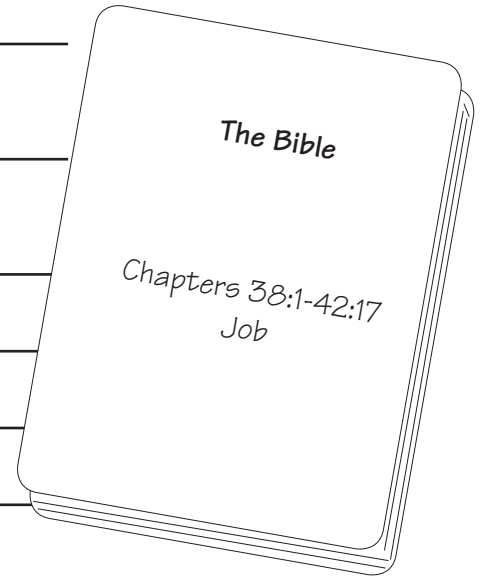


# GOD SPEAKS WITH JOB

In chapter 38 God answers the charges made by Job by asking him a series of questions. Although Job did not respond to each question, answer each of these questions as Job must have in his heart and mind:

Read Job 38:1-42:17

<i>God's Question to Job</i>	<i>Job's Answer</i>
38:4 Where were you when I laid the foundation of the earth!	<b>I wasn't born yet.</b>
38:5 Do you know how its dimensions were determined?	<b>No, Lord. I do not.</b>
38:5 or who did the surveying?	
38:6 What supports its foundations?	
38:6 Who laid its cornerstone?	
38:8 Who decreed the boundaries of the seas when they gushed from the depths?	
38:12 Have you ever once commanded the morning to appear and caused the dawn to rise in the east?	
38:13 Have you ever told the daylight to spread to the ends of the earth, to end the night's wickedness?	
38:14 Have you ever robed the dawn in red?	
38:16 Have you explored the springs from which the seas come, or walked in the sources of their depths?	
38:17 Has the location of the gates of Death been revealed to You?	
38:18 Do you realize the extent of the earth?	



38:19 Where does the light come from and how do you get there?	
38:19 Or tell me about the darkness?	
38:20 Can you find its boundaries, or go to its source?	
38:22 Have you visited the treasures of the snow, or seen where hail is made and stored?	
38:24 Where is the path to the distribution point of light?	
38:24 Where is the home of the east wind?	
38:25 Who dug the valleys for the torrents of rain?	
38:26 Who laid out the path for the lightning, causing the rain to fall upon the barren deserts?	
38:28 Has the rain a father?	
38:28 Where does dew come from?	
38:29 Who is the mother of the ice and snow?	
38:31 Can you hold back the stars?	
38:31 Can you restrain Orion or Pleiades [the star constellations]?	
38:32 Can you ensure the proper sequence of the seasons?	
38:32 [can you] guide the constellation of the Bear with her satellites across the heavens?	
38:33 Do you know the laws of the universe and how the heavens influence the earth?	

38:34 Can you shout to the clouds and make it rain?	
38:35 Can you make lightning appear and cause it to strike as you direct it?	
38:36 Who gives intuition and instinct?	
38:37 Who is wise enough to number all the clouds?	
38:38 Who can tilt the water jars of heaven, when everything is dust and clouds?	
38:39 Can you stalk prey like a lioness?	
38:41 Who provides for the ravens when their young cry out to God as they try to struggle up from their nest in hunger?	
39:1 Do you know how mountain goats give birth?	
39:1 Have you ever seen them giving birth to their young?	
39:2 Do you know how many months of pregnancy they have before they bow themselves to give birth to they young?	
39:5 Who makes the wild donkeys wild?	
39:9 Will the wild ox be your happy servant?	
39:10 Can you use a wild ox to plow with?	
39:11 Because he is so strong, will you trust him? Will you let him decide where to work? Can you send him out to bring the grain from the threshing-floor?	
39:19 Have you given the horse strength, or clothed his neck with a quivering mane?	

39:20 Have you made him able to leap forward like a locust?

39:26 Do you know how a hawk soars, and spread her wings to the south.

39:27 Is it at your command that the eagle rises high upon the cliffs to make her nest?

