

Thru the Bible in 8 Weeks

Part 3: Poetical – Job through Song of Solomon

- Job 2000 BC
- Psalms – Song of Solomon, Reigns of David and Solomon

Job

- The story of a righteous man who loses everything through Satan’s attacks which were allowed by God. His friends tell Job his suffering is a result of his sin. Job defends himself before his friends and desires to question God. Job is humbled by God and learns that God is sovereign and worthy of worship in whatever He chooses to do.
- Why Do The Righteous Suffer?
 - Suffering is not always associated with sin; God often sovereignly uses it to test and teach.
- The Prologue 1, 2
 - Satan’s Challenge
 - Job’s Response
 - **1:20-22** “Blessed Be The Name Of The LORD”
 - **2:10** “Shall We Accept Good from God and Not Adversity?”
- The Dialogues 3 - 37
 - Eliphaz, “Job Suffers Because He Has Sinned”
 - Bildad, “Job Is A Hypocrite”
 - Zophar, “Job Is A Wicked Man”
 - Elihu, An Intercessor Rather Than A Judge
 - Job’s Response
 - **Job 9:32-33**
“For He is not a man, as I am, That I may answer Him, And that we should go to court together. Nor is there any mediator between us, Who may lay his hand on us both.
 - **Job 19:25-26**
For I know that my Redeemer lives, And He shall stand at last on the earth; And after my skin is destroyed, this I know, That in my flesh I shall see God,
- The Divine Response 38 - 42
 - The LORD Humbles Job
 - A Science Quiz, Regarding:
 - The Earth
 - The Heavens
 - Dinosaurs
 - Behemoth (Land)
 - Leviathan (Sea)

- Epilogue
 - God Rebukes the “3 Comforters”
 - Job Restored “in Double”
 - Lived an additional 140 years, possibly to 210 years old

James 5:10-11

My brethren, take the prophets, who spoke in the name of the Lord, as an example of suffering and patience. Indeed we count them blessed who endure. You have heard of the perseverance of Job and seen the end intended by the Lord—that the Lord is very compassionate and merciful.

Psalms - Israel's Hymnal

Writers

- David - 73
- Solomon - 2
- Moses - 1
- Sons of Korah - 11
- Asaph - 12
- Heman - 1
- Ethan - 1
- Hezekiah - 10
- Anonymous - 39 (David, maybe some of these)

Facts

- Of the 283 Quotations of the OT in the NT, 116 of them are from the Psalms.
- Psalm 119 Longest
- Psalm 117 Shortest and Center Chapter of the Bible.
 - Center is **Psalm 118:8**
 - *It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man.*

Hebrew Poetry

- Parallelisms or Repetition
 - Psalm 6:1**
O Lord, do not rebuke me in Your anger,
Nor chasten me in Your hot displeasure.
 - B carries forward the thought of A in some way.
 - I.e. Rebuke<Chasten, Anger<Hot Displeasure
- 2 Types of Parallelisms
 - Synonymous and Antithetic.
 - Proverbs 10:1**
A wise son makes a glad father,
But a foolish son is the grief of his mother.
- Imagery
 - Similes and Metaphors
 - Simile = as, like. As the deer. The enemy is like a lion.

- Metaphor = The Lord is my shepherd.
 - Metaphor is accurate, but less precise than literal language.
- Personification = Giving human attributes to something non-human.

Psalm 98:8

Let the rivers clap their hands;
Let the hills be joyful together before the Lord,

Types of Psalms

- Messianic
 - There are 16 specific ones.
- Imprecatory- (to utter curses) Psalms that speak of vengeance etc..
 - Dealing under the law, in a time of war, looking for justice and judgment.
- Penitential - repentant
- Historic
- Wisdom - like proverbs, Psalm 1. Gives us direction.
- Hallel - songs sung during the feasts.
- Acrostic - Each verse starts with a succeeding letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
 - Psalm 119 - 1-8 begins with Aleph, 9-16 begins with Beth etc..

Messianic Profile in Psalms		Messianic Profile in Psalms	
• To speak in parables	78:2	• To rise from the dead	16:10
• Will calm the storm	89:9	• To Ascend to heaven	68:18
• To be despised	2:3; 69:19-22	• At the right hand of God	110:1; 80:17
• To be rejected	118:22	• Is the High Priest	110:4
• To be mocked	22:7-8; 89:51-52	• Will judge the nations	89:3-5
• To be whipped	129:3	• Reign to be eternal	89:35-37
• To be derided	69:8, 20	• Is the Son of God	2:7, 45:6,7, 102:25,27
• Impaled on a cross	22:1-2, 14-17	• Is the Son of David	110:1; (Matt 22:42-45)
– Thirsty	22:15	• People to sing Hosanna to him	118:25-26
– Given wine mixed with gall	69:20-22	• Blessed forever	45:1-4, 7, 17
– Lots cast for his garments	22:18-19	• Will come in glory in last days	102:16-23
– Not a bone to be broken	34:20		

Proverbs

- Proverbs is God’s book on “how to wise up and live.”
 - It is His treasure book of wisdom.

