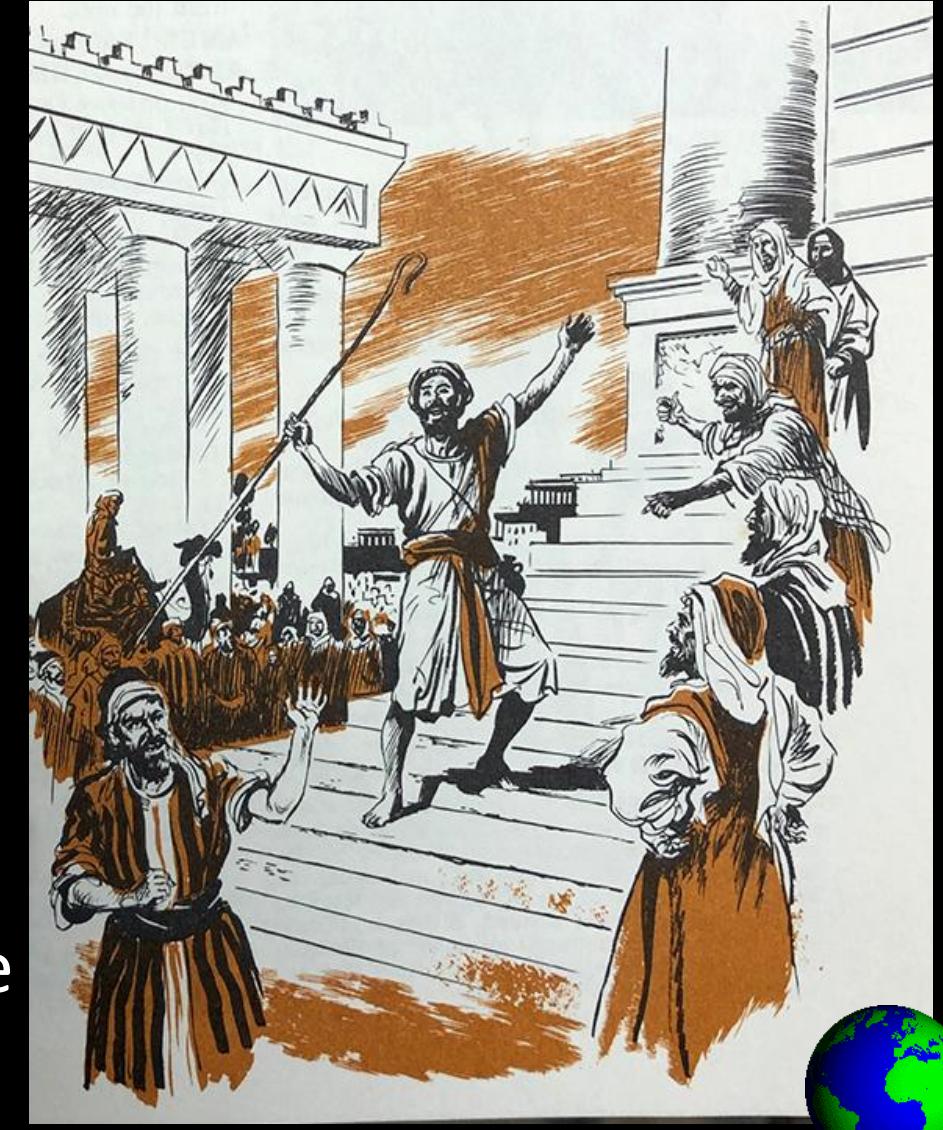
# *Introduction*

## 3. The Certainty of Divine Judgment and the Day of the Lord

Universal Justice: Amos emphasizes that God is sovereign over all nations, and His ethical norms apply to everyone. God judges neighbouring nations for cruelty ([Amos 1:3-2:3](#)).

Higher Standard: Israel is held to a higher standard because of their covenant relationship, and thus they face stricter judgment.

Darkness, Not Light: The "Day of the Lord" was expected by Israel to be a day of triumph over their enemies. Amos warns that it will be a day of darkness, disaster, and exile because of their refusal to repent ([Amos 5:18-20](#)).



# ***Introduction***

## **4. Special Accountability and "Close of Probation"**

**Warning Before Punishment:** This highlights that God sends messengers (like Amos) to warn people to "prepare to meet thy God" ([Amos 4:12](#)).

**Rejecting Warnings:** The phrase "Yet have ye not returned unto me" ([Amos 4:6-11](#)) is central to the book, showing that God's patience has limits and that persistent disobedience leads to a "close of probation"—a point where judgment is inevitable.



# *Introduction*

## 5. Hope and Restoration of a Remnant

**Not Total Destruction:** Despite the "doom and gloom," the final chapter offers hope. God promised to preserve a "remnant of Joseph" ([Amos 5:15](#)).

**Restoration** ([Amos 9:11-15](#)): The book ends with a promise to rebuild the "fallen booth of David," indicating that after judgment and exile, a restored people will return to the land to enjoy peace, safety, and prosperity.

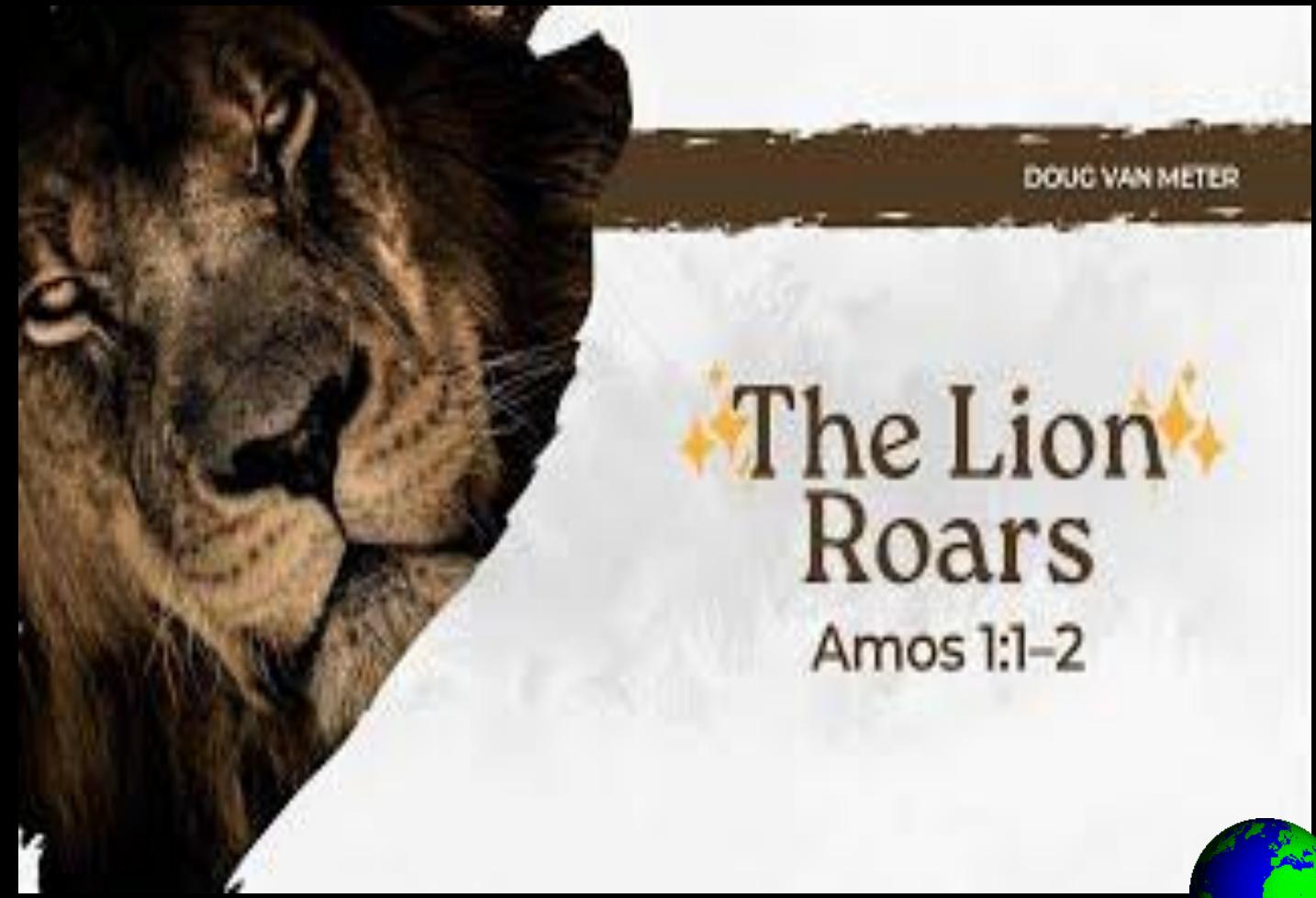
**Messianic Fulfilment:** This is seen as a promise of the Messiah (the greater Son of David) who will restore God's people, including the Gentiles, in the ultimate new earth.



# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 1. The Roaring Lion

**Amos 1:2** - The phrase "The LORD roars from Zion" represents God as a Judge, but in a Christ-centered view, this speaks to the active, vocal, and sovereign voice of Jesus (the Lion of the tribe of Judah) taking action against sin. The "roaring" is a warning that precedes final judgment, demonstrating God's desire for repentance before it is too late.



# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 2. The Suffering Savior Behind the Judgment

Although **Amos 1:3-15** depicts the destruction of Gentile nations (Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, Edom, Ammon) for their "three transgressions, and for four," it is understood that the wrath of God against sin was ultimately paid for by Jesus Christ on the cross. The judgment in **Amos** is a "4th transgression" (or final transgression) that makes God's intervening action necessary, which foreshadows the final atonement.

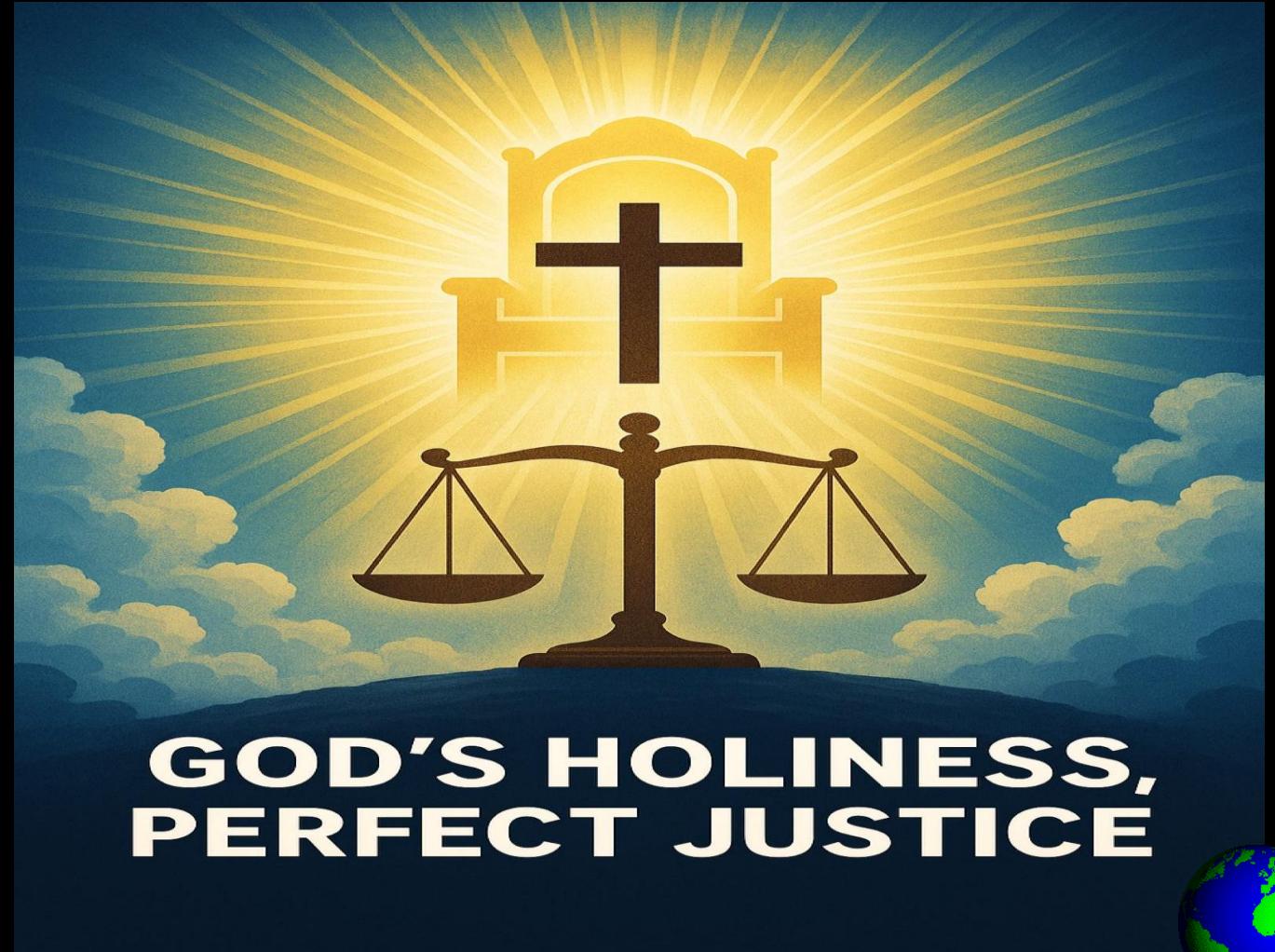


# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 3. Holiness, justice, and the ultimate Redeemer

Amos 2 requires looking beyond direct messianic prophecies to the revelation of God's character:

1. Jesus as the Advocate for the Oppressed ([Amos 2:6-7](#))
2. Jesus as the True Shepherd vs. False Worship ([Amos 2:8](#))
3. Jesus as the Caring Redeemer ([Amos 2:9-10](#))

