

## AMOS 9:11 – 15

<sup>9:11</sup> “In that day I will raise up

the booth of David that is fallen

and repair its breaches,

and raise up its ruins

and rebuild it as in the days of old,

<sup>12</sup> that they may possess the remnant of Edom

and all the nations who are called by my name,”

declares the Lord who does this.

<sup>13</sup> “Behold, the days are coming,” declares the Lord,

“when the plowman shall overtake the reaper

and the treader of grapes him who sows the seed;

the mountains shall drip sweet wine,

and all the hills shall flow with it.

<sup>14</sup> I will restore the fortunes of my people Israel,

and they shall rebuild the ruined cities and inhabit them;

they shall plant vineyards and drink their wine,

and they shall make gardens and eat their fruit.

<sup>15</sup> I will plant them on their land,

and they shall never again be uprooted

out of the land that I have given them,”

says the Lord your God.

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**Take time to read the passage carefully for yourself. Notice and mark down its structure, repeated words, key movements, and anything that stands out or raises questions. The questions below are offered as tools to help you notice, reflect, and respond to the text—use those that are most helpful for you or your group.**

## EXPLORING THE PASSAGE

- What is the tone of this final section? How does it compare to what has come before in Amos? How might the original audience have felt hearing this shift?
- List the actions God says He will do in this passage. How do these actions connect to and reverse key patterns or messages from earlier in Amos? (Consider words and images like: “the day,” rising/falling, breaches, ruins, wine, mountains...)
- What, if anything, has changed in Israel—or in God’s purposes—to bring about this restoration?
- What is the meaning of the phrase “booth of David” in verse 11? What does this image suggest about what God is restoring? Why might Amos have chosen this phrase instead of “house” or “kingdom”?
- What will be the result for Israel when God does these things? What is the extent of the blessing? Read Leviticus 26:3–13. How does God’s promise in Amos 9 compare to the covenant blessings described there?
- What is the result for the surrounding nations? What does it mean for the nations to be “called by God’s name”? Why might Edom be singled out here?
- In verse 15, God says He will plant His people in the land. What is the significance of this image in the larger biblical narrative? How does it connect to earlier promises or turning points in Israel’s story?

- This final word of restoration does not erase the words of judgment that came before. How does this promise of renewal fit within the overall message of Amos? Why do you think Israel needed to hear both judgment and hope?
- The New Testament church quotes this passage in Acts 15:12–21 during a crucial conversation about the inclusion of Gentiles.
  - Why do you think the early church turned to Amos at this moment?
  - How does their use of this passage deepen its significance and expand our understanding of God's purposes?
- Summary:
  - What do we learn about God in this passage?
  - Write a one or two-sentence summary of the main point of this text. What is God's word for you from this passage? How will you respond?

## PUTTING IT INTO PRACTICE

- How can you live more intentionally in light of God's promises? What rhythms or practices might help you remember, celebrate, and hold on to the hope of restoration—even in seasons of delay or difficulty?
- What false hopes or idols might God be inviting you to leave behind? In what ways do you need to cling more fully to Jesus—the true source of life, blessing, and home?
- Who around you needs to hear the message of this passage? How can your life reflect the good news of restoration and invite others to find mercy in Jesus rather than judgment?