40:1 Do you still want to argue with the Almighty or will you yield? Do you have the answers?

40:8 Are you going to discredit my justice and condemn me, so that you can say you are right?

40:9 Are you as strong as God, and can you shout as loudly as he?

41:1 Can you catch leviathan with a hook and line? Or put a noose around his tongue? Can you tie him with a rope through the nose, or pierce his jaw with a spike?...Can you make a pet of him like a bird, or give him to your little girls to play with? Do fishing partners sell him to the fishmongers? Will his hide be hurt by darts, or his head with a harpoon?

41:10 If no one can stand before him, who can stand before me?

41:13 Who can penetrate his hide, or who dares come with reach of his jaws?

How did Job do in answering these questions? Look at Job 42:1-6

**GOD SPEAKS WITH JOB'S THREE FRIENDS - JOB 42:7-9**

What Did God Say?

How Did They Respond?

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*Job: His Family and possessions —*

*Job 1:2 - 3*

*Job 42:10 - 17*

*Before the Calamities*

*After "Balancing the Books"*

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**WHAT WAS JOB'S MISTAKE?**

I. Job Has Made a Mistake

II. What is the Basis of Job's Mistake?

Listen to **Job** by Schaeffer Disc 4 All Tracks or Cassette Tape 4.



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# SUFFERING, SICKNESS, AND DEATH

## IN THE GRIPS OF REALITY! NOTES ON THE INTERVIEW

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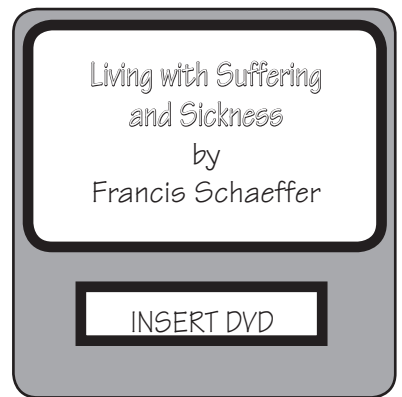
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Watch the video episode *Living with Suffering and Sickness* from **How Should We Then Live?**



## THE BIBLICAL WORLD VIEW — A SECOND ESSAY

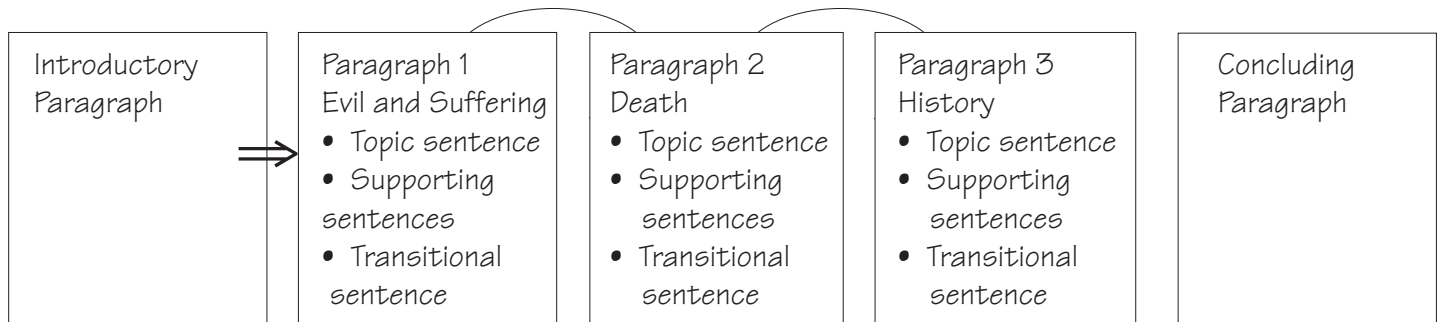
The first essay on the Biblical world view addressed three areas:

- (1) the nature and character of God;
- (2) the nature of the universe; and
- (3) the nature of man.

Now it is time to write an essay that explains:

- (1) the cause of evil and suffering;
- (2) what happens to man at death; and
- (3) the meaning of history.

Follow the form of the previous essay (refer to Pages BWV 38-39).



