

Hosea Review - chapters 1-5 (Review of 13 classes)

Introduction –

to Hazael, 1 Kings 19:15
 son of Hadorai, king of Israel and Ahaziah of Judah
 1 Kings 12:17-18

Ben-Hadad III
 (796-792)

????????????????????

Rezin
 (754-732)

- 734, Rebels against Tiglath-Pileser
 - 732, Tiglath-Pileser takes Damascus

Shalmaneser IV
 (783-773)

- 1st weak king leading to Assyria's decline

Ashur-Dan III
 (773-755)

- 2nd weak king of decline
 - 763 BC, solar eclipse

Ashur-nirari V
 (755-745)

- 3rd weak king of decline

Tiglath-Pileser III
 (745-727)

Shalmaneser V
 (727-722)

- Defeated Israel 722 BC

Sargon II
 (722-705)

- Defeated Israel 722

Jeroboam II
 (793-753)

Zechariah
 (753)

Menahem
 (752-742)

Pekah
 (740-732)

Hoshea
 (731-721)

Shallum
 (752)

Pekahiah
 (742-740)

Amaziah
 (796-767)

Uzziah
 (792-740)

Jotham
 (750-735)

Ahaz
 (735-715)

Hezekiah
 (715-686)

AMOS
 760-754

JONAH
 759

HOSEA
 760 - 710

MICAH
 750-686

ISAIAH
 740-681

1. Jeroboam II was the 4th generation of the Jehu dynasty:
 - a. 1-Jehu – 28 years
 - b. 2-Jehoahaz – 17 years
 - c. 3-Jehoash – 16 years
 - d. 4-Jeroboam II – 41 years
 - e. end - Zechariah – ½ year or six months!
2. Hosea 1:4 is a prophecy of
 - a. the end of Jehu's dynasty (fulfilled in 752) and
 - b. the end of northern Israel (fulfilled in 722 BC)
3. Basic Outline of Hosea
 - a. Hosea's Personal Life – chapters 1-3
 - i. Chapter 1 – Hosea marries Gomer and has three children
 1. Jezreel, a son, God will punish the house of Jehu for the blood of Jezreel and end the kingdom of Israel
 2. Lo-ruhama, a daughter, meaning “she has not received mercy” for God will have no more mercy for Israel and will not forgive them.
 3. Lo-ammi, a son, meaning “not my people” for Israel is not God's people and Yahweh is not Israel's God.
 4. Yet, there will be a restoration

- ii. Chapter 2 – Israel is unfaithful (Gomer also appears to have become unfaithful.)
 - iii. Chapter 3 - Hosea is told to love Gomer again or to welcome her back into his house.
- b. Prophecies – Chapters 4-14
 - i. Chapter 4-5 – Israel is unfaithful
 - ii. Chapter 6 – Israel will come back to Yahweh in the last days, but will be punished beginning in Hosea's day
 - iii. Chapter 7-12 –
 - 1. Chapter 7 – Israel turns to Egypt and Assyria
 - 2. Chapter 8 – Israel turns to idols and altars of sin
 - 3. Chapter 9-10 – Israel prospered and turned to their own strength but will be driven out of the Lord's land
 - iv. Chapter 13-14
 - 1. Chapter 13 – Israel will be judged here in history
 - 2. Chapter 14 – Israel will return and be saved in the future
- c. Jeroboam II died in 753.
 - i. It is a fair estimation that Hosea and Gomer married around 760 BC late in Jeroboam's reign.
 - 1. 760 BC could be the year the earthquake mentioned in Amos struck the land which was two years after Amos' ministry began
 - 2. 760 BC would be the year Jonah fled from the Lord, but ended up in Nineveh in 759 BC
 - 3. 760 would be the year a second plague struck Nineveh right before Jonah arrived.
 - ii. During the years 760-754 BC (Jeroboam's final six years) Gomer's three children would be born:
 - 1. 759 BC the birth of Jezreel
 - 2. 757-756 BC the birth of No Mercy
 - 3. 755-754 BC the birth of Not My People
 - iii. Jeroboam II dies in 753 BC and his son Zechariah is assassinated six months later in 752 BC.
 - iv. The prophecies of Hosea's children are initially fulfilled, but with the lingering knowledge that there is yet a total rejection and collapse of the entire nation coming.
 - v. 722 BC Samaria falls to Assyria.

