

Who is Job?

1. Job the man: “the hated or _____ one”

A. He lived in the land of _____

I. 1:19

II. 1:3, 14; 42:12

III. 1:3

IV. 1:17

V. to the east of the land of Israel and south and east of Edom in northern Arabia?

VI. Uz is also the name of three Old Testament figures:

a. Genesis 10:22 & 1 Chronicles 1:17

b. Genesis 22:21

c. Genesis 36:28 & 1 Chronicles 1:42

B. He is _____ (2:9)

C. He has _____: 7 sons & 3 daughters – *what do vs 4 & 5 say about him?*

D. He is _____ with herds of sheep camels, oxen, donkeys and many servants (1:3)

E. He has a great _____, vs 3 He was the greatest (gadovl - a modified verb = “a shaker and a mover”) man among all the people of the East.



2. Job the man of God, vs 1 This man was blameless and upright; he feared God and shunned evil. (look at vs 5)

A.I. blameless – tam =

B.I. upright – yasar =

B.II. feared God – yare =

A.II. shunned evil - sur ra =

How do these verses characterize Job's life...relationship with God...what would we say about Job?

When did Job live, and who is the author of the book?

1. Date of Job's life

A. _____ Biblical figures?

- B. Evidence points to him living during the _____ period because,
- I. there is no reference to the _____
 - II. the patriarchal name for God – “LORD” – YHWH – is used more than _____ times
 - III. Job served as the _____ for his family - the Mosaic Law had not yet been given
 - IV. the length of Job’s life (42:16) is comparable to those living during the time of the patriarch (Gen 25:7; 35:28)
 - V. some speculate that Job lived prior to the patriarchal period, coming from the line of _____ following the flood

2. Authorship of Job

- A. While Luther espoused the author of Job to be Solomon (because of his vast knowledge of foreign countries/cultures), most scholars accept the Talmudic tradition that _____ authored Job (due to similar words used in the Pentateuch as well as Job; that Moses lived in Midian, adjacent to Uz, and would have known of the account of Job)
- B. From Luther’s “Table Talks” we hear, *“Job didn’t speak the way it is written (in his book), but he thought these things. One doesn’t speak that way under temptation. Nevertheless, the things reported actually happened. They are like the plot of a story which a writer, like Terence, adopts and to which he adds characters and circumstances. The author wished to paint a picture of patience. It’s possible that Solomon himself wrote this book, for the style is not very different from his. At the time of Solomon the story which he undertook to write was old and well known. It was as if I today were to take up the stories of Joseph or Rebekah. The Hebrew poet, whoever he was, saw and wrote about those temptations, as Virgil described Aeneas, led him through all the seas and resting places, and made him a statesman and soldier. Whoever wrote Job, it appears that he was a great theologian.”*

3. Style of writing

- A. It is the first OT book classified as _____ – the prologue (chs 1 & 2) and epilogue (42:7-16) are _____
- B. The poetry employed is Hebrew “_____” which expresses the rhyming of thoughts/ideas not sounds, ie vs 5, # 2 above