

Job

The Book of
Sovereignty of God

Job: The Book of Sovereignty of God

I. Controversy: In Heaven Between God and Satan

A. God's wager before Satan: Have you considered my servant JOB?"

1. Satan argued that Job was righteous because God gave him EVERYTHING.
2. Satan was given permission to take away Job's wealth.
 - a. Satan took away all of Job's POSSESSIONS.
 - b. Satan took away Job's CHILDREN.

3. Job's response:

“Naked I came from my mother's womb,
And naked I shall return there.

The LORD gave and the LORD has taken
away.

Blessed be the name of the LORD.” (Job
1:21)

4. Satan was given permission to take away Job's health.

1. Job was covered with BOILS from head to foot.

2. He suffered severe depression.

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II. Controversy: On Earth Between Job and His Friends

A. Friends came to comfort Job because of his suffering.

1. They WEPT over the suffering of Job.
2. They sat in silence for SEVEN days.

B. Friends confronted Job that his suffering must be because he had sinned.

1. Eliphaz argued from EXPERIENCE.
2. Bildad argued from TRADITION.

3. Zophar argued from COMMON SENSE.
 - a. First cycle was general: mild SUGGESTION.
 - b. Second cycle was specific: CONDEMNATION.
 - c. Third cycle was very specific: HARSH reproof.

C. Job became more SELF-focused (Job 29).

D. Job called God into the COURTROOM (Job 23:3-7).

E. Elihu, the youngest, argued from WISDOM.

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III. Controversy: On Earth Between God and Job

A. God spoke to Job from a WHIRLWIND (Job 38).

B. Through a series of questions God revealed His WISDOM.

1. Job acknowledged his insignificance.

2. Job responded with SILENCE.

C. God revealed His POWER.

1. Job acknowledged God's sovereignty.

2. Job REPENTED.

D. God blessed Job with twice as many possessions.

Psalms

The Book of
Life of Worship

Psalms: The Book of Life of Worship

I. The Five Parts of Psalms

- A. Book 1 relates to MAN (Psalms 1-41).
- B. Book 2 relates to the NATION (Psalms 42-72).
- C. Book 3 relates to the SANCTUARY (Psalms 73-89).
- D. Book 4 relates to the EARTH (Psalms 90-106).
- E. Book 5 relates to the WORD OF GOD (Psalms 107-150).

Psalms: The Book of Life of Worship

II. The Finer Points of Psalms

- A. Psalms gives us many descriptions of who God is and are known as God's character of ATTRIBUTES.
- B. Psalms encourages us with words of HOPE and COMFORT.
- C. Psalms contains personal prayers of admission of sin called CONFESSION.

- D. Psalms is a heartfelt collection of truthful feelings (both good and bad) and is, therefore, considered a book of HONESTY.
- E. Psalms contains much INSTRUCTION on how to live a righteous life.
- F. Psalms is full of PROPHECY describing future events, especially regarding the life and death of the promised Messiah.

G. Psalms is considered a book of THANKSGIVING and calls on us to be grateful for all blessings.

Proverbs

The Book of
Life of Wisdom

Proverbs: The Book of Life of Wisdom

I. Proverbs for Youth (Proverbs 1-9)

A. The main purpose of Proverbs is found in verses 1:1-6.

1. WISDOM – living life skillfully.
2. To know INSTRUCTION – training usually under pressure, discipline.
3. UNDERSTANDING – insight, ability to discern good from evil.

4. WISE BEHAVIOR – common sense in circumstances.
5. To give PRUDENCE – discretion, foresight, watchfulness, shrewdness.
6. To the youth KNOWLEDGE – factual information, truth, principles.
7. And DISCRETION – mediation, clear and able thinking.

- B. The motto of the book of Proverbs is found in verse 1:7: “The FEAR of the Lord...”
- C. The main focus is on parent/child training (Proverbs 1:8-7:27).
1. The main form of poetry in this first section is the instructional SONNET.
 2. Most of these thematic sonnets begin with the phrase, “MY SON...”
 3. The four main characters in the sonnets are the naïve, the fool, the scoffers, and the WISE man.

D. The main character in the monologues is WIDSOM personified (Proverbs 8-9).

Proverbs: The Book of Life of Wisdom

II. Proverbs of Solomon (Proverbs 10-24)

A. There are three main types of parallelisms found in the Proverbs:

1. Contrastive parallelisms – where opposite thoughts are put together. They are signified by the word “BUT.”
2. Completive parallelisms – the first line agrees with the second line. They usually have the word “AND” between the first and second sentences.

3. Comparative parallelisms – compare godliness with ungodliness. They often have the Word “THAN” helping the sentence to agree.

B. There are two types of analogy and imagery found in the Proverbs.

1. Epigrams – short, WITTY statements or sayings.

2. Aphorisms – short, WISE statements or sayings.

Proverbs: The Book of Life of Wisdom

III. Proverbs Compiled by Hezekiah (Proverbs 25-31)

A. The Thirteen SAYINGS of Agur (Proverbs 30)

1. Agur was thought to be an Ishmaelite.
2. Agur's sayings were verbally communicated and rhetorical in nature.
3. Agur reminded the listener that only God is wise.