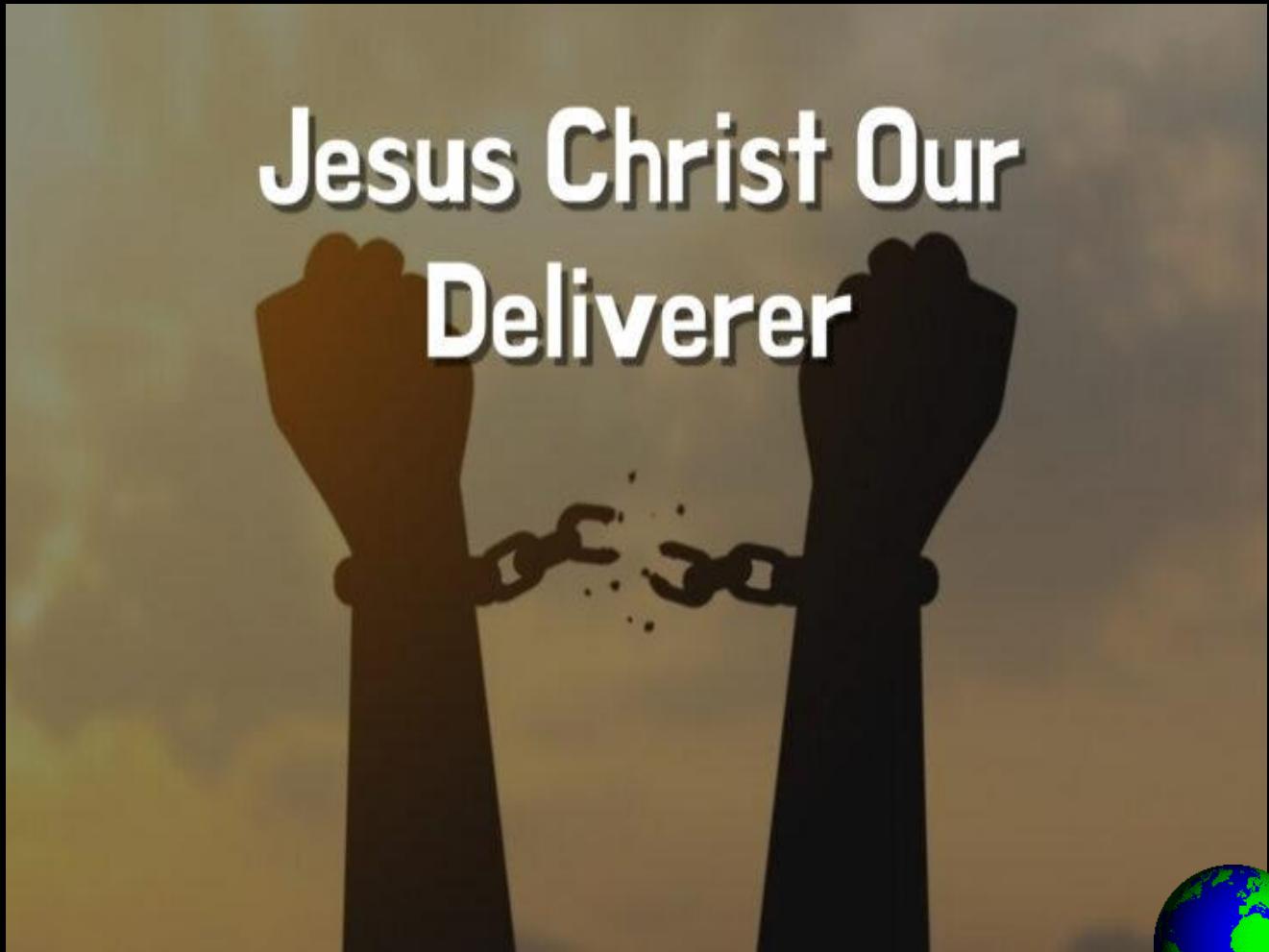


# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 4. Jesus is found as the coming Deliverer

Amos 3 involves looking past the immediate message of judgment on Israel to see the deeper, redemptive role of Christ:

1. Jesus as "The Lion" and "The Word" ([Amos 3:4, 8](#))
2. The Great Shepherd and the Remnant ([Amos 3:12](#))
3. Walking with Jesus: The Condition of Abiding ([Amos 3:3](#))
4. The Anti-Typical Fulfilment: The Judgments ([Amos 3:9-15](#))

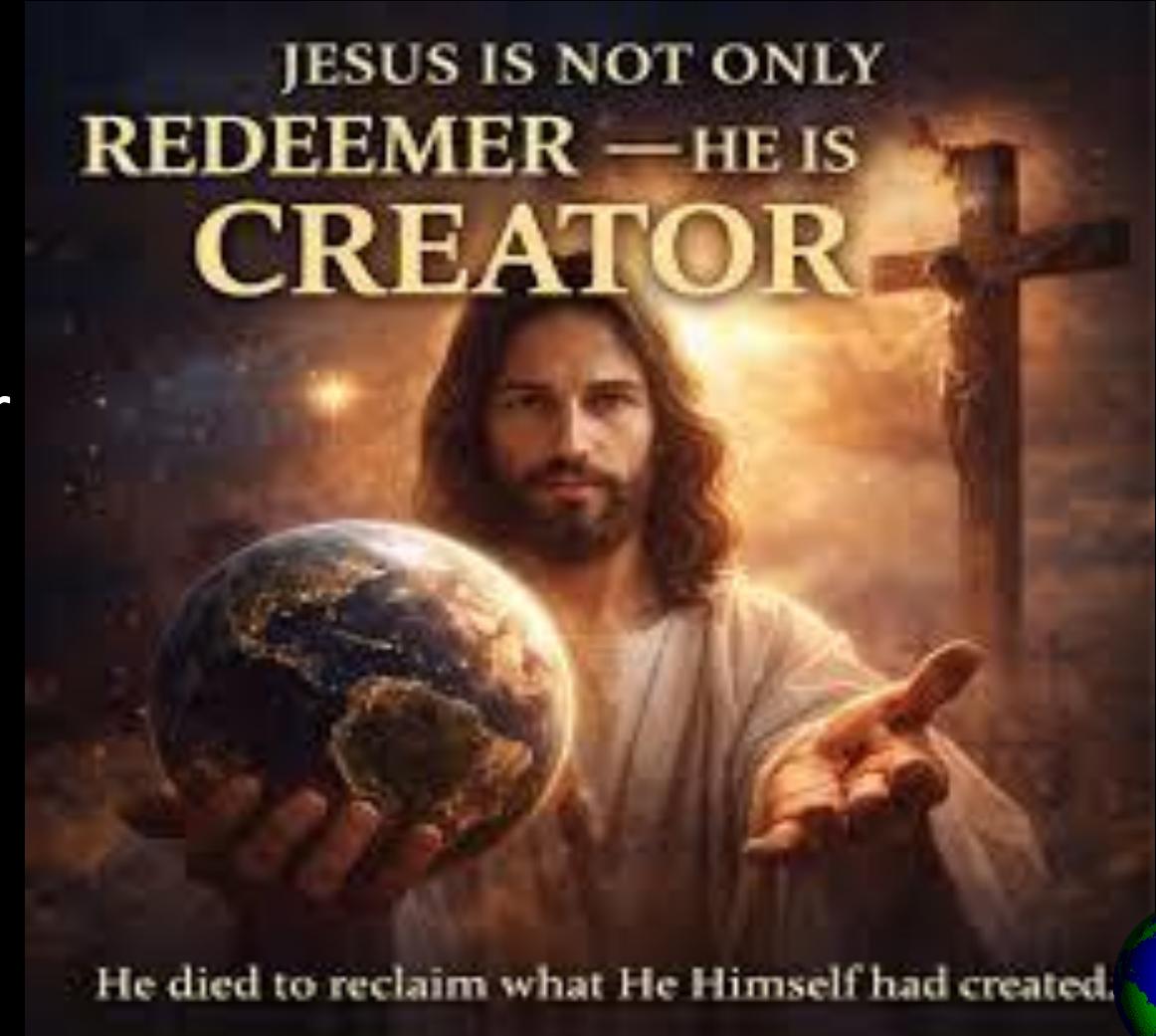


# **1 - Jesus in the book of Amos**

## **5. Jesus as Creator, Judge and the Sustainer**

**Amos 4**, Jesus is primarily identified through His roles as Creator, Judge, and the Sustainer of Grace who persistently calls humanity to repentance:

1. Jesus as the All-Powerful Creator (**Amos 4:13**)
2. Jesus in the Final Call: "Prepare to Meet Thy God" (**Amos 4:12**)
3. Jesus as the Seeking Savior (**Amos 4:6–11**)
4. Comparison to Jesus' Rebukes (**Amos 4:1–5**)

