

# The Book of Job

## 5. How did Job react?

- Tore his robe, shaved his head, fell down and worshipped
- “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
  - Job did not serve God for selfish reasons, contrary to Satan’s assertion.
  - Godliness with contentment 1 Tim 6:6ff

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6. What was the next test?
  - “Skin for skin! Yes, all that a man has he will give for his life. However, put forth Your hand now, and touch his bone and his flesh; he will curse You to Your face.” (2:4-5)
  - Satan given power over him...”only spare his life”.
  - Struck with sores from head to toe

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- Job's physical and emotional misery
  - Itching, open wounds (2:7-8)
  - "Terrors of God within" (6:4)
  - Condition was unrelenting (7:3)
  - Sleeplessness (7:4)
  - Skin covered with worms, dirt, festering scabs (7:5)
  - Delirium/nightmares (7:13-15)
  - Chronic discomfort/weeping (16:15-16)
  - Isolation/disgusting to others (19:13-19)
  - Emaciated and near death (19:20)
  - Blackened skin and fever (30:30)

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7. What was the response of Job's wife to what had happened and how did Job reply?
  - "Do you still hold your integrity? Curse God and die!"
  - A tool for Satan
  - Job told her she spoke as a foolish (nabal) woman.
  - "Should we accept God's good and not adversity" (v. 10)
  - Job did not sin with his lips

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8. Who were the three friends mentioned in chapter two and what was their stated purpose when they came to Job?
- Eliphaz the Temanite
    - Teman, city of Edom (Amos 1:12; Obd. 9; Jer. 49:7)
  - Bildad the Shuhite
    - Shuah, son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen 25:2)
  - Zophar the Naamathite
    - Naamah, city likely(?) in northern Arabia

# The Book of Job

8. Who were the three friends mentioned in chapter two and what was their stated purpose when they came to Job?
  - Made an appointment together to sympathize and comfort

# The Book of Job

9. Describe their reaction upon seeing Job's condition.
  - Could not recognize him from a distance
  - Cried out and wept
  - Tore robes/threw dust in the air
  - Sat in silence for seven days



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10. After sitting silently in anguish for seven days with the visitors, how did Job open the discussion?

- Cursed the day of his birth (3:1-10)
- Praises the grave where the “weary are at rest” (3:11-19)
- His suffering leaves him longing for death more than those who “dig for treasures” (3:21)



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11. a. How would you summarize the conclusion of the friends as they considered the source of and reason for Job's suffering?
- Job had sinned and was being punished for it
- b. What was Job's defense throughout?
- He was innocent of anything deserving of his current suffering and wanted to plead his case before God.

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Eliphaz:

- His vision (4:12-17)
  - Darkness and shadow, indiscernible
  - “He puts no trust in... and charges his angels” (v. 18; 15:15)
  - An almost “calvinistic” view (4:17; 15:14-16, 35a; 22:3)
- Whether of Satan or not, these men are not “coming from a good place”

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Eliphaz:

- Buoyed by his vision, argues from his personal experience and observation, as well as tradition (4:7-8; 5:3, 27; 15:7-10, 17-18)
- Begins with praise (4:3-6), sees that isn't working (15:11), tone becomes harsh and then to accusation (15:1-6; 22:1-11)
- If I were you... repent (5:8-9); accept God's discipline (5:17-19); submit and be restored (22:21-30)

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## Bildad

- Argues from tradition (8:8-10)
- God is just (8:3)... if only your children had not sinned (8:4)... If only you would seek God (8:5-7)
- God will not reject a man of integrity (8:20-22)
- Attempts to frighten with the plight of the wicked (18:5-21)
- “How then can a man be just with God?” (25:4)

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## Zophar

- Self righteous, arrogant (11:1-6; 20:1-3)
- If only you would repent (11:13-19)
- Common sense. The blessings of the wicked do not last (20:15, 18-21, 23-25, 27-29), therefore Job must be sinful.
- Content he has proved his argument, he does not speak again.

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What was Job's defense throughout?

- A right to cry out (6:1-5; 7:11; 21:4)
- Protested his innocence (6:24; 13:16, 18; 16:17; 23:10-12; 27:5-6)
- God was his witness (10:7; 16:19; 23:)
- He sought God's pardon and mercy (7:17-21; 9:14-20)
- Their argument of suffering due to wickedness is simply not true (Ch. 24)
- Appeals for justice (31:6)

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12. List some verses you see that indicate Job's growing frustration with these men.

- An afflicted man expects kindness from his friends... (6:14ff)
- I know as much as you... (12:1-3)
- Worthless physicians (13:4)
- Sorry comforters (16:2)
- Insulted ten times (19:1-6)
- Are you not satisfied with my flesh (19:21-22)
- After I speak, you may mock... (21:3)
- Utter sarcasm (26:1-4)