

We Will Prevail

Micah 7:7-9

Dr. Paul Cannings

A. Keep The Faith (v. 7):

1. But as for me – it is a decisive decision – like in last week’s sermon – ‘behold.’

2. Watch Expectantly – No matter our pain, we must maintain the mindset of Micah, who committed to continue , with no end in sight, intently and intentionally looking for God to act.
 - a) For the Lord Jesus said, “Men’s hearts [will be] failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken.... And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh” (Luke 21:26, 28).

3. Watch Expectantly – Like Micah, we must intensely look for God to be faithful to His Word with great expectations.

a) Speaking for himself and the godly remnant mentioned throughout the book, Micah said that even though the nation was in terrible shape, he would continue to watch (cf. “watchmen,” v. 4) and wait in hope for the LORD. Yes, judgment would come, but he also knew that salvation would follow. God would be Israel’s Savior (cf. Isa. 59:20). [\[1\]](#)

4. Lord – Our great confidence is secure because the Lord is faithful to His covenant and has all authority and power to execute His plans.
5. Wait – When we have confident hope in the Lord, we can willingly be patient because we have placed our trust in Him.
6. God Of My Salvation – God is the creator of all things and is sovereign over all the earth. He judges righteously so we can put our complete trust in Him to be delivered from all danger. Since He has all power and can therefore defeat all the attacks of Satan, there is no need to be distressed when exposed to any danger because He is and will always be ‘our present help in our time of need.’
7. My God – Because Micah remains faithful and committed to the will of God, and has experienced the Lord’s deliverance, his relationship with the Lord became so meaningful; God became a very personal and intimate experience every day.
8. My God – When we faithfully walk with the Lord, trusting Him through the most challenging times in our lives, He becomes our friend (John 15:1-15)
9. Will Hear Me – We can be confident that the God, who provides His undivided attention, with an understanding heart, will fully know all we need.

a) The God from whom my salvation comes (Ps. 18:46; 25:5; 27:9; Hab. 3:18). My God will hear me. My prayer is sure to be answered (Isa. 30:19).^[2]

10. Do Not Rejoice Over Me – Because of God’s faithfulness to him, Micah says to those who oppose him they must not continuously have outward expressions of joy when they see him in the state that he is in.

11. Though I Fall – Because the Lord is “present help in the time of need,” even though it may seem like those who oppose us have the upper hand, by God’s grace and deliverance, like a building being constructed, God will completely re-establish us once again.

a) The enemy (pagan nations) taunted Israel with the question, Where is the LORD your God? (cf. Pss. 42:3, 10; 79:10; Joel 2:17) But God will vindicate His own, for Israel’s enemies will fall and be trampled (be humiliated; cf. Micah 7:17).^[3]

12. Though I Dwell in Darkness – Our distress can make us think that we will permanently remain in such a difficult position. It seems like we are in a grave (dark place).

a) Micah calls attention to God’s hatred of unscrupulous self-seeking leaders who use their positions for gain rather than service. But his main message is that because of God’s faithfulness and mercy, the darkness of judgment will give way to the light of freedom and joy. Micah’s prophecy calls upon God’s people to confess their sins, repent, and receive whatever punishment may come from the hands of our gracious

God. Whereas His discipline lasts for a moment, His forgiveness and peace are forever (Ps. 30:5; Isa. 54:7–8).^[4]

b) Darkness is another metaphor for distress (Ps. 23:4; Isa. 9:2; Lam. 3:6; Amos 5:18). The Lord shall be a light unto me, giving me gladness and true discernment (comp. Ps. 27:1; 97:11). The distinction between darkness and the full light of day is more marked in Eastern countries than in our Northern climes.^[5]

13. Lord – The One who will never forsake His covenant and has all authority has the power to provide wisdom that can lead to prosperity, happiness, and justice (Psalm 128).