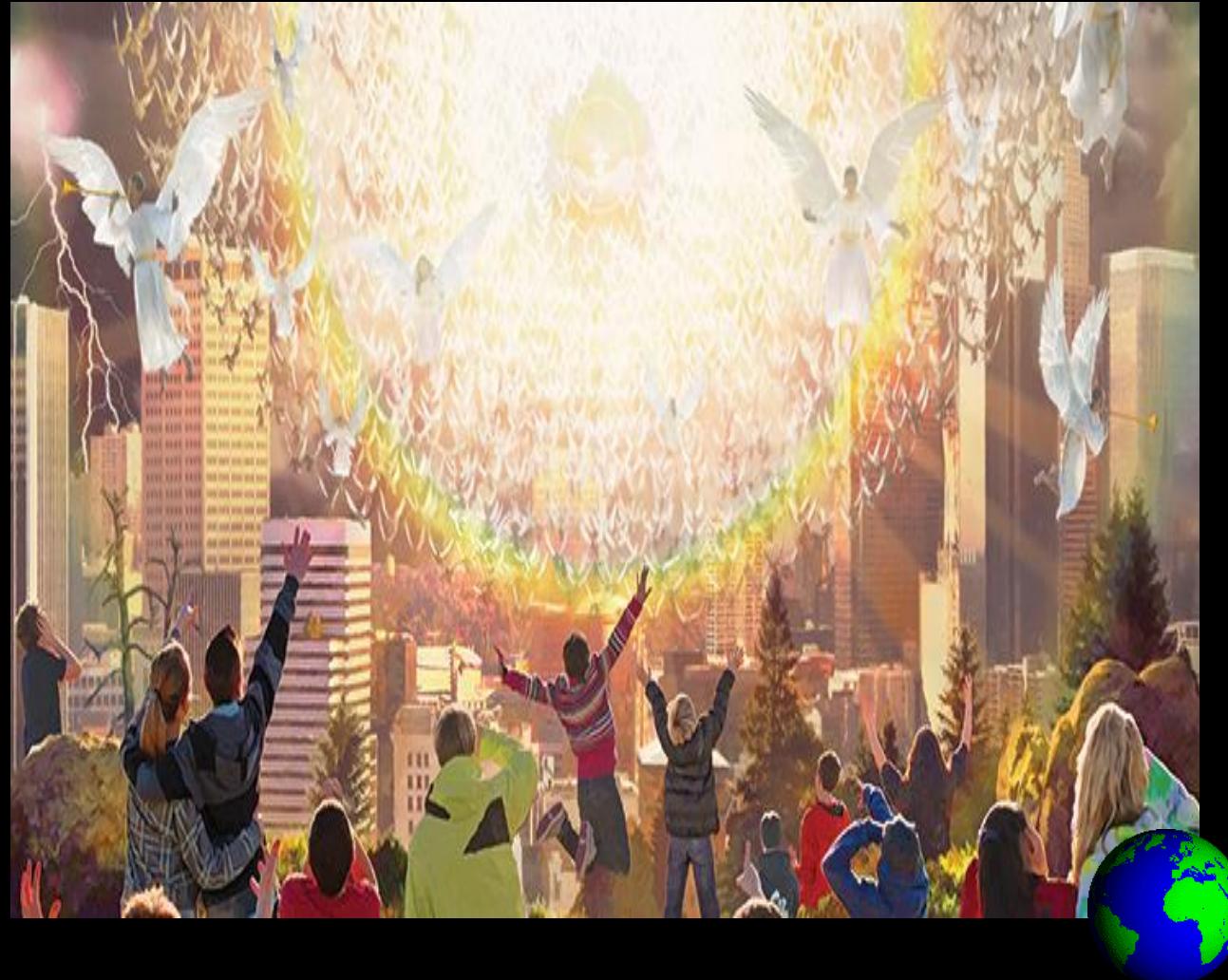


# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 6. Return to the true God through Jesus

Amos 5 is a call to move from empty, superficial ritualism to a living, saving relationship with Jesus Christ:

1. Jesus as the Only Source of Life (Amos 5:4, 6, 14)
2. Jesus as the Righteous Judge and Redeemer (Amos 5:24)
3. Jesus as the Creator (Amos 5:8)
4. Jesus as the One Who Rebuilds the "Fallen Tent" (Amos 5:2)
5. Jesus in Contrast to Ritualism (Amos 5:21-23)



# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 7. "revelation of Jesus" as the righteous Judge

Amos 6 presents Jesus not just as a historical figure, but as the present, searching Judge who shakes His people out of their "sleep" (spiritual apathy) to warn them of impending judgment and call them back to true, sacrificial discipleship.

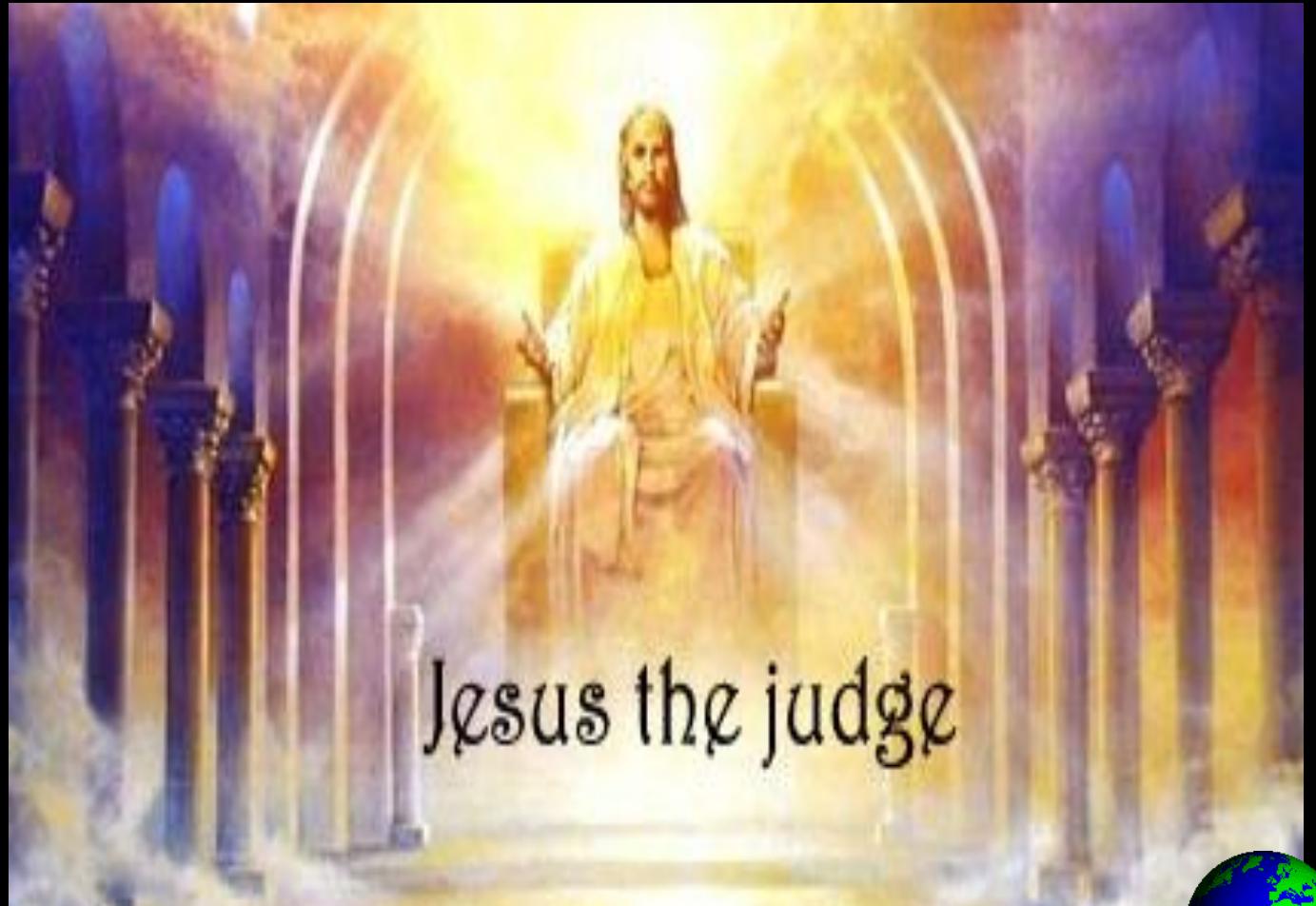


# **1 - Jesus in the book of Amos**

## **8. Jesus the Righteous Judge**

Amos 6 is interpreted as the righteous Judge who calls the church to repentance, echoing the message to the Laodicean church in [Revelation 3](#):

1. The Message to "Laodicea" ([Amos 6:1-7](#))
2. The Rebuker of Nominal Christianity ([Amos 6:3-6](#))
3. The God of Truth over Ritual ([Amos 6:8](#))
4. The Famine of the Word ([Amos 6:11-14](#))