My Outline

PARAGRAPH  
DEVELOPMENT

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

I. Evil and Suffering

A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC SENTENCE

TRANSITIONAL  
SENTENCE

II. Death

A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC SENTENCE

TRANSITIONAL  
SENTENCE

III. Meaning of History

A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC SENTENCE

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INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

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CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH

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WRITING A PARAGRAPH

Paragraph II — Death

Topic Sentence:

Lined writing area for the topic sentence.

Supporting Sentences

Lined writing area for supporting sentences.

Transitional Sentence

Lined writing area for the transitional sentence.







# CHOOSE THIS TODAY...

## WRITING ASSIGNMENT — BATTLE OF THE GODS

Zeus — “That is how far I overwhelm you all, both gods and men” [*Iliad*, Book Eight line 29-30].

Jehovah — “There is no one like Thee among the gods, O Lord; Nor are there any works like Thine” [*Psalm 86: 8*].

Joshua — “...choose for yourselves today whom you will serve: whether the gods which your fathers served which were beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you are living; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord” *Joshua 24: 15*.

### **ZEUS —**

Using the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* describe the chief god of the Greeks.

### **JEHOVAH —**

Using the *Genesis* and *Job* studies and the Bible study on the following pages describe the God of the Hebrews.

“What is in a name? ...in Bible times there was meaning and purpose in the selection of names. There a name was regarded as expressing a deep desire in the hearts of parents, or it might have given a clue to the character of the child, or even, as in some instances, serve as a prophecy of the child’s future activity....The casual; reader of the Bible recognizes the many names and titles given to God in Scripture. Through an understanding of these names we are given clear insight into God’s nature and character.... (**The First Person**, by Lehman Strauss).

### THE NAMES OF GOD

Hebrew Names for God	Passages	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
ELOHIM	Genesis 1; 8:1; 19:29; 30:22  Exodus 2:24; 6:2-8  Leviticus 26:42	

“Not infrequently do we read the phrase, “and God remembered.” How refreshing to know Elohim! God who kept his promise with Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob is our strong, faithful redeemer. With Him all the things are possible. Every promise is affirmed by His will and assured by His name. The certainty of their fulfillment is wrapped up in the very character of Elohim. Circumstances may prevent man from carrying out His promises, but Elohim, never! Every promise that God ever made from the beginning, relative to man’s redemption, has found its fulfillment in Jesus Christ” (Lehman Strauss).

Jehovah	Exodus 3:14; Ephesians 4:6; Isaiah 40:18,25; 46:9; John 6:35, 48, 51; 8:12; 9:5; 10:7,9, 11,14; 36; 11:25; 14:6; 15:15.	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“The name Jehovah is translated God about 300 times, and LORD about 6,000. It is mentioned in Scripture more than any other name of God. It is derived from the Hebrew verb Havah, meaning “to be” or “being.” The idea, is of course, that of existence, self-existence. Thus Jehovah is the eternal, self-existent One, without beginning and without end, “the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.” God is now what He always has been and what He will remain forever. God is “the becoming One” in the sense that He becomes this or that to His people. The significance of the name Jehovah is in its revelation of God becoming to His people what they need in order to supply that need” (Lehman Strauss).

Hebrew Names for God	Passages	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
Adonai	Acts 10:36; 17:24 Romans 14:9 I Corinthians 2:8; 15:47 Revelations 19:16	

“...the relationship of the slave to his lord and mater was different from that of a hired servant to his employer. If the hired servant di not like his assignment he could quit or go on strike. But this the slave could not do. He had been purchased and was therefore the possession of his master. He accepted his lord’s will and obeyed it fully...There are two principles which apply to this relationship between the slave and his lord, or master. The first is that the master has a right to absolute obedience from the slave ... The second principle which applies to this relationship between the slave and his lord, or master, is the fact that the slave has a right to expect provision and direction from his master. A slave need never be bothered about provision, protection, or providential guidance. These things are the responsibility of the master. Man in his fallen nature needs lordship! His judgments and faculties have been impaired by sin. He needs provision and protection outside of himself ...” (Lehman Strauss).

