

LESSON 13: IT'S THE END OF THE WORLD AS THEY KNEW IT

Intro:

BIG IDEA: The warning of _____ should be met with _____.

Pratt's Outline⁸⁶

Call for Mourning

Call (9:1a)

Accusation (9:1b)

Sentencing (9:2-6)

Coming Judgment (9:7-9)

Sentence (9:7a)

Accusation (9:7b-9a)

Sentence (9:9b)

Call for Mourning

Rejoice not, O Israel!

Exult not like the peoples;

for you have played the whore, forsaking your God.

You have loved a prostitute's wages

on all threshing floors.

² Threshing floor and wine vat shall not feed them,
and the new wine shall fail them.

³ They shall not remain in the land of the LORD,
but Ephraim shall return to Egypt,
and they shall eat unclean food in Assyria.

⁴ They shall not pour drink offerings of wine to the LORD,
and their sacrifices shall not please him.

It shall be like mourners' bread to them;

all who eat of it shall be defiled;

for their bread shall be for their hunger only;

it shall not come to the house of the LORD.

⁵ What will you do on the day of the appointed festival,
and on the day of the feast of the LORD?

⁶ For behold, they are going away from destruction;
but Egypt shall gather them;

Memphis shall bury them.

Nettles shall possess their precious things of silver;

thorns shall be in their tents.

- Dearman asserts that this took place during a _____ season, a time for rejoicing.⁸⁷

⁸⁶ Pratt, pp. 57.

⁸⁷ Dearman, pp. 235.

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- “*Rejoice not!*” They needed to _____, squash their joy or _____ disposition.
- They were not to be like the people who were exulting, to _____ in _____.
- This may have been _____ time which explains the reference to “*the peoples*”.
- Israel was not to _____ because she has “*played the whore*”.
- This is defined, in part, was “*forsaking your God*” to _____ other gods.
- Why did she _____ the _____? She “*loved a prostitute’s wages.*”
- Since they pursued _____ gods, the _____ they should be celebrating was their _____.
- The prostitute’s wages were _____ in the _____ of the LORD. See _____ 23:18.

“But we are to think not only of Canaanite observances imported into Israel; we are also to envision the ancient celebrations of the Mosaic law by now so permeated with pagan assumptions and aims that they are truer to the Baals than to Yahweh.”⁸⁸

“Israel’s judgment would be all too fitting. For her political flirtations she would have her fill of foreign loves, her people captive in Assyria and fugitives in Egypt.”⁸⁹

- This harvest (_____ & _____) “*shall not feed them*” and “*fail (deceive) them.*”
- The combination of “*threshing floors and wine vats/press*” refer to the Feast of _____ or _____ (Deut. 16:13).
- Hosea may be _____ them in one of the _____ centers.
- _____ floors were also used to assemble people for religious & civil _____.
- Dearman notes a clever pun in vs. 3 based on “*dwel (yasab)*” and “*return (sub)*”.
- It is a _____ of redemptive history in which they left _____ to dwell in the land.
- They will leave the Promised Land and return to Egypt; _____ or _____.
- The _____ was not theirs, but _____ to them by its true owner, the Suzerian Lord: _____.
- Remaining in the land was not _____, but conditioned on _____ (Deut. 21:23).
- The enjoyment of the _____ of salvation, in part, rest in _____. Sin doesn’t produce _____.

⁸⁸ Ortlund, pp. 65.

⁸⁹ Kidner, pp. 85.

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- In being _____ from the land, they are like the _____ whose practices they follow.
- We can't expect to live like the world and not be treated like it by God: _____ isn't _____ - _____!
- _____ due to sin they will "*eat unclean food in Assyria*".
- Vs. 4 should probably be taken as an end to their _____ practices w/out _____.
- The _____ they eat in exile will sustain the _____, but it is unclean making them unclean.
- There shall be no _____ because they people go to _____ & into exile.
- "*gather*" can be used for _____ - "gathered to his fathers". So _____ may be in view.
- The reference to Memphis, and its _____, may reinforce this use of "*gather*".

Judgment is Coming

⁷The days of punishment have come;
the days of recompense have come;
Israel shall know it.

The prophet is a fool;
the man of the spirit is mad,
because of your great iniquity
and great hatred.

⁸The prophet is the watchman of Ephraim with my God;
yet a fowler's snare is on all his ways,
and hatred in the house of his God.

⁹They have deeply corrupted themselves
as in the days of Gibeah:
he will remember their iniquity;
he will punish their sins.

- The _____ change from largely future to _____: _____ past, surely to happen.
- Or it may refer to the fact that the process has _____ in 748 & is coming to an _____ (722).
- "*The days of punishment*": a visitation for _____ & punishment/_____.
- "*The days of recompense*": requital for _____ or _____.
- "*Let Israel know*" would connect the _____ with the _____ of the prophets.
- They have to see, _____ & _____ what is really going on before their eyes.

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- Similar to _____ use of “*then they will know that the LORD is God.*”
- Some see “*the prophet is a fool*” is the _____ of Hosea’s _____ or Israel’s view of him.
- Others see it as referring to the _____ prophets of his day declaring _____.
- The false prophet would be _____ because of “*your great iniquity*” & “*great hatred.*”
- “*Iniquity*” views “sin as _____, perverted, or _____ behavior.”⁹⁰
- God _____ them _____ to false prophets because they _____ Him & pursue _____.
- The word “*recompense*” sounds similar to “peace”; perhaps a cutting _____ on words.
- The _____ was supposed to _____ as a “*watchman of Ephraim with my God.*”
- They stood watch, w/God, for _____ within & without that threatened God’s people.
- But _____ prophets have become “*a fowler’s snare*” to _____ the people of God.
- Is it “*his God*” referring to _____, or “*his god*” referring to the _____ gods they served?
- Verse 9 is an _____, but seems connected to the previous verses.
- It refers to the _____ events at Gibeah in which _____ corrupted itself.
- Their _____ of the Levite’s concubine brought about _____ at the hands of _____.
- Ephraim’s _____ sins will bring about their own _____ at the hands of God.
- They will indeed _____ what they have _____ in their “*sin*” or corruption.

This passage completes the visions of judgment. The next passage is the beginning of the historical reflections Hosea uses to drive his point home.

“People often find it hard to believe the worst about their own future, even when all signs point increasingly to danger.”

⁹¹

Conclusion:

“It’s the end of the world as I know it,
And I feel fine.”

⁹⁰ Barrett, pp. 136.

⁹¹ Stuart, pp. 147.