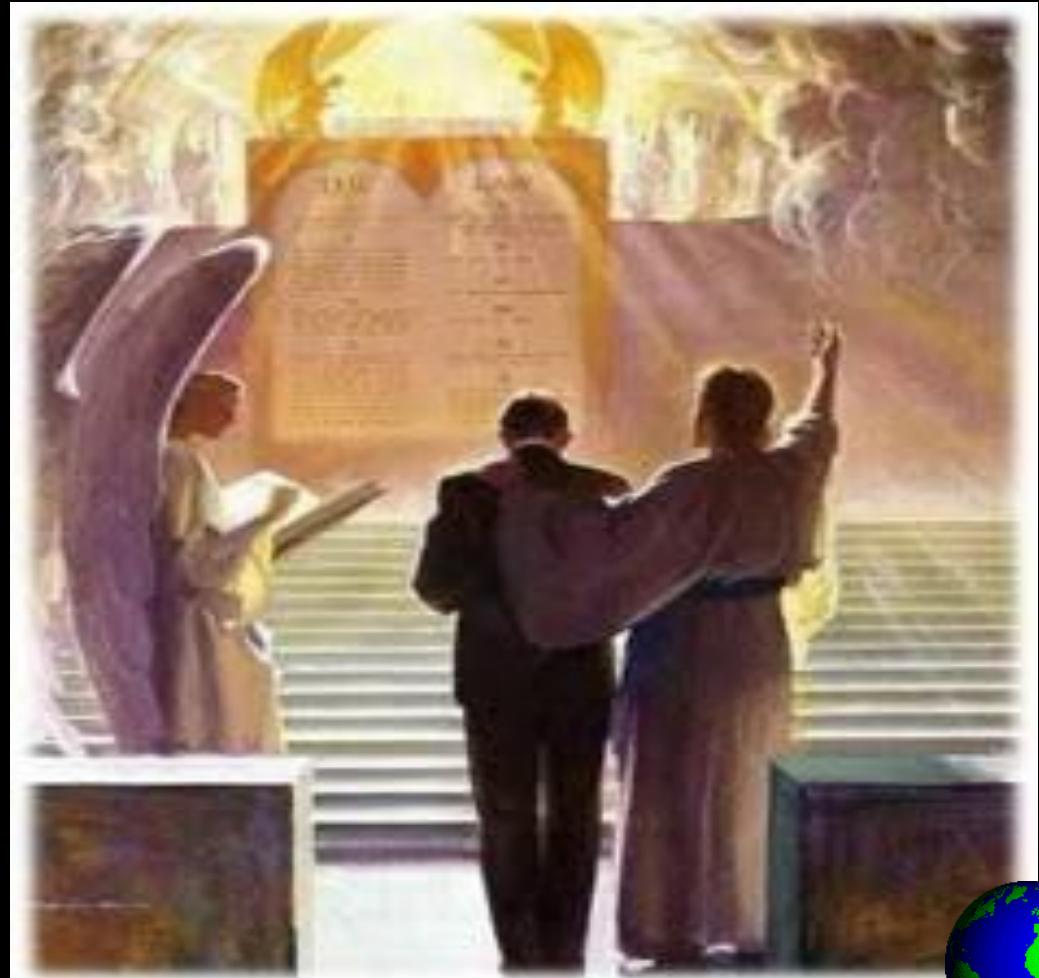


# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 9. Jesus as the Intercessor

Amos 7 presents a desperate picture of a nation failing God's standard, requiring a Savior to mediate:

1. Jesus as the Intercessor ([Amos 7:1-6](#))
2. Jesus as the Plumb Line of Righteousness ([Amos 7:7-9](#))
3. Jesus as the One Who Bears the Judgment ([Amos 7:9, 17](#))
4. Jesus as the "True Prophet" Calling from Daily Life ([Amos 7:14-15](#))



# **1 - Jesus in the book of Amos**

## **10. Jesus finishes His work as High Priest**

**Amos 8** is interpreted as a "closing of probation" and Jesus, having finished His work as High Priest, is no longer accessible to those who rejected Him:

1. Jesus as the "Bread of Life" and "Word of God" (**Amos 8:11–12**)
2. The "Darkness at Noon" and the Cross (**Amos 8:9**)
3. Jesus the Rejected Bridegroom (**Amos 8:10**)
4. The "End" of Probation (**Amos 8:2**)
5. The Judgment of the Unforgiving Servant (**Amos 8:7**)



# **1 - Jesus in the book of Amos**

## **11. Jesus as the ultimate Restorer**

**Amos 9** highlights Jesus as the ultimate Restorer of the fallen "tabernacle of David" and the provider of a new, abundant life:

1. Jesus as the True Altar of Refuge (**Amos 9:1-4**)
2. Jesus as the Separator of True Grain (**Amos 9:9**)
3. Jesus as the Builder of the Tabernacle of David (**Amos 9:11**)
4. Jesus as the Source of Abundant Life (**Amos 9:13-14**)



# 1 - Jesus in the book of Amos

## 12. Key Revelations of Jesus in Amos

Jesus in the book of **Amos** emphasizes that beneath the, stern warnings of judgment lies a profound message of grace, restoration, and the urgent call to prepare for the end times.

**Amos**, the "burden-bearer," highlights that God's justice is not about destruction, but about saving a remnant and establishing a "new way" through Jesus.



## 2 - *Remnant in the book of Amos*

### 1. *Amos presents the faithful Who*

The book of **Amos** provides a foundational Old Testament picture of the "remnant" as a faithful minority surviving divine judgment to carry forward God's covenant promises.

**Amos** shifts the focus from national Israel to a spiritual, repentant group, particularly through the "remnant of Joseph" (**Amos 5:15**) and the restoration of the "booth of David" (**Amos 9:11**).



## **2 - Remnant in the book of Amos**

### **2. The Remnant as Survivors of Judgment**

Amos 1 focuses on the necessity of a remnant by describing the extreme wickedness of nations surrounding God's people and the sins of Judah itself, indicating that only a purified, faithful few (the remnant) will survive the coming "Day of the Lord".



## **2 - Remnant in the book of Amos**

### **3. Contrast between the majority and the few**

**Amos 2** describes a time when God's people (Judah and Israel) have forsaken His law, but it implicitly points to the necessity of a faithful group that survives the resulting purification.

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in **Amos 2**:

1. Context of Judgment
2. The Remnant as Faithful Individuals
3. Separation of the Wicked



## **2 - Remnant in the book of Amos**

### *4. They remain loyal to the Lord*

Amos 3 involves interpreting the passage through the lens of divine judgment, purification, and the "last days" context of Revelation 12:17.

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in Amos 3:

1. The Analogy of the Shepherd (Amos 3:12)

2. The Context of Judgment (Amos 3:2, 14-15)



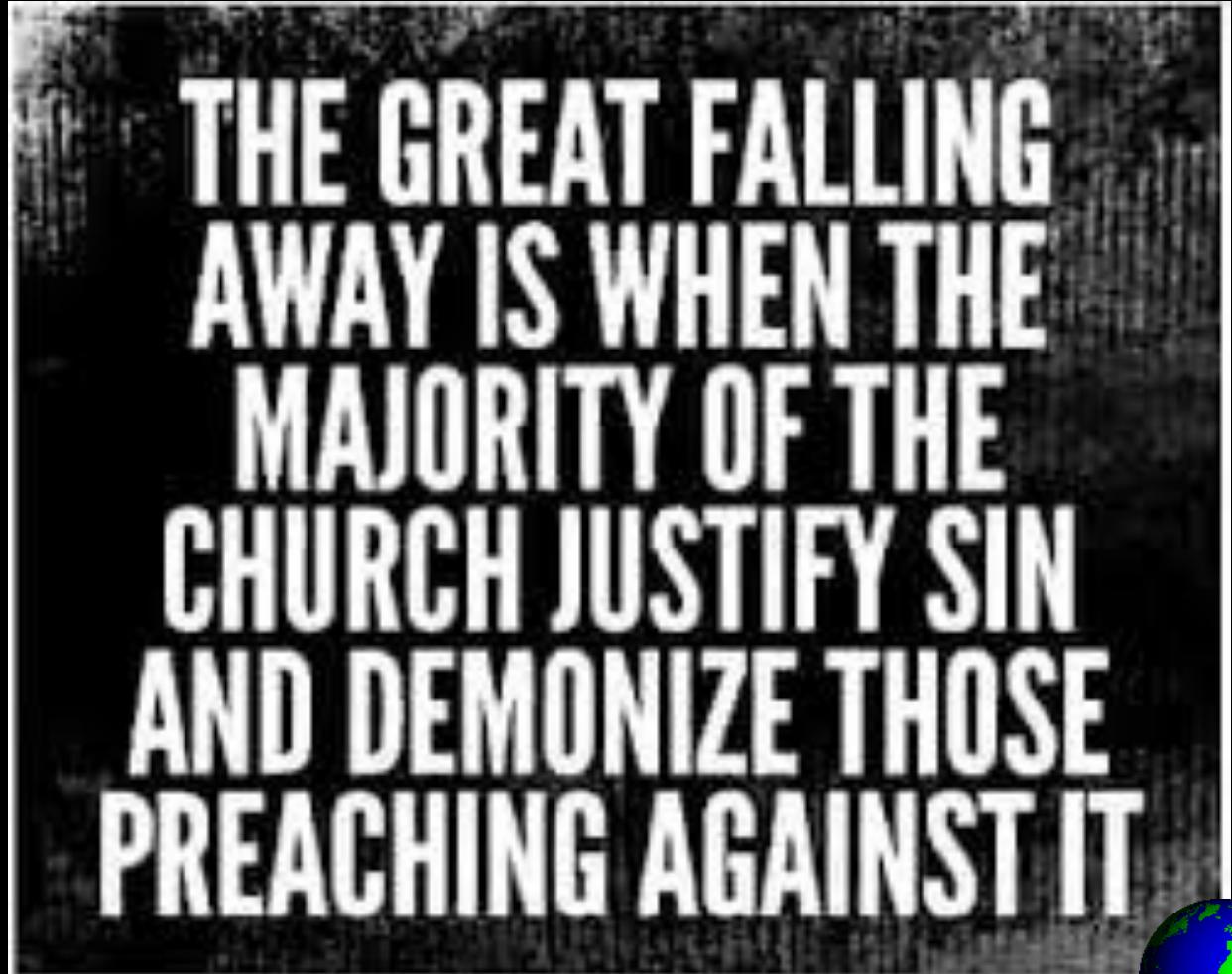
## **2 - Remnant in the book of Amos**

### **5. Loyal to God amidst widespread apostasy**

[Amos 4](#), specifically, portrays God's failed attempts to bring His people to repentance, setting the stage for a "sifting" that produces a purified remnant.

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in [Amos 4](#):

1. A "Sifted" People ([Amos 4:12](#))
2. Characteristics of the Remnant ([Amos 4:4-5](#))
3. Application to Modern Times (Eschatological Remnant) ([Amos 4:1-3](#))



## **2 - Remnant in the book of Amos**

### **6. Remnant Seek Good, Not Evil**

Amos 5 involves identifying the faithful few who, amidst widespread apostasy and formalistic worship, choose to "seek the Lord and live".

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in Amos 5:

1. The "Remnant of Joseph" (Amos 5:15)
2. "Hate Evil, Love Good"



## **2 - Remnant in the book of Amos**

### **7. Humbled few who survive judgment**

Amos 6 specifically highlights the danger of spiritual complacency among the "chief of the nations," foreshadowing that a faithful remnant will only survive after extreme pruning.

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in [Amos 6](#):

1. Refinement Through Judgment
2. A "Poor and Needy" Lot



## 2 - *Remnant in the book of Amos*

### 8. *Humbled few who survive judgment*

Amos 7, outlines God's commitment to preserving a remnant even amid national destruction, with the first two visions (locusts and fire) highlighting God's willingness to spare them.

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in Amos 7:

1. The Intercession for the "Small" Jacob (Verses 1-6)
2. The Plumb Line and the Testing of Character (Verses 7-9)
3. The Remnant vs. The Establishment (Verses 10-17)



## **2 - Remnant in the book of Amos**

### **9. They value the Word of God above material gain**

Amos 8 serves primarily as a stern warning regarding the end of probation, rather than a direct, comforting description of the "remnant" people themselves.

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in Amos 8:

1. "Sifted" Through Judgment (Amos 8:1)
2. A People of Faith, Not Formalism (Amos 8:4-6)
3. The Contrast: Those Who Treasure God's Word (Amos 8:11-12)



## 2 - *Remnant in the book of Amos*

### 10. *Restored to a covenant relationship with God*

Amos 9 marks the transition from judgment to hope, showing that while God shakes the house of Israel among the nations, He preserves a "faithful remnant" to fulfil His promise of a future kingdom.

Here is the breakdown of finding the remnant in Amos 9:

1. The Sifting Process (Amos 9:8-9)
2. Expansion to All Nations (Amos 9:12)
3. Future Restoration (Amos 9:14-15)



# **3 - Lessons from the Book of Amos**

## **1. True Worship Requires Ethical Living (Not Just Rituals):**

Amos strongly rebuked the Israelites for maintaining religious services (sanctuaries at Bethel and Gilgal) while living immoral lives and oppressing the poor.

**Lesson:** The remnant cannot substitute religious attendance, tithe-paying, or Sabbath-keeping for justice, mercy, and righteousness.

**Application:** Faith must manifest in how one treats others, particularly the vulnerable, as God rejects worship that is not accompanied by a transformed life.