El Shaddai	Genesis 17:1 Genesis 28:1-4; 35:11; 43:14; 48:3 Exodus 6:3 Romans 14:19-21 Hebrews 11:11 Rev. 4:8; 11:17;15:3; 16:7, 14, 21:22	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“... the Hebrew ‘El’ is translated strong, mighty, powerful. **Elohim** is the strong One, the God of power and might...The word **Shaddai**, while having in it the thought of strength, comes from the Hebrew singular noun Shad, meaning, ‘breast.’ In numerous places in Scripture, **Shad** is translated ‘breast’ implying sustenance, strength, satisfaction, sufficiency. It is invariably used in Scripture for a mother’s breast, through which she transmits sustenance and strength and satisfaction to her babe. The hungry, dissatisfied babe is fretful, but when he receives nourishment and is thereby satisfied, he is quieted and restful. The mother’s breast is the babe’s resource and sufficiency....

All that a mother is to her baby, **El Shaddai** is to His children. He is the Mighty One, the believer’s Sufficiency, Sustenance, Strength and Satisfaction....It is El Shaddai who gives and sustains life, who pours divine life into these poor weak lives of ours. It was by this new name that God revealed Himself. It is El Shaddai’s work to make fruitful and to nourish life” (Lehman Strauss).

Hebrew Names for God	Passages	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
El Elyon	Genesis 14:18-23 Numbers 22-24 Deuteronomy 32:8	

“As El Elyon, the possessor of Heaven and earth, God is superior to all creation, animate and inanimate, visible and invisible, human and otherwise. He is the Highest, above all and over all. He is the Most High, since there is none as high as He. In our study of the name **Elohim** we learned the El means ‘the Strong One.’ Elyon is the superlative, meaning ‘strongest,’ so that in the name El Elyon is the idea of ‘the Strongest Strong one.’ None is as great as He in power or possessions ” (Lehman Strauss).

El Olam	Genesis 21:33 Psalm 90:1-4 Deuteronomy 33:27	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“Israel’s God is El Olam, ‘from everlasting to everlasting,’ reaching into the infinite past, beyond the horizon of man’s knowledge or memory, even from the remotest hidden ages. Both His pre-existence and eternal existence are here seen. The nature of El Olam can be measured by the history of His people. Trace the human race backward, from generation to generation, and backward still more to the vanishing point, and He is discovered to be the same immutable God. Time does not alter Him. H. F. Stevenson wrote, ‘In earlier generations, God dealt with His people according to the needs of their day; and now, His grace is sufficient for us in this troubled twentieth century. How very different are our times and circumstances from those of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob! But the same Everlasting God meets our needs as fully and graciously as He did theirs: and He will do so as long as life shall last’ ” (Lehman Strauss).

Hebrew Names for God	Passages	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
El Roi	Genesis 16:13-14 Psalm 33:18-19; 121: 3; 32:8	

“Suddenly the Angel of the LORD appeared to her, ministered wise counsel and comfort, and cheered her with a promise. Hagar was so impressed with the fact that God had seen her in her difficulty, she was inspired to call Him EL ROI, the God who sees....Yes, He is the God who sees, considers, has regard for, concerns Himself about our needs. A common expression in our day is ‘look after.’ To look after something is to see to it, to make certain it gets attention. **El Roi** is the God who looks after us, who sees to it that our needs are met” (Lehman Strauss).

Jehovah-Jireh	Genesis 22:14 This is the only occurrence of this name.	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“Whenever GOD brings a child of His to a severe test, we may be certain of two things; first, the Lord never puts us to the test until we are ready for it, until He has prepared us for it; secondly, He has made preparation for our victory” (Lehman Strauss).

Jehovah-Nissi	Exodus 17:14-16; Romans 7:15-8:37	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“Moses built an altar, and called the name of it **Jehovah-Nissi**....The word **nissi** means ‘banner, emblem, war flag.’ It is the emblem of victory which gleams after the battle is fought and won. **Jehovah-Nissi** means ‘the LORD is my Banner.’ This name of god is associated with the conflicts of His people, It is a constant reminder to them that all power is with Him and all strength comes from Him. It was Jehovah-Nissi who won the battle. It was under His banner thy were led to victory” (Lehman Strauss).

