

**MICAH, WITH
NOTES AND
INTRODUCTION**

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Micah, with Notes and Introduction by T. K. Cheyne

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T. K. CHEYNE

**MICAH, WITH
NOTES AND
INTRODUCTION**

The Cambridge Bible for Schools.

GENERAL EDITOR :—J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D.,
DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

MICAH,

WITH NOTES AND INTRODUCTION

BY

THE REV. T. K. CHEYNE, M.A.

FELLOW AND LATE LECTURER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD,
AND RECTOR OF TENDRING, ESSEX.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The text outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial data.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of the auditor in the financial reporting process. It describes the responsibilities of the auditor and the standards that must be followed to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also discusses the importance of communication between the auditor and the management of the company.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of fraud and the measures that can be taken to prevent it. It highlights the need for a strong internal control system and the importance of regular audits. The text also discusses the legal consequences of fraud and the role of the courts in resolving such cases.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and disclosure in financial reporting. It emphasizes that companies should provide clear and concise information about their financial performance and the risks they face. The text also discusses the role of the regulatory authorities in ensuring that companies comply with the relevant disclosure requirements.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical behavior in the financial reporting process. It emphasizes that companies should always act in the best interests of their shareholders and the public. The text also discusses the role of the professional bodies in promoting and enforcing ethical standards.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of the audit committee in the financial reporting process. It describes the responsibilities of the audit committee and the standards that must be followed to ensure its effectiveness. The text also discusses the importance of communication between the audit committee and the auditor.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of the external auditor in the financial reporting process. It describes the role of the external auditor and the standards that must be followed to ensure the quality of the audit. The text also discusses the importance of communication between the external auditor and the management of the company.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of the internal auditor in the financial reporting process. It describes the role of the internal auditor and the standards that must be followed to ensure the effectiveness of the internal control system. The text also discusses the importance of communication between the internal auditor and the management of the company.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of the external audit firm in the financial reporting process. It describes the role of the external audit firm and the standards that must be followed to ensure the quality of the audit. The text also discusses the importance of communication between the external audit firm and the management of the company.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of the internal audit firm in the financial reporting process. It describes the role of the internal audit firm and the standards that must be followed to ensure the effectiveness of the internal control system. The text also discusses the importance of communication between the internal audit firm and the management of the company.

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PREFACE
BY THE GENERAL EDITOR.

THE General Editor of *The Cambridge Bible for Schools* thinks it right to say that he does not hold himself responsible either for the interpretation of particular passages which the Editors of the several Books have adopted, or for any opinion on points of doctrine that they may have expressed. In the New Testament more especially questions arise of the deepest theological import, on which the ablest and most conscientious interpreters have differed and always will differ. His aim has been in all such cases to leave each Contributor to the unfettered exercise of his own judgment, only taking care that mere controversy should as far as possible be avoided. He has contented himself chiefly with a careful revision of the notes, with pointing out omissions, with

suggesting occasionally a reconsideration of some question, or a fuller treatment of difficult passages, and the like.

Beyond this he has not attempted to interfere, feeling it better that each Commentary should have its own individual character, and being convinced that freshness and variety of treatment are more than a compensation for any lack of uniformity in the Series.

DEANERY, PETERBOROUGH.

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- * * The Text adopted in this Edition is that of Dr Scrivener's *Cambridge Paragraph Bible*. A few variations from the ordinary Text, chiefly in the spelling of certain words, and in the use of italics, will be noticed. For the principles adopted by Dr Scrivener as regards the printing of the Text see his Introduction to the *Paragraph Bible*, published by the Cambridge University Press.

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INTRODUCTION.

MICAH, also written Micaiah (Jer. xxvi. 18 *K'thibh*), was perhaps the youngest of that remarkable group of prophets who fill up the period from Uzziah to Hezekiah. He is called 'the Morasthite,' i. 1 (*i. e.* a native of Moresheth, a small town in the maritime plain near Gath¹, i. 14), to distinguish him from the Micaiah who lived in the reign of Ahab (1 Kings xxii.). His family would seem not to have been very important; otherwise his father's name would have been stated—as, for instance, Isaiah is described as "Isaiah, the son of Amoz." According to the heading, he prophesied "in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah" (i. 1), *i. e.* between 759 and 679 B. C. There is a difficulty, however, in accepting this date. We read in Jer. xxvi. 17, 18,

"Then rose up certain of the elders of the land, and spake to all the assembly of Israel, saying, Micah the Morasthite prophesied in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah, and spake to all the people of Judah, saying, ..."

It is true, the passage quoted by the elders is Mic. iii. 12; so that there still might be a prophecy older than Hezekiah, if internal evidence suggested this. But internal evidence does not favour this view. Hezekiah was evidently already king when the prophecy against Samaria in chap. i. was written;

¹ The place was still known in the time of St Jerome, who says (*Prolog. ad explanandum Michæam*): "Michæam de Morasthi qui usque hodie juxta Eleutheropolin (five Roman miles north of Gath) haud grandis est viculus."