Authors

- Solomon ch. 1-22:16
- Sayings of the wise, anonymous; 22:17-24:23
- Written by Solomon, compiled by Hezekiah’s men ch’s. 25-29
- Agur and King Lemuel perhaps Arabians 30-31:9
- Anonymous 31:10-31 Acrostic
- Presumably Solomon wrote Song of Songs in his early adult years, Proverbs in his middle years, and Ecclesiastes near the end of his life as he reflected on his experiences.

- Fitting that Solomon be the chief author, for he was the wisest man on earth. 1 Kings 4:29f.
- According to 1 Kings 4:32 Solomon spoke 3,000 proverbs. 800 are written here.

Purpose

- The purpose of the Book of Proverbs then, is to develop in others, especially the young, a wise, skillful approach to living, which begins with being properly related to the Lord.
- Wiesbe
 - **Proverb** = it is a short statement that summarizes a wise principle.
- The Hebrew word translated “proverb” means “a comparison.” As we shall see, many of the proverbs of Solomon are comparisons and contrasts.

Parallelism

- Proverbs is written entirely in poetic style. The predominant structural feature of Hebrew poetry is so-called poetic parallelism. Usually the two poetic lines in a verse have a parallel relationship.
- Synonymous (Likeness)
 - Discretion will preserve you;
 - Understanding will keep you,
- Antithetical (Contrasts)
 - A wise son makes a glad father,
 - But a foolish son *is* the grief of his mother.
 - Most of the verses in chapters 10-15 are antithetical.
- Progressive Parallelism (furthering the thought)
 - The second line may expand the first, or complete it, define it, emphasize it, be more significant than it, or enlarge on it.

Proverbs 16:3

Commit your works to the Lord, And your thoughts will be established.

- Emblematic Parallelism (Illustrations)
 - One line illumines the other by a simile or a metaphor
 - As vinegar to the teeth and smoke to the eyes,
 - So *is* the lazy *man* to those who send him.
- It is Quoted in the NT Nine Times

Ecclesiastes

- “Ecclesiastes” comes from the Greek *ekklesia*, which in the NT is translated “church” or “assembly.” It carries the idea of a preacher (or debater) speaking to an assembly of people.
- It was read by the post-biblical Jewish community on the Feast of Booths (Tabernacles).
- **Author** - Solomon
 - King of Israel. Wealthy, wise. 1:1–2, 12.

- **Theme**
 - “Is life really worthy living?” “Answer; “Life is meaningless without God”
 - Solomon comes to the conclusion that the best thing to do is to enjoy the blessings of God today, fear God, and keep His Word. Of course, with the added light of the NT we know that “our labor is not in vain in the Lord” (1 Cor. 15:58).
 - We need to remember that the author is not trying to describe the life of faith or what our faith responsibilities are. Rather, he is contrasting a self-centered life style with a God-centered one.
- **Problems**
 - Death - 3:19-20 Man is no better than an animal.
 - Answer; Looking from man’s perspective, in view of life on earth.
 - Once he dies there is no more opportunity to achieve in this life.
 - Both animals and man go to one place.
 - Their bodies do, their spirits go to different places. 3:17
 - There is a judgment.
 - Eat drink and be merry. Not an excuse to live a loose life.
 - We should receive God’s blessings and enjoy them while we can.

Key Verse

Ecclesiastes 12:13-14

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep His commandments, For this is man’s all. For God will bring every work into judgment, Including every secret thing, Whether good or evil.

Song of Solomon

- Read on the 8th day of the Feast of Passover.
- No one under 30 could read it.

Author

- Solomon

Shulamite

- Possibly Abishag

Interpretation

- *Literal*
 - Solomon and the Shulamite
 - Extols the bliss of human love.
 - Solomon, a shepherd and the Shulamite
 - Solomon the bad guy.
- *Allegory*
 - God and Israel
 - Hosea and other various passages
 - Christ and the Church

2 Corinthians 11:2

... For I have betrothed you to one husband, that I may present *you* as a chaste virgin to Christ.