Hebrew Names for God	Passages	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
Jehovah-Tsid-kenu	Jeremiah 23:6	

“Suddenly this sentence fell upon my soul, Thy righteousness is in heaven. And I thought, with awe, I saw, with the eyes of my soul, Jesus Christ at God’s right hand; there, I say, was my righteousness; so that wherever I was, or whatever I was doing, God could not say of me, He wants my righteousness, for that was just before Him. I also say, moreover, that it was not my good frame of heart that made my righteousness better, nor yet my bad frame that made my righteousness worse; for my righteousness was Jesus Christ himself, same yesterday, today, and forever’...Further, the Lord di also lead me into the mystery of union with the Son of God...By this also was my faith in Him as my righteousness, the more confirmed in me; for if He and I were one, then His righteousness was mine, his merits mine, his victory also mine. Now I could see myself in heaven and earth at once; in heaven by my Christ by my head, by my righteousness and life; though on earth by my body or person ” (John Bunyan).

Jehovah-Ra-ah	Genesis 30:31; 33:13-14; 37: 2; 38-40 Exodus 2:16; 3:1 I Samuel 17: 34-36 Zachariah 11:16-17 John 10:1-29 Hebrews 13:20-21 I Peter 5:4	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“Such, then, is the threefold description of the Shepherd character of our Lord. The Good Shepherd dies to deliver us from the penalty of sin; the Great Shepherd lives to deliver us from the practice of sin; the Chief Shepherd is coming again to deliver us from the possibility of sin” (Lehman Strauss).

Jehovah-Rapha	Exodus 15:26 Isaiah 61:1 Luke 4:18 John 4:46-54; 5:1-18 Matthew 8:1-3; 9:2-8; 12:9-14;	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“The Hebrew Word Jehovah-Rapha, the Lord that heals, is still God, but He dos not always heal. He did not heal Timothy, nor Trohimus, nor Paul. He might not heal you or me. But He is able, if he wills to do so. He is still Jehovah-Rapha. Each child of God must wait upon his heavily Father for himself in times of sickness.”

Hebrew Names for God	Passages	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
Jehovah-Shalom	Judges 3:7-11; 3:12-15, 30, 31; 4:1-5:31; 6:1-24* Romans 15:33; 16:20 Philippians 4:9 I Thessalonians 5:23 Hebrews 13:20	

“The Midianites were Israel’s oppressors. Their number was so great they appeared as a huge horde of grasshoppers. They took away Israel’s crops and cattle and impoverished the people. In that time of severe oppression by the Midianites, God chose Gideon to become the deliverer, to save His people from their enemy. ‘Midian’ means strife, and their treatment of God’s children betrayed a character fully in accord with their name. They drove the people into the hills and caves for safety, and then they carried off all of their food. When the people cried to the Lord because of the Midianites, when there was no peace, Jehovah-Shalom appeared to Gideon and spoke peace. Jehovah-Shalom means ‘The Lord is my peace’” (Lehman Strauss).

Jehovah-Sabaoth	I Samuel 1:3 1 Kings 22:19 Luke 2:13 Revelation 19:14	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“Let me remind you at this point that our God and Saviour is the LORD of hosts, that is He is absolutely superior to, and sovereign over His creation, whether the creation be in the realm of the stellar heavens, or angels, or men. All things were created by Him and all things are controlled by Him.” (Strauss).

Jehovah-Shammah	Ezekiel 48:35 Matthew 28:18-20 I Corinthians 3:16; 6:19-20 Hebrew 13:5	What Do These Passages Teach About the Nature and Character of God
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“Even though His presence might not always be realized, He is always there. Every one who is truly a child of God is a temple wherein Jehovah-Shammah dwells. Of every saved person it can be said, Jehovah-Shammah, the LORD is there. He is present, not merely metaphorically or symbolically but really, not materially but spiritually. Nor is He merely with us temporarily but permanently. Now matter where you are, or what you do He is always with you” (Lehman Strauss).