B. The ORACLE of Lemuel (Proverbs 31:1-9)

1. Lemuel was believed to be an Arabian king.
2. Lemuel's mother gave him this wise advice verbally.
3. Lemuel's charge was for leaders.

C. The ACROSTIC of the Wise Woman (Proverbs 31:10-31)

1. An acrostic is a written poem or series of lines, in which certain letters form a motto, message, or sequence.
2. This acrostic has twenty-two verses where the first letter of each verse consecutively follows the complete Hebrew alphabet.
3. This acrostic portrays the virtuous wife.

Ecclesiastes

The Book of
Life of Enjoyment

Ecclesiastes: The Book of Life of Enjoyment

- I. The Problem: Life without God is
Meaningless (Ecclesiastes 1-6)

A. Solomon sought meaning in:

1. WISDOM – He excelled in science and knowledge.
2. WINE – He tried all pleasure and laughter.
3. WORKS – He achieved great accomplishments and business success.

4. WEALTH – He accumulated possessions including gold and servants.
5. WOMEN – He enjoyed the pleasure of men.

Conclusion: He hated life because everything is futile (Ecclesiastes 2:17).

B. Solomon saw emptiness in:

1. REALITY – We're in time ending in death, but eternity is in our heart.
2. RELATIONSHIPS – We oppress others, compete, and are unfaithful.
3. RELIGION – We make empty prayers and VOWS.
4. RICHES – We die and leave our riches or lose them.

Ecclesiastes: The Book of Life of Enjoyment

II. The Solution: Life with God is Meaningful (Ecclesiastes 7-12)

A. God gives life meaning.

1. God is in CONTROL – man is not!
2. God knows the FUTURE – man does not!
3. God gives ENJOYMENT – things and pleasures do not.

- a. We are to enjoy our WORK – for it is God's gift.
- b. We are to enjoy our WEALTH – it too is God's gift.
- c. We are to enjoy our WIFE (husband) – for this is our reward.

B. God gives death meaning.

1. Death is going to our eternal HOME (Ecclesiastes 12:5).
2. At death our body returns to the earth but our spirit returns to GOD (Ecclesiastes 12-7).

Song of Solomon

Book of
Marriage of Intimacy

Solomon: Book of Marriage of Intimacy

I. The Problems with Song of Solomon

A. There are no religious THEMES.

B. There are different INTERPRETATIONS.

1. Some Jews have interpreted it as an allegory about Israel and God.
2. Some Christians have interpreted it as a typology of Christ and the church.
3. It can be interpreted literally as a love relationship between man and woman.

Solomon: The Book of Marriage of Intimacy

II. The Courtship of Solomon and the Shulammite (Song of Solomon 1:2-3:5)

- A. They expressed their mutual ADMIRATION for one another.
- B. God puts His stamp of approval on pleasure and passion in the love relationship.
- C. They both put BOUNDARIES around their physical love until marriage.

Solomon: Book of Marriage of Intimacy

III. The Wedding and Honeymoon of Solomon
and the Shulammite (Song of Solomon 3:6-
5:1)

- A. It was a military wedding.
- B. The CELEBRATION was joyful and extravagant.
- C. They shared their HEARTS (friendship) in courtship before they shared their bodies (lovers) in marriage.
- D. The Shulammitte invited her husband to ENJOY her physically.

- E. He was SATISFIED, content and joyful with her.
- F. God placed His stamp of APPROVAL upon their sexual love for one another.

Solomon: The Book of Marriage of Intimacy

IV. The Marriage of Solomon and the Shulammite (Song of Solomon 5:2-8:4)

- A. Song of Solomon reveals that there are problems in marriage.
- B. The Shulammitte had become APATHETIC toward her husband.
- C. Solomon left the house.
 1. The Shulammitte went after her husband to bring him back to her.
 2. He forgave her and received her back.