Chapter 1 –

1. Child #1 (son) - “Jezreel” means “God sows” and is the name of the fertile valley and a city where Ahab had a palace. This is the place where kingdoms and dynasties are overthrown. It is Armageddon.
2. Child #2 (daughter) – “No Mercy” or “No Pity” or “Not Loved”. The awful name of the child would cause people to ask, “Why such a horrible name?” Which would create an opportunity for the prophet to explain God’s attitude toward Israel.
3. Child #3 (son) – “Not My People” is the reversal of the Mosaic Covenant where Israel was taken as God’s people. This is a divorce formula from this time period. The Hebrew is *lo-ehyeh* which means “Not I Am” which makes it a clear cancellation of “I Am” revealing his name to Israel through Moses.
4. Ends with a promise of restoration in distant future



Chapter 2 –

1. 2:2 -
 - a. Hosea’s personal life - “Plead” (ESV) or “Rebuke” (NIV) is Hebrew word rib which basically means “to contend, to strive” and refers to contentions and struggles in public places and society. Hosea is saying to his children “strive with your mother in rebuke.” Hosea is asking his children to contend with the mother for violating the family and their father. It would be a shaming operation.
 - b. Applied to Israel - This is the common, middle class citizen contending with their national leadership and the national direction with a call to return to faithfulness to the Lord. Other prophets did this as well and Hosea will refer to this again in 4:1 and 12:2.
2. 2:4 – The children (citizens, middle class) follow their mother’s behavior (leaders, rulers, priests)
3. 2:8 – YHWH gave them good things, but they credited the Baals and worshipped them.
4. 2:9 – YHWH will take back his gifts to break Israel down. Eventually Israel will come back. Likewise, Hosea cuts Gomer off and when her “lovers” did not follow through she will come crawling back to Hosea