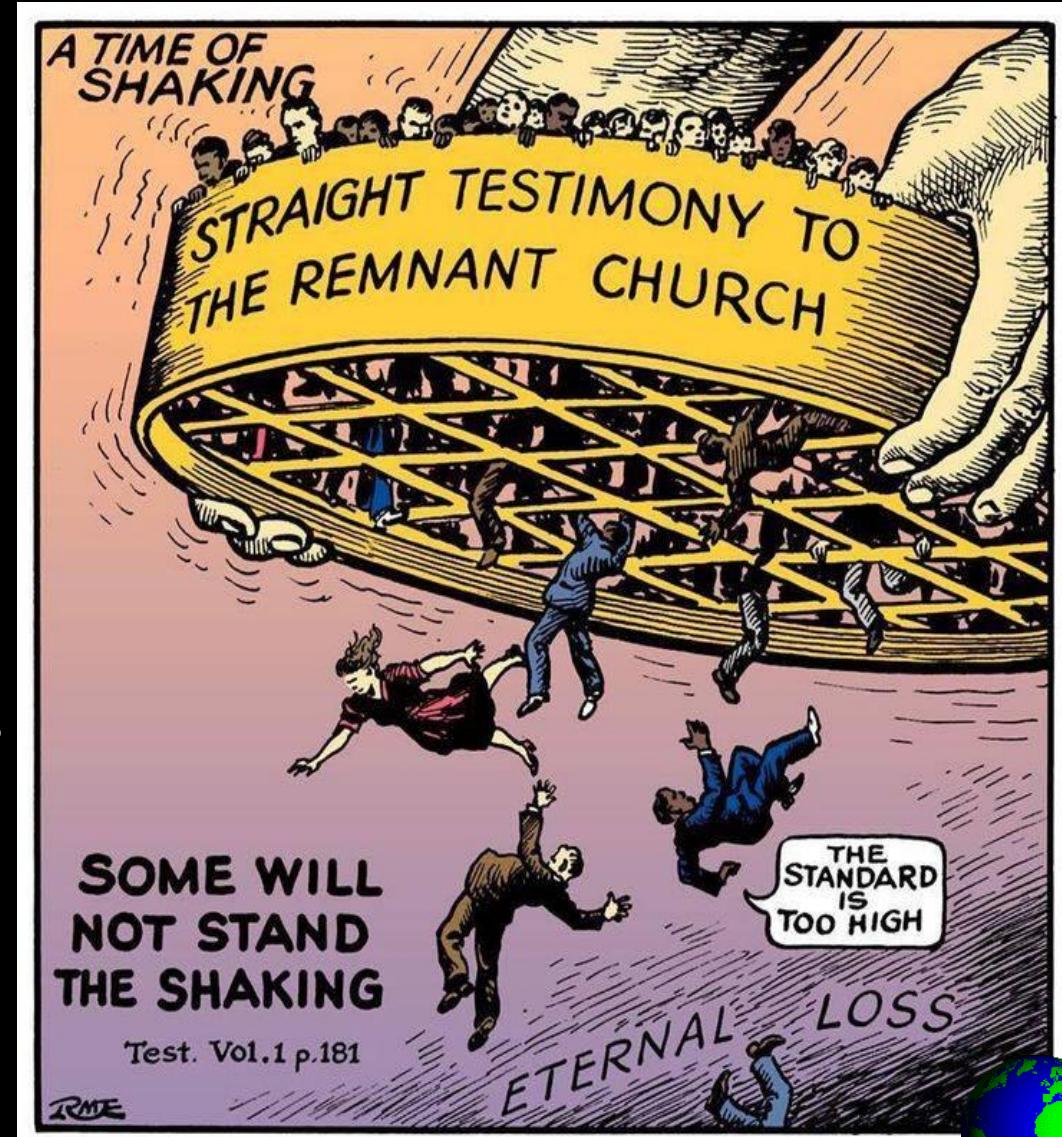
# 3 - *Lessons from the Book of Amos*

## 2. The "Shaking" and Purification Process:

Amos 9:9 depicts the house of Israel being shaken in a sieve, where only the kernels (the faithful) remain, and the dross is removed.

**Lesson:** The remnant will pass through a purification process where the false are separated from the true.

**Application:** this as the "shaking time" predicted by Ellen G. White, where those who have conformed to the world will fall away, leaving a purified group.



### ***3 - Lessons from the Book of Amos***

#### **3. "Seek Good, and Not Evil, That You May Live":**

The core message of Amos to the remnant is to prioritize God's character of righteousness over the prevailing cultural norms.

**Lesson:** The remnant must actively "hate the evil and love the good" ([Amos 5:15](#)), which requires a intentional, daily commitment to God.

**Application:** In an age of deception, the remnant must be guided by the Word of God to distinguish between good and evil, rather than relying on their own, often flawed, judgment.



Seek good and not evil;  
That you may live.  
So the Lord God of Hosts will be with you  
as you have spoken.

Amos 5:14



# **3 - *Lessons from the Book of Amos***

## **4. Warning Against False Security:**

The people of Amos's day felt secure, believing they were God's chosen people and that the "Day of the Lord" would only bring victory to them.

**Lesson:** Being part of a "chosen" group does not guarantee salvation if that group has turned away from God's requirements.

**Application:** The remnant must not rely on institutional identity or past history but maintain a living, personal, and active faith in Jesus.



# 3 - *Lessons from the Book of Amos*

## 5. The Promise of Restoration and Unity:

Despite the messages of doom, Amos concludes with the promise that God will raise up the "booth of David" ([Amos 9:11](#)), representing the restoration of the faithful remnant.

**Lesson:** God will not completely destroy His people; He preserves a remnant to carry forward His purpose.

**Application:** This promises ultimate victory, healing, and a renewed covenant for those who remain faithful to God.



# Conclusion

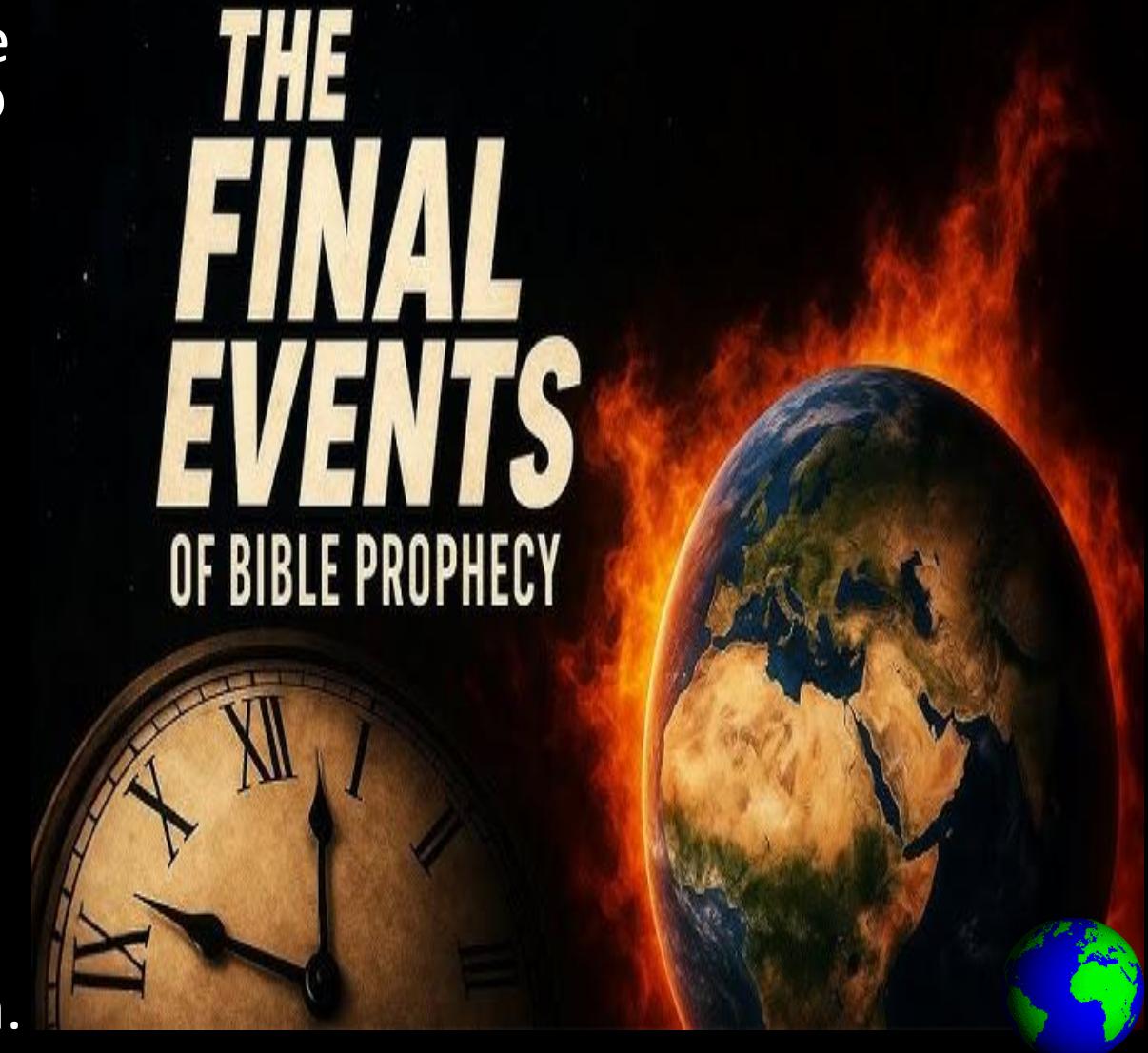
## 6. The Necessity of Prophetic Guidance:

Amos was a prophet with a hard message of rebuke that the people did not want to hear.

