

A person in silhouette stands on a hillside, looking out over a vast, misty mountain range at dawn or dusk. The sky is a soft, hazy orange and yellow, while the mountains are shrouded in a thick, white mist. The overall mood is contemplative and serene. The text is overlaid on this scene.

JOB

Lesson 12: God Speaks and Job Is Restored (Job 38–42)

5. As Job contemplates the Leviathan, what is that supposed to communicate about God?

- Job 41:1–8 in the English Bible is 40:25–32 in the Hebrew Bible, which shows its close connection with what precedes.
- The word *Leviathan*—transliterated from Hebrew—occurs only six times in the OT (Job 3:8; 40:25; Ps 74:14; 104:26; Isa 27:1).

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- The Septuagint (LXX) translates the Hebrew as

(1) “sea monster” (Gr. *ketos*; Job 3:8; cf. 9:13; 26:12), and

(2) “dragon” (Gr. *drakon*; Job 41:1; cf. 4:10; 7:12; 20:16; 26:13; 38:39; Ps 74:14; 104:26; Isa 27:1).

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- What physical characteristics did the Leviathan possess? (Job 41:1–34; cf. Ps 74:13–14; 104:25–26; Isa 27:1)
- God associates Behemoth with Job to show his care for his creatures (Job 40:15–24) and Leviathan with himself to show his rule over his creatures (41:1–34).

6. What is Job's response to all of God's words (42:1–6)?

- Compare and contrast Job's first response to God (40:3–5) with his second (42:1–6).
- The verb (participle) that is translated “wonderful” in 42:3 is consistently applied to God in Job (5:9; 9:10; 10:16; 37:5, 14). How has Job now reoriented himself in relation to God? (42:5)