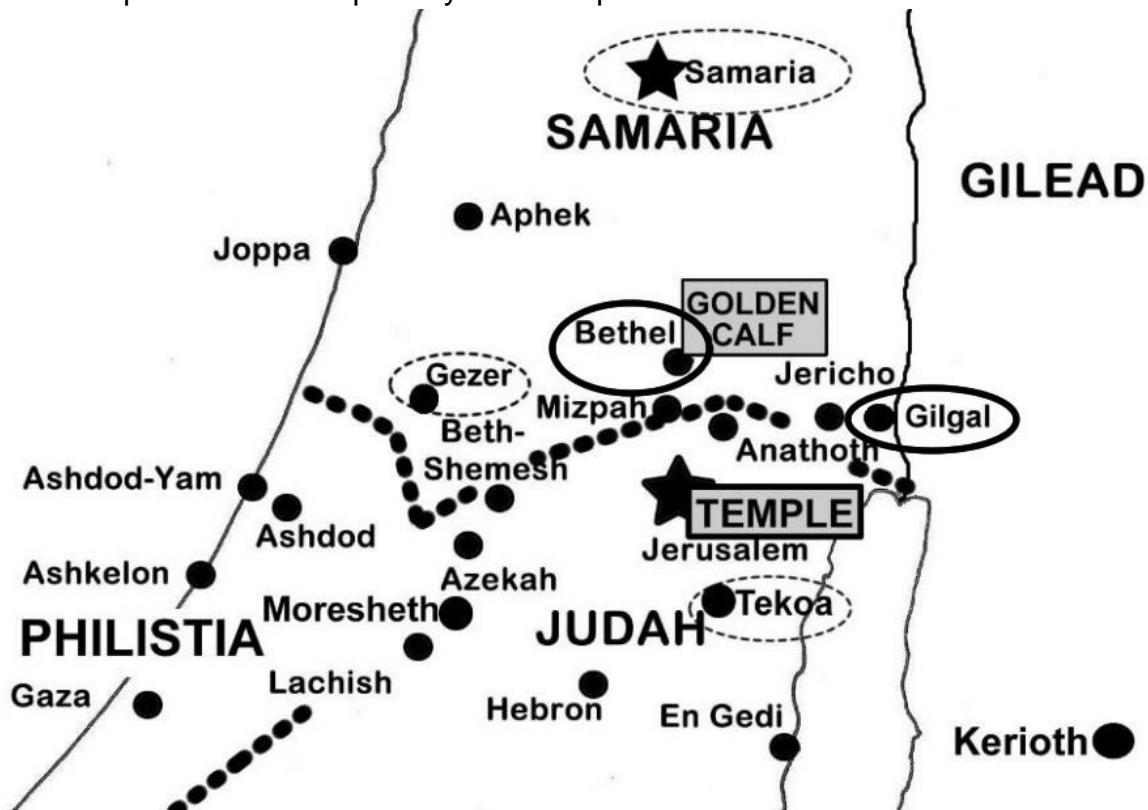
Chapter 3 –

1. YHWH gives a command to Hosea (3:1)
2. Hosea obeys and fulfills the command (3:2-3)
3. YHWH explains the message meant to be observed or learned from Hosea’s actions (3:4-5)

Chapter 4 –

1. This chapter begins the second part of Hosea’s book.

2. Hosea writes no more about himself or his family.
3. The rest of the book (4:1-14:8) is made up of accusations against Israel that mixed with statements promising ultimate redemption of Israel in the future
4. Outline chapter 4:
 - a. 4:1-3 – YHWH’s case against Israel
 - i. 4:1 – No Faithfulness, No Love, No Knowledge of God
 - ii. 4:2 – Social crimes identified
 - iii. 4:3 – Result of Israel’s acts of corruption
 - b. 4:4-14 – YHWH identifies two guilty groups:
 - i. 4:4-10 – priests and prophets
 1. The people have become the priests’ people due to the priests’:
 - a. Greed
 - b. Negligence
 2. Priests and Prophets stumble by day (failed teaching of the Word) and by night (fail to receive revelation due to mysticism and spiritualism)
 - ii. 4:11-14 – the common people (middle class)
 1. Common people – the people (“my people”, ammi) are not blamed because they are relying on the priests, but the priests have failed
 2. “my people” (*ammi*, as in the name “Not My People” from *Lo-Ammi*) perish for lack of knowledge or healthy teaching from the priests
 - a. 4:8 – the priests feed upon the sins of “my people” (*ammi*)
 - b. 4:12 – “my people” (*ammi*) inquire of a piece of wood
 - c. 4:15-19 – Warning to Judah to NOT follow the northern nation of Israel. Do NOT go to the places of worship! They are corrupt:



Chapter 5 –

1. 5:1 –

- a. Three groups are called out (similar to the beginning of chapter 4 in 4:1):
 - i. Priests
 - ii. “House of Israel” likely refers to the elite people, which is the ruling class assisting the priesthood and the government to oppress the middle class into poverty.
 1. This matches the situation in Jeremiah 2:26 -
“As a thief is disgraced when he is caught,
so the people of Israel are disgraced—
they, their kings and their officials,
their priests and their prophets.”
 - iii. Royal Family (literally: “house of king”)
- b. Each is given an imperative (command):
 - i. Hear
 - ii. Pay attention
 - iii. Give ear
- c. “For the judgment is for you” is literally “for the judgment belongs to you.”
 - i. This could be YHWH saying you have the power of temporal judgment, but have misused it, so judgment will come on you.
 - ii. The common people are still responsible for following the corrupt leadership, but the judgment is on the leaders.

2. 5:2 – “**And the revolvers have gone deep into slaughter, but I will discipline all of them.**”

- a. “Revolters” or “Rebels” who have rebelled against God have gone to extreme lengths to slaughter God’s people
- b. “the rebels are deep in slaughter” is based on a hypothetical translation of unusual Hebrew words and structure. A better translation could be “and a pit they have dug for Shittim”. This would add to the previous verse matching references to Mizpah and Tabor:
 - i. Snare at Mizpah
 - ii. Net at Mount Tabor
 - iii. Pit at Shittim –
 1. Shittim was Moses final camping site before Israel crossed the Jordan.
 2. This is Tall el-Hammam today which is the site currently being excavated and identified as Sodom today with solid and ever growing archaeological proof and scientific data.

3. 5:4 –

- a. “Deeds” reflect the heart. And, the heart or “spirit” is filled with “whoredom”
- b. The Lord’s Word, ways, character is not in their heart because “they know not the Lord.”
- c. Result: They cannot return to the Lord because their deeds which reflect the condition of the heart is not able to return or repent or to respond to the Lord

4. 5:6 – The people go to “worship” with their false ideology, false worldview and false religion, but they will not find YHWH because “he has withdrawn from them.”

