

LESSON 18: DOUBLE-TALKERS & HEEL-GRABBERS

Intro:

BIG IDEA: As descendants of _____, God can heal them of their _____ too.

¹² Ephraim has surrounded me with lies,
and the house of Israel with deceit,
but Judah still walks with God
and is faithful to the Holy One.

12:1 Ephraim feeds on the wind
and pursues the east wind all day long;
they multiply falsehood and violence;
they make a covenant with Assyria,
and oil is carried to Egypt.

²The LORD has an indictment against Judah
and will punish Jacob according to his ways;
he will repay him according to his deeds.

- There is a _____ here in 11:12 as evidenced by the _____ (84).
- “*And Judah is unruly against God, even against the faithful Holy One.*”
- The _____ follows the earlier _____ which _____ Ephraim and Judah.
- First, God brings an _____ against Judah in 12:2.
- Second, it is based on the _____, not the _____ text.
- The Hebrew text reads that _____ still “plays fast and loose” with _____.¹¹⁸
- If _____: It tells us why Judah was “_____” w/regard to Assyria.
- If _____: It tells us that Ephraim was not alone in _____.
- They “*feed on the wind*” or “shepherd the wind” (Dearman)¹¹⁹. Neither is _____!
- The east wind is _____ & _____. No one in their right mind pursues it.
- The idea is that their double-talk has _____ them: “*lies, deceit, falsehood*”.
- Their deceit includes the _____ with Assyria & _____ sent to Egypt.
- Probably dates this as during the reign of _____ while Shalmaneser V ruled Assyria.
- They lie to the _____, and they lie to their _____ & _____.

¹¹⁸ Kidner, pp. 107.

¹¹⁹ Dearman, pp. 297.

Hosea: The Stubborn & Holy Love of God

³ In the womb he took his brother by the heel,
and in his manhood he strove with God.

⁴ He strove with the angel and prevailed;
he wept and sought his favor.

He met God at Bethel,
and there God spoke with us—

⁵ the LORD, the God of hosts,
the LORD is his memorial name:

⁶ “So you, by the help of your God, return,
hold fast to love and justice,
and wait continually for your God.”

- Hosea moves into an historical reflection to make his point out their _____.
- They truly are sons of _____ who was a trickster from the start.
- Even in the womb he earned the name “Jacob” or “_____” foreshadowing events.
- He would ‘Jacob’ his older brother Esau _____ (Gen. 27:36) by _____ means.
- As an adult he would “*strive with God*” and so _____ his new name, _____.
- Some scholars recommend emending 4a so God (the angel) _____ over Jacob.
- The timeline is _____ as his arrogance is broken & eagerness re-directed at Jabbok.
- _____ by God, Jacob prevailed to receive _____ or grace.
- They are to seek the LORD at _____, not the false god they’ve been _____ there.
- Hosea calls it by its proper name, not the _____ they have made of it (Beth-aven).
- The LORD, who brought Jacob back to the Promised Land, can bring their _____ back.
- The LORD, who _____ treacherous Jacob, can transform treacherous _____ & Judah.
- The LORD is his _____ (zeker), reflecting its introduction in Exodus 3:15.
- By His _____, they can “*hold fast to love and justice*” like Jacob held _____ to Him.
- “*Love*” is hesed, _____, steadfast love, loyalty, covenant faithfulness.
- “*love and justice*” “are fundamental to personal relationships and social order.”¹²⁰
- They are the opposite of the _____, disloyalty and violence Israel practiced.
- They were to be marked by _____ on God, another parallel with Isaiah.

“Since the subject of the verbs is not names, either Jacob found God at Bethel, or God found Jacob there.”¹²¹

¹²⁰ Dearman, pp. 309.

¹²¹ Dearman, pp. 304.

Hosea: The Stubborn & Holy Love of God

⁷ A merchant, in whose hands are false balances,
he loves to oppress.
⁸ Ephraim has said, “Ah, but I am rich;
I have found wealth for myself;
in all my labors they cannot find in me iniquity or sin.”
⁹ I am the LORD your God
from the land of Egypt;
I will again make you dwell in tents,
as in the days of the appointed feast.

- The word translated “*merchant*” comes from “_____”. They have _____ Canaan.¹²²
- Like the people they dispossessed, they _____ others and love to _____.
- The _____ they have made cannot remove their _____.
- They will be _____, again, sent into _____ and dwelling in tents.

¹⁰ I spoke to the prophets;
it was I who multiplied visions,
and through the prophets gave parables.
¹¹ If there is iniquity in Gilead,
they shall surely come to nothing:
in Gilgal they sacrifice bulls;
their altars also are like stone heaps
on the furrows of the field.
¹² Jacob fled to the land of Aram;
there Israel served for a wife,
and for a wife he guarded sheep.
¹³ By a prophet the LORD brought Israel up from Egypt,
and by a prophet he was guarded.
¹⁴ Ephraim has given bitter provocation;
so his Lord will leave his bloodguilt on him
and will repay him for his disgraceful deeds.

- They turned their backs, or _____, the prophets.
- Visions and parables called the people to _____, engage themselves. Not be _____.
- He used prophets to _____ their life, to point them toward _____.
- Gilgal represents their _____, it will _____ them _____.
- The “*stone heaps*” (gal) for the _____ seems to be a _____ on both Gilead & Gilgal.
- Those stones are a _____ against them for their _____.
- A _____ (Moses) brought them up out of Egypt; a _____/religious event.

¹²² Kidner, pp. 110.

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- A prophet _____, _____, Israel (in the wilderness?).
- _____ is one of the _____ given to guard them.
- Verse 12 comes right out of the blue. Kidner sees it as a _____ statement.
- It may be a subtle reminder that Jacob wasn't a _____ motivated man.
- He was a _____, who slaved away for a _____ by guarding _____.
- He's no _____. It was God who used him well beyond Jacob's own goals & interests.
- There is also the repetition of "guarding" _____ vs. 12 with verse 13.

"The Israel of Hosea's day, which thinks of itself as wealthy and innocent, is actually in historical difficulty and will not survive intact unless it acknowledges its failures and "returns" to YHWH."¹²³

Conclusion:

¹²³ Dearman, pp. 313.