

Job

Raising Godly Generations

OVERVIEW OF JOB

1. The Disaster of Job (Prose) —Job 1:1 — 2:10

- Verses which we now have but which Job did not know: Rom. 8:18, 28–29; Heb. 12:5–11 (5, 11); I Pet. 1:7; 4:13; 5:10; II Tim. 2:12.

• *Job 1:*

(1) Job's Prosperity —1:1–5

— What sort of man was Job? (1:1, 3–5, 8)

- (1) Morally?
- (2) Financially?
- (3) Spiritually?

(2) Satan's Slander —1:6–12

1. Where did the gathering of Job 1:6 take place? See 2:1 also.
2. Who were the “sons of God”? (1:6; 2:1)
 - Also, see Gen. 6:2, 4.
3. Where is Satan's sphere of activity? (1:7)
 - See John 14:30; Eph. 2:2–3; II Cor. 4:4; I John 5:19; Rev. 2:13; 12:10
4. How was Satan's attention drawn to Job? (1:8)
 - Does this make the LORD the Author of Sin? Prov. 3:11–12
5. What was God's estimation of Job? (1:8)
6. To what did Satan attribute Job's loyalty to God? (1:9–11)
7. Did the LORD give Satan the freedom to act entirely as he chose? (1:11–12) See John 19:11.

(3) Job Attacked —1:13–22

- The beginning of trials—

1. What four calamities did Satan bring upon Job? (1:13–19)
2. Did Satan accomplish the purpose he stated in 1:11? (1:20–21)

“Salting the Oats”

Job 1:1–19 — Relate what is happening in the Spiritual realm to what is happening in the physical realm.

In the physical realm:

In the spiritual realm:

Job 1:20–22 — How does Job respond to the great trial and loss that he experiences?

How do we relate this to our life, our trials, and our walk with God?

“Salting the Oats”
Job 2 — In this second round, relate what is happening in the spiritual realm to what is happening in the physical realm.
In the spiritual realm:
In the physical realm:
How does this relate to our life, trials, and responses to others facing trials?
Job 3:1–26 - What does Job curse in his first discourse?
Job 3:25 - How was fear an opening for these calamities?
What instruction does God give about fear?

3. To whom did Job attribute his affliction? (1:21)

• *Job 2:*

(4) Satan’s Second Slander¹ —2:1–6

1. Was the statement of Satan in 2:4 true? See Acts 21:13; Rom. 5:7; 9:3; Rev. 9:6; 12:11.
2. Who determines when a man shall die? (2:6)

(5) Job Attacked Again —2:7–10

1. What was the next attack on Job’s faith? (2:7–8)
2. What then was another attack? (2:9–10)
 - Who was the instrument of that one?
 - Was it successful in Satan’s purpose?

2. The Debates with Job (Poetry) —Job 2:11 — 42:6

(1) Job’s Friends —2:11–13

1. Who were Job’s three friends? (2:11)
2. Why did they come? (2:11)
3. How did they feel? (2:12–13)

(2) The Dialogue —3:1 – 42:6

• *Job 3:*

FIRST ROUND OF DIALOGUE:

Job —Job 3

1. What did Job wish? (3:3, 10,)
2. What else? (3:11–16)
3. What did Job long for? (3:20–22)

¹ In reality it is not Job who is being slandered, but rather it is the LORD Himself. God is on trial, not Job. When Christians suffer persecution, God is on trial (Ephesians 3:10). The Church makes known to the principalities and powers in heavenly places the manifold wisdom of God. When the believer comes out in victory, God is glorified, not the believer. When he makes accusation against the brethren, Satan is always accusing God.

Job

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—Bildad

—Job 25

- *Job 25:*
 - Bildad’s third and final speech —a very short one. His theme: The problem is beyond man
- 1. He describes God. (25:1–3)
- 2. He tells what man is. (25:4–6)
- **Summary of Bildad’s three discourses:**
 - 1. (Job 8) “The fathers agree with me.” (22 verses)
 - 2. (Job 18) He gives a series of proverbs (21 verses)
 - 3. (Job 25). “The problem is beyond man.” (6 verses)

Job

—26 — 31

- *Job 26:*
 - 1. How Job’s question shows his frustration. (26:1–4)
 - 2. God’s greatness with respect to hell. (26:5–6)
 - 3. God’s greatness seen in the heavens. (26:7–13)
 - 4. But yet it is even far greater. (26:14)
 - 5. Notice the statements of 26:7 and 8. Science has finally come to understand these two facts.
- *Job 27:*
 - Job continues: He maintains his righteousness and deplores wickedness.
- 6. What Job has resolved that he will hold fast. (27:3–6) Compare Job 42:1–6. See also 2:3; 23:10; 33:8–9.
- 7. The hope of the hypocrite. (27:7–23) The fate of the wicked:
 - (1) (27:13–15)
 - (2) (27:16–18)
 - (3) (27:19:22)
 - (4) (27:23)
- *Job 28:*
 - Job continues: The search for wisdom.
- 8. Statements concerning what man can do (28:1–11).
- 9. Then the question of 28:12. And the search for wisdom? (28:13–27)

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Job 25 — What fact of suffering does Bildad seeking to establish in his final speech? Is it true or false?

Job 26 — How does Job describe God’s greatness in this passage?

Job 27:1–6 — How does Job affirm his righteousness?

Job 27:7–23 — How does Job set forth the fate of the wicked?

Job 28 — How does Job describe man’s search for wisdom?

Job

Notice that it was not the Lord's arguments, but His appearance that humbled Job. Unbelief vanished in the light of God's countenance, even though the reason for his sufferings had not been explained to him.

3. Deliverance of Job (Prose) —42:7-17

4. Notice the way in which the LORD vindicated Job in the eyes of his three friends? (42:7-9)
 - Why does He say His wrath is kindled against them? (42:7)
 - What were they to do? (42:8)
 - What did He say about Job? (42:8)
 - What did the three men do?
5. Compare the material wealth that Job had after his affliction with that which he had before. (42:10, 12-13 and Job 1:3)
 - How many?
 - Is material wealth an indication of spirituality? Explain this from Job.
6. What was the most important blessing of the affliction? (42:5, 10-13, 16, 17)
7. What is the purpose of chastisement? (Hebrews 12:11)

THE END OF JOB

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"Salting the Oats"

Job 42 — Relate the key factors of Job's restoration to maintaining our walk with God.