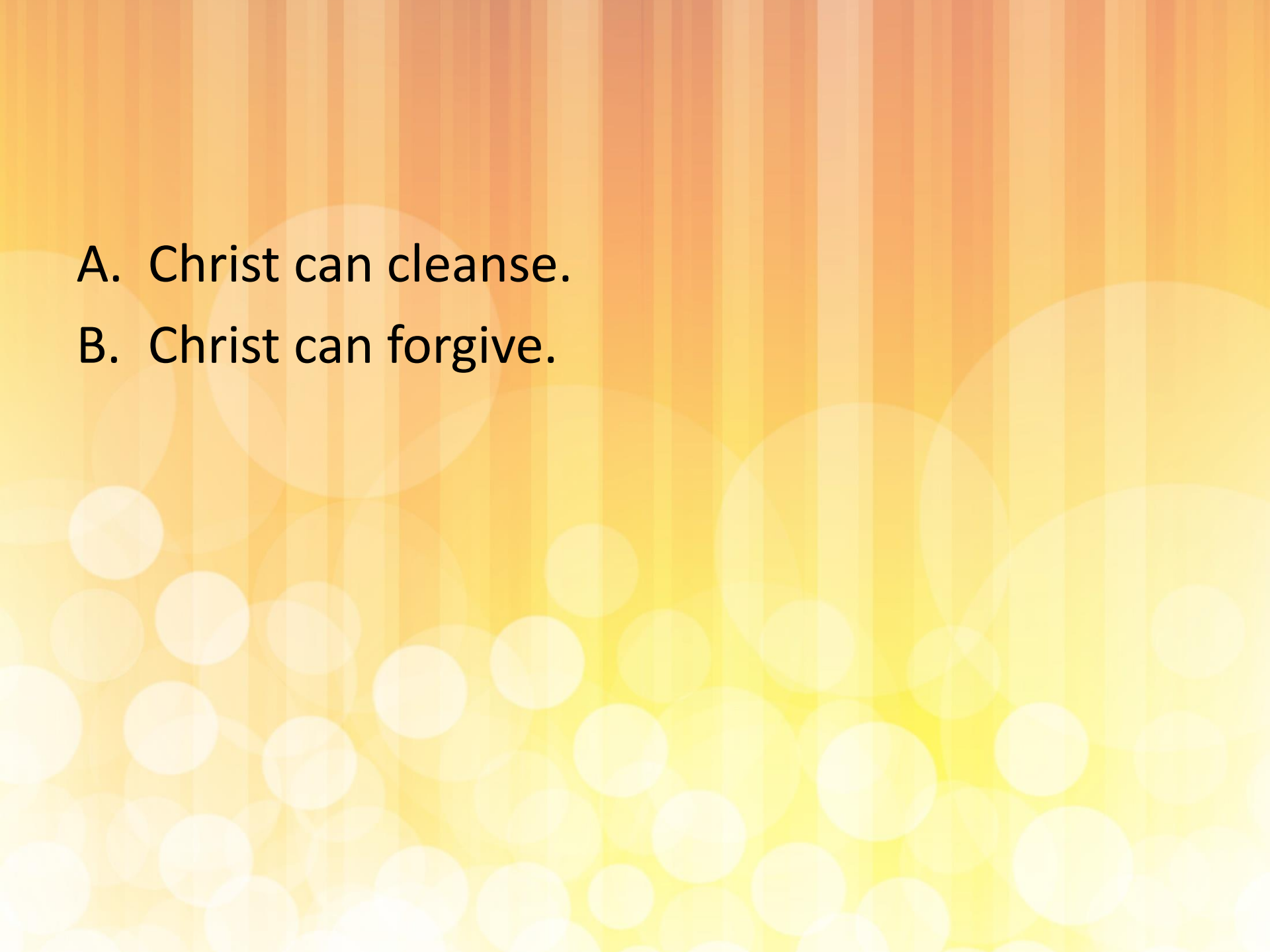
Solomon: Book of Marriage of Intimacy

V. The Characteristics of the Shulammite: Lessons for Today

- A. She used kind words to praise her husband to others.
- B. She was a woman of kind actions.
- C. She was willing to humble herself and say she was sorry.
- D. She was a woman of purity.

Solomon: Book of Marriage of Intimacy

VI. Christ is our True Bridegroom

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- The background features a gradient of vertical stripes in shades of orange and yellow. Overlaid on this are several semi-transparent circles of varying sizes, some of which are white and others are light yellow, creating a bokeh effect.
- A. Christ can cleanse.
 - B. Christ can forgive.

Isaiah

The Book of
Israel's Messiah Promised

Isaiah: The Book of Israel's Messiah Promised

- I. Isaiah's Prophecy of Judgment – Need for Salvation (Isaiah 1-35)

- A. JUDAH had rebelled and would be judged by being exiled.
- B. Isaiah saw God as JUDGE and KING – high, lifted up, exalted, and holy.
- C. When Isaiah was in God's presence he:
 1. Was CONVICTED of his sin.
 2. CONFESSED his sin.
 3. Was CLEANSED of his sin.
 4. Was CALLED to go for the Lord.

- D. ISRAEL had rebelled and would be judged by Assyria.
- E. Ten NATIONS had rebelled and would be judged.
- F. The entire EARTH had rebelled and would be judged “in that day.”

Isaiah: The Book of Israel's Messiah Promised

II. Historical Transition – From Assyria to Babylon (Isaiah 36-39)

- A. The ASSYRIANS were threatening to invade Judah.
- B. Hezekiah became mortally ILL.
- C. Hezekiah was proud. He showed the king of BABYLON all the riches of Judah.

Isaiah: The Book of Israel's Messiah Promised

III. Isaiah's Prophecy of Hope – Provision of Salvation (Isaiah 40-66)

- A. Isaiah prophesied a VOICE calling, “clear the way for the Lord.”
- B. Isaiah prophesied CYRUS would rebuild Jerusalem and the temple.
- C. Isaiah prophesied a SAVIOR would come. The Savior would:
 1. COMFORT His people.
 2. SUFFER for sinners.

3. INVITE everybody to come to Him.
4. Heal the brokenhearted and FREE the prisoner.

D. Isaiah prophesied the Savior also would (at His second coming):

1. JUDGE with vengeance.
2. RESTORE Israel.
3. CREATE a new heaven and a new earth.
4. REIGN as King of kings.