

Note: 2:10-15 note originally included on session 3. Contained here with slight revision.

### HAGGAI 2:10-14 | AN UNHOLY NATION

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- Verse 10 –
  - The dates of Haggai mark the beginning of a new **word of the Lord**. This is the third message, and comes almost exactly two months after the previous message, which began in Haggai 2:1.
  - Only in Haggai do we have such precise dating. This is possibly because the Holy Spirit wanted us to know the speed at which the people responded to the message.
- Verses 11-12 –
  - The **holy flesh** is a reference to a sacrifice being carried by the priest **in the skirt of his garment**, a reference to the hem or small portion of the garment.
  - The point of the matter is this: If the priest is carrying something holy and the hem of the priest's garment touch something "mundane" such as **bread, or pottage, or wine, or oil, or any meat**, does that make it holy? The priests correctly answered **No**, because the holiness of one thing does not transfer through a second thing to a third thing. The first thing touched (in this case, **the skirt of his garment**) does become holy, according to Leviticus 6:2.
  - This is an agenda driven question, the purpose of which will soon be made clear.
- Verse 13 –
  - On the flip side of verse 12, Haggai asks about the spread of uncleanness, which does spread by touch, according to Numbers 19:22.
  - Once again, this is an agenda driven question. Haggai is clearly not asking for information.
- Verse 14 –
  - Now Haggai's agenda becomes clear. He declares that **this people** and **this nation** is unclean, as well as **every work of their hands**, and therefore all which **they offer** to the Lord is unclean (and thus useless).
  - The fact that the nation had touched a few things that holy things had touched did not make up for the fact that unclean things had spread through their midst.

### HAGGAI 2:15-19 | A PROPHESED BLESSING

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- Verse 15 –
  - The people are to **consider from this day and upward**.
    - The word **upward** is literally *above*, and only context allows us to understand that the days *above this day* are actually *previous* days. Note that some translations have *future* days rather than *previous* days (NASB, for example). The KJV was correct in translating literally and letting the reader determine the meaning.
    - It is clear from the context of this verse along with the following verses (through 18) that the reference is to past activity.
  - From the time they returned to the land, the time **before a stone was laid upon a stone in the temple to this day** is the time period in question.

- Verses 16-17 -
  - Since the return of the exiles, there had not been prosperity, but rather poverty, even to a mysterious level.
  - Here God explains why **an heap of twenty** became **but ten** (v. 16). The reason is that I **smote you** (v. 17) in order to get the nation to turn from secularism to the sacred, **yet ye turned not to me, saith the Lord**.
- Verses 18-19 –
  - Now the timing changes. Once again, the word **upward** is only known by context.
  - This time the context is not **from before a stone was laid upon a stone in the temple** (v. 15) but rather from **the day that the foundation of the Lord’s temple was laid** (v. 18).
  - The Lord promises that **from this day** of laying the foundation, there will be a blessing.

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## HAGGAI 2:20-23 | PROMISE OF A COMING KINGDOM

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- Verse 20 –
  - This new message (indicated by the phrase, **the word of the Lord came**) is the second on the same day (thus the word **again**).
- Verses 21-22 –
  - Once again (as in Hag. 2:6), God promises to **shake the heavens and the earth**.
    - Once again, this is *unfulfilled prophecy* of a day that is still in the future, but must be fulfilled.
    - During this time of shaking, God will **overthrow the throne of kingdoms** - the singular throne and plural kingdoms indicating “the throne of each of the kingdoms of the world.
    - The manner of this overthrow appears to involve warfare, since the text mentions war materiel (**chariots** and **horses** and **sword** etc.).
  - Note: for further study, one would want to check cross-references to each of the phrases in these verses. Doing so will display the harmony of the prophetic Scriptures as it relates to the end-times cataclysmic events.
- Verse 23 –
  - In **that day** (of the shaking), God will take Zerubbabel and will **make thee as a signet**.
  - Here, Zerubbabel stands as a *type of Christ*, and likely as a type of the crucified and “exiled” Messiah who will finally be given His rightful place. In that day (of the shaking), God will take Zerubbabel and will make thee as a signet.
  - Here, Zerubbabel stands as a type of Christ, and likely as a type of the crucified and “exiled” Messiah who will finally be given His rightful place.