B. We Will Rise (v. 9):

1. I Will Bear The Indignation – Micah said that he will carry (this is an unpleasant, burdensome experience), like someone lifting a heavy object, the wrath of God because of his sin. We must be willing to be held accountable for what we do wrong. We must not keep blaming everyone else while not reflecting on what we can do better.

a) The nation is willing to bear the wrath of Jehovah because she knows she has sinned. Here is real repentance and faith that Jehovah Himself will settle the case (of sin), and the sinner will be brought forth to the light to behold and walk in His

righteousness. Israel's enemy will see and hide in shame; worse still, she will suffer punishment. Such is the end of those who scoff at Jehovah. ^[6]

2. Because I Have Sinned - Micah was willing to be accountable. He recognized that his decision and lifestyle fell short of God's Word, and willingly admitted that he had sinned. Many people who experience God powerfully resolving issues, especially major issues (Nehemiah), began with a willingness to confess sin.

a) The true penitent "accepts of the punishment of his iniquity" (Lev. 26:41, 43): those who murmur against God do not yet know their guilt (Job 40:4, 5). ^[7]

3. Until He Pleads My Case – Micah is willing to continuously remain feeling heavily indicted for his sins until the Lord sees it fit to strive and contend to stop his punishment (his adjudication).

a) What confidence this man has! He submits himself to the will of God. This should be the position of every child of God in this dark hour in the history of the world. What is it that we should do? Well, one thing that is sure: God has permitted all things to happen, and He is still in control. ^[8]

4. Executes Justice For Me - When we are willing to be accountable, we must always remember that the Lord is Biblically obligated (the woman with the unjust judge; Luke 18) to litigate, to execute His righteous will.

5. Bring Me Out; To Go Forth – Because the Lord is a just God and loves us, He will continue work to move us from the dark places we may constantly experience

a) Micah is making a public confession of the sin of the people. What confidence this man has! He submits himself to the will of God. This should be the position of every child of God in this dark hour in the history of the world. What is it that we should do? Well, one thing that is sure: God has permitted all things to happen, and He is still in control. Therefore, we should submit ourselves to God. We should confess our sins, keep our accounts with God up to date, and ensure that we have settled every account with Him. This is the thing that is all-important . [\[9\]](#)

6. Light – What Micah means by the light is that God will deliver him from a dark place to experience a clear understanding of his circumstances and bring him to experience justice and prosperity. He will provide strength to walk in His Word, eventually replacing perplexity with wisdom and understanding (Colossians 1:9-12; 1 John 5:5-9).

a) How he experiences God's righteousness is only because God will bring him out. He does not have to deliver himself; he just needs to learn to confess and humble himself before God.

7. I Will See His Righteousness – Because of who God is, His power, His just nature, and the fact that He is our salvation, we, like Micah, can be confident that after careful inspection of all that is taking place, God will provide what is justly due him in His time. This is why he must learn to wait.

[1] Martin, J. A. (1985). [Micah](#). In J. F. Walvoord & R. B. Zuck (Eds.), *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: An Exposition of the Scriptures* (Vol. 1, p. 1490). Victor Books.

[2] Spence-Jones, H. D. M., ed. (1909). [Micah](#) (p. 107). Funk & Wagnalls Company.

[3] Martin, J. A. (1985). [Micah](#). In J. F. Walvoord & R. B. Zuck (Eds.), *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: An Exposition of the Scriptures* (Vol. 1, p. 1490). Victor Books.

[4] Clendenen, E. R. (1998). [The Minor Prophets](#). In D. S. Dockery (Ed.), *Holman concise Bible commentary* (p. 367). Broadman & Holman Publishers.

[5] Spence-Jones, H. D. M., ed. (1909). [Micah](#) (p. 108). Funk & Wagnalls Company.

[6] Pfeiffer, C. F. (1962). [The Wycliffe Bible Commentary: Old Testament](#) (Mic 7:7). Moody Press.

[7] Fausset, A. R. (n.d.). [A Commentary, Critical, Experimental, and Practical, on the Old and New Testaments: Jeremiah–Malachi: Vol. IV](#) (p. 608). William Collins, Sons, & Company, Limited.

[8] McGee, J. V. (1991). [Thru the Bible commentary: The Prophets \(Jonah/Micah\)](#) (electronic ed., Vol. 29, p. 166). Thomas Nelson.

[9] McGee, J. V. (1991). [Thru the Bible commentary: The Prophets \(Jonah/Micah\)](#) (electronic ed., Vol. 29, p. 166). Thomas Nelson.