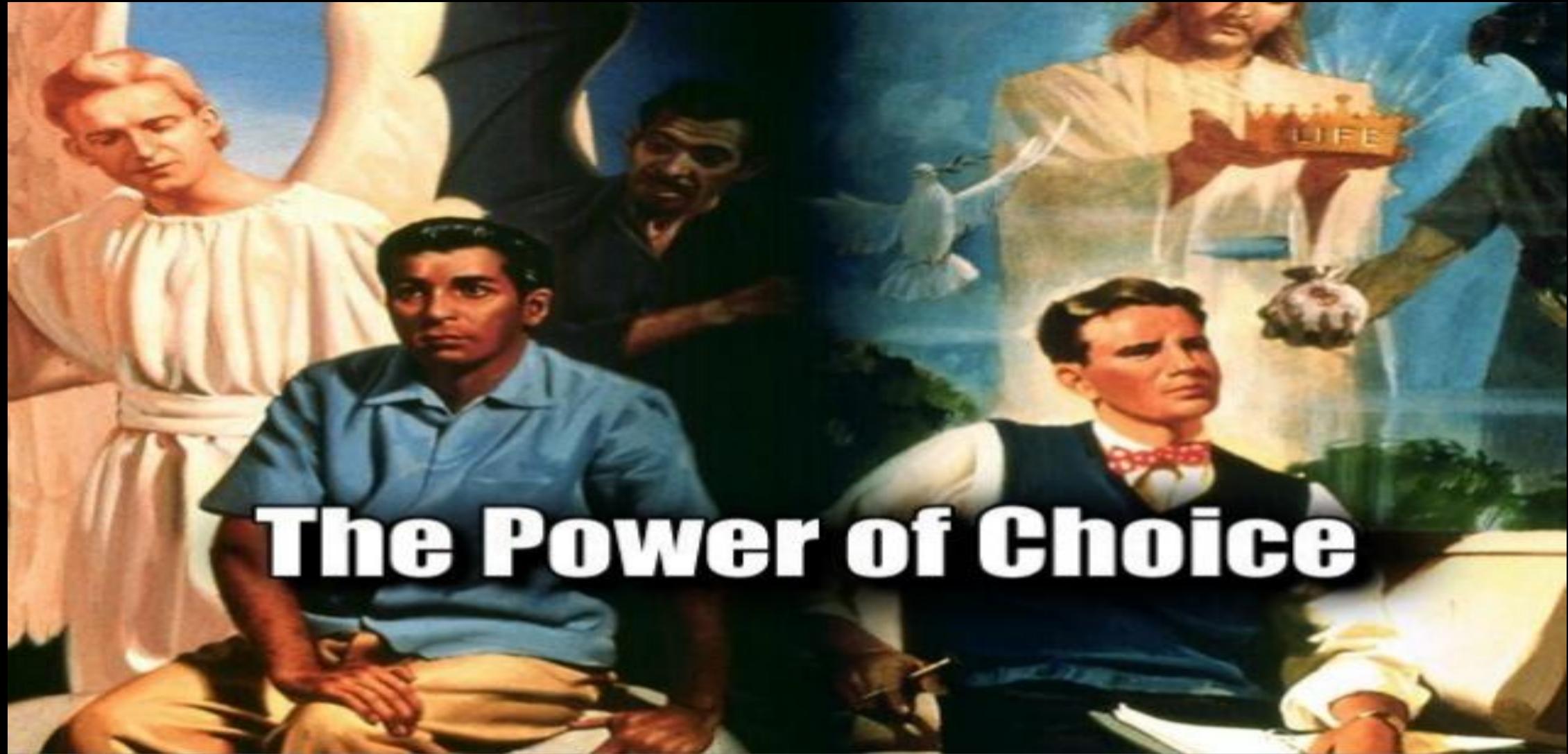
Lesson: The remnant must listen to God's messages, even when they are uncomfortable or confrontational.

Application: this connects to the "Testimony of Jesus" or the Spirit of Prophecy (writings of Ellen G. White), which are seen as guidance to keep the church aligned with Scripture.

In summary, the book of Amos calls the remnant to move beyond a superficial faith and to live out the principles of justice and righteousness, trusting that God will preserve them through the coming trials and ultimately restore them.

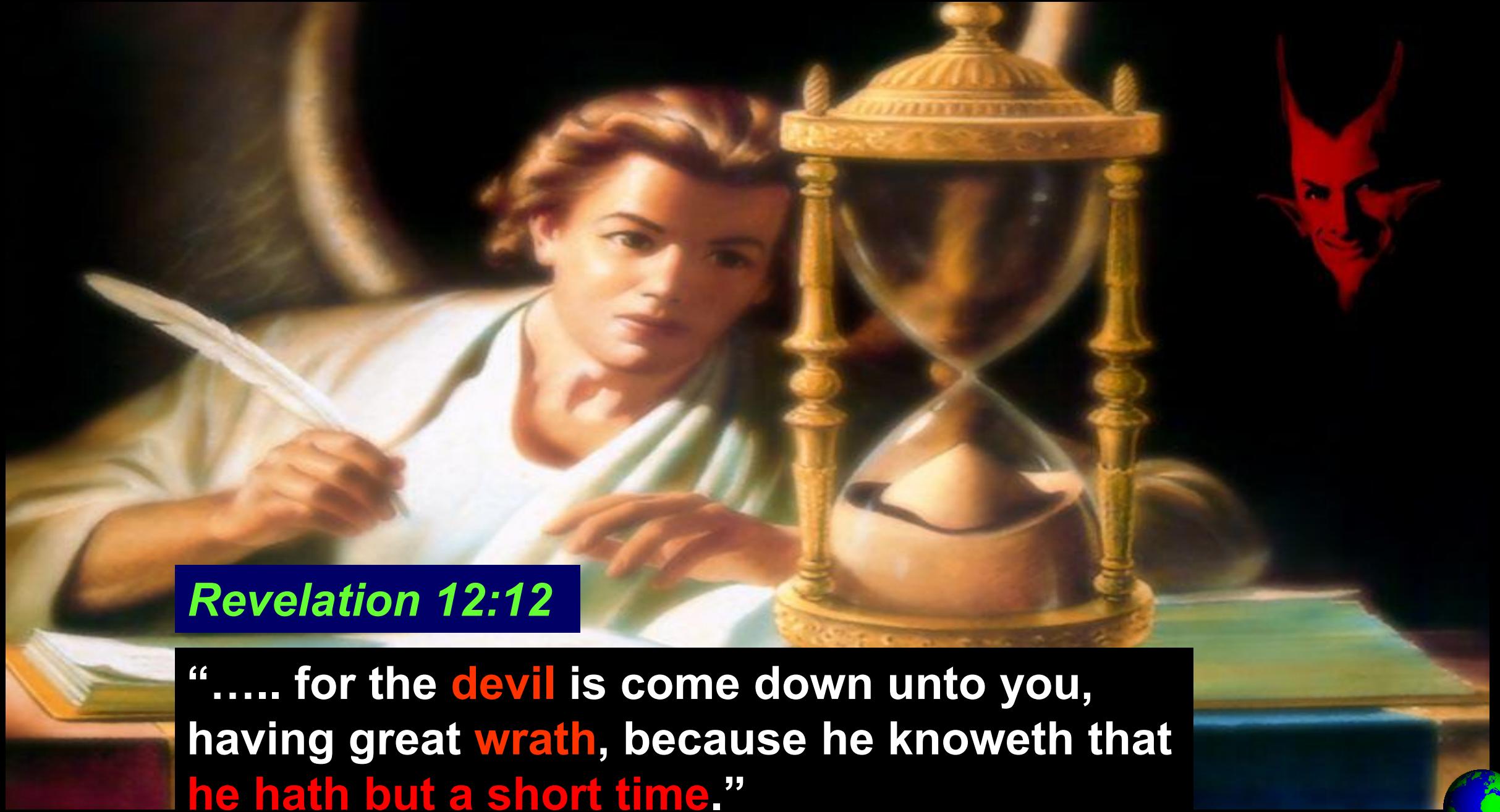


*God has given all:*



**The Power of Choice**





## ***Revelation 12:12***

“..... for the **devil** is come down unto you,  
having great **wrath**, because he knoweth that  
**he hath but a short time.**”



# ***Enter The Ark of Hope***

- 1. Diet**
- 2. Discipline**
- 3. Decalogue**

And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, *and* one shepherd.

– John 10:16

The Ark of the Covenant



**Psalms 77:13**



Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. –  
Revelation 3:20





# THE END



**ARE YOU READY TO MEET JESUS?**