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## WRITING ASSIGNMENT — ZEUS AND JEHOVAH

An *essay* is a composition which illustrates a particular subject. You are to write an *essay* contrasting the chief god of the Greeks with the God of the Bible. The stages of this writing assignment will include: (1) making an outline; (2) writing paragraphs from the outline; (3) joining paragraphs together with transitional sentences; (4) writing an introductory paragraph and a concluding paragraph; and (5) giving the work a title. The completed writing assignment will explain three of the major ideas of the Biblical world view. At the conclusion of each part of the *essay* have an adult go over it with you for additions and corrections.

### MAKING AN OUTLINE

An outline is a general sketch of the composition. The outline allows you to see the **big picture** and the **supporting details** at the same time. (See the following pages.)

The major areas are designated by roman numerals in your outline:

- I. Introductory Paragraph - The Main Idea of the Essay
- II. Body of the Essay
  - A. Infinite or Finite
  - B. Personal or Impersonal
  - C. Righteous or Unrighteous
- III. Concluding Paragraph

Using your notes from the previous studies fill in the outline. Next, it is important to illustrate each of the major ideas. Use your notes to cite specific examples of Zeus and Jehovah. Add these to the outline. Be sure to give references. Each main section will become a paragraph of the essay.

### WRITING THE OPENING PARAGRAPH

A paragraph is a group of sentences relating to a particular point, a single idea. Although each paragraph will contain several sentences, it will have only one main idea. The main idea of the opening paragraph will be the comparison of Zeus and Jehovah. This paragraph will act like a preview of what is to follow. This opening paragraph should start with several thought provoking sentences. The use of several interrogative sentences is appropriate at this time. The questions asked in this paragraph will be answered during the body of the composition.

### CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH

The final paragraph often summarizes the *essay* by restating briefly the main idea. In addition, the writer often presents a concluding thought about the subject of the paper. In this case who is really God.

### WRITING THE BODY OF THE COMPOSITION

Each paragraph will focus upon only one main idea. The topic sentence will declare this thought. The next sentences in the paragraph will fill in the details of the topic sentence. These sentences will support and illustrate the main idea. Using your outline, write a paragraph for each main idea. Make sure that each paragraph is linked together with a transitional sentence. This sentence should point out the relationship between the two paragraphs.

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## The completed essay

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Comparison

Introductory Paragraph Who is God?	Paragraph 1 Infinite - Finite <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Topic sentence</li><li>• Supporting sentences</li><li>• Transitional sentence</li></ul>	Paragraph 2 Personal - Impersonal <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Topic sentence</li><li>• Supporting sentences</li><li>• Transitional sentence</li></ul>	Paragraph 3 Righteous - Unrighteous <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Topic sentence</li><li>• Supporting sentences</li><li>• Transitional sentence</li></ul>	Concluding Paragraph Who is God?
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### The Title

An *essay* is a complete thought. The title should reflect the main idea of the essay. There are certain characteristics that a title should have:

- 1 - It should be short.
  - 2 - It should be to the point
  - 3 - It should capture the interest of the reader.
- Write a title for your essay.

### The Final Form

As you rewrite the *essay* in its final form make sure to follow all rules of grammar and form. The following is a partial list of such rules.

- 1 - The title should use capital letters.
- 2 - Indent the first word of every paragraph.
- 3 - Use your best hand writing.

My Outline

PARAGRAPH  
DEVELOPMENT

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

I. Zeus and Jehovah

OPENING SENTENCES

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TRANSITIONAL  
SENTENCE

II. Infinite - Finite

TOPIC SENTENCE

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TRANSITIONAL  
SENTENCE

III. Personal - Impersonal

TOPIC SENTENCE

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IV. Righteous - Unrighteous

TOPIC SENTENCE

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TRANSITIONAL  
SENTENCE

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V. Who Is God?

TOPIC SENTENCE

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CONCLUDING  
SENTENCE

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WRITING THE CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH

Paragraph V — Who is God?

Topic Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Supporting Sentences \_\_\_\_\_  
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Transitional Sentence \_\_\_\_\_  
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During Weeks 17 through 22 there is no specific Biblical World View study. The study during this time will be on the thoughts and ideas of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. For this study turn to the Greco-Roman World View section in your syllabus.

You will return to the Biblical World View study during week 23. The syllabus for this section is found on the next page.

