INTRODUCTION - 1:1

A. Name: Ḥoshea - Hoshea
   1. Meaning: Salvation
   2. Akin to Joshua and Jesus

B. Family
   1. Son of Beeri - "My Well"
   2. Nothing Else is Known Except About His Marital Problems

C. Date
   1. The Heading
      a. The Kings of Judah
         (1) Uzziah - 790-737
         (2) Jotham - 739-735
         (3) Ahaz - 735-715
         (4) Hezekiah - 715-686
b. The Kings of Israel

1. Jeroboam II - Only mention - 781-753

2. From kings of Judah list - Others were included
   a. Zechariah - 753
   b. Shallum - 752
   c. Menahem - 752-741
   d. Pekahiah - 741-739
   e. Pekah - 739-731
   f. Hoshea - 731-722

2. Conclusion - Between 790-722 - Actually a Span of 70-100 Years

3. Successor to Amos

4. Contemporary with Micah and Isaiah

D. Locale - Israel

1. Interest and Places are Primarily in Israel with Only a Few Side Warnings to Judah

2. Ruler of Samaria Stated to be "Our King" - 7:5

3. Only Prophet to the North Who was From the North
   a. Amos - To the North, but From the South
   b. Jonah - From the North, but to Nineveh
E. Historical Setting

1. Assyrian Ascendancy

2. Time of Outward Prosperity

3. The Two Kingdoms Under Uzziah and Jeroboam II Extended the Kingdoms to the Boundaries of David and Solomon

4. Following the Death of Jeroboam II in the North, the Rule was Followed by Periods of Royal Assassinations and Military Rule

5. The Religious Picture
   a. Worship of the Canaanite Baal: False Religion - Outright
   c. Idolatry and immorality widespread

6. Evils
   a. Murder and bloodshed
   b. Robbing and murdering gangs of priests
   c. Adultery
   d. Oppression
   e. Idolatry
   f. Pride

7. Sent to Prophesy to a Doomed Nation
F. Major Points

1. Sin

2. Israel's Lack of Knowledge - Which in Turn Leads to Destruction

3. Judgment

4. Love

5. Ultimate Salvation

G. Quoted in the New Testament

1. Hosea 2:23; 1:10 - Romans 9:25-26; I Peter 2:10


3. Hosea 11:1 - Matthew 2:15


H. Theme - God’s Love for Israel

I. The Word of Jehovah that Came into Hosea

1. יַהֲנֵים לַעֲשֵׂר - Asherhayah el: Took Possession of Hosea

2. Resulted in Prophetic Revelation
I. THE MESSAGE OF HOSEA'S MARRIAGE - 1:2-3:5

A. The First Commission to Hosea - 1:2-2:1

1. The Wife and the Children - 1:2-9

   a. The Wife - 1:2-3a

      (1) The Commission - 1:2a

          (a) At the first - The beginning of his prophetic ministry

          (b) A wife of whoredom - To marry a prostitute

          (c) Forbidden only for the priest - Leviticus 21:7, 14

          (d) Children of whoredom - Children to be adopted that were already born as a result of prostitution

      (2) The Application - 1:2b

          (a) Concerns the nation

          (b) Wife - Nation as a whole

          (c) Children - Individuals in the nation

      (3) The Obedience - 1:3a

          (a) Gomer - "Perfection" or "completion"

          (b) Diblaim: "Double fig cakes" - Erotic symbol

          (c) "A perfect daughter of pleasure"
b. The Children - 1:3b-9

(1) Jezreel - 1:3b-5

(a) Meaning

i) "God scatters"

ii) "God sows"

(b) Application - I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the House of Jehu

i) Jehu destroyed the entire House of Ahab

ii) Improper motive - Not to re-establish the worship of Jehovah but to gain full power

iii) Historical account - II Kings 9-10

iv) Fulfillment - II Kings 15:8-12 - The House of Jehu fell in 752 BC with the murder of Zechariah

(c) Result: Break the Bow of Israel in the Valley of Jezreel

i) Break the Bow - Breakup of the kingdom

ii) In the Valley of Jezreel - Place of the breakup

iii) Play upon words: Israel and Jezreel

   a) אַחֲרֵי חֲשָׂרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל - Et Keshet Yisrael

   b) בֶּנֶים גְּדָה יִזְרֵאֵל - Be-Emek Yizreel

iv) It will result in scattering - Jezreel

v) Reversal of Gideon’s victory - Judges 6:33-7:23

vi) Fulfilled with the Assyrian capture of Galilee - II Kings 15:29
(2) *Lo-Ruchamah* - 1:6-7

(a) Meaning: "No mercy" - 1:6a

(b) Implication: No mercy for Israel - 1:6b

(c) Exception for Judah - 1:7
   
   i) Judah more faithful and will be spared the Assyrian destruction
   
   ii) Jehovah will save them by Jehovah their God
       
       a) Two Jehovahs
       
       b) Implication of plurality in the God-Head
   
   iii) Not by means of a military power
   
   iv) Assyrian army destroyed by the Angel of Jehovah

(3) *Lo-Ammi* - 1:8-9

(a) Meaning - "Not my people"

(b) Application - Israel for a time will not be God's people nor will Jehovah be their God

(c) Positionally - According to Abrahamic Covenant, Israel is always God's people - Romans 11:1

(d) Experientially - Conditioned upon obedience
2. The Future Reversal and Restoration - 1:10-2:1

a. National Increase - 1:10a
   (1) Reversal of "Jezreel"
       (a) Now in the sense of sowing and not in the sense of scattering
       (b) They will be sown in the Land
   (2) Result - Increase of population

b. National Conversion - 1:10b
   (1) Reversal from *Lo-Ammi* to *Ammi*
   (2) Israel who became *Lo-Ammi* becomes *Ammi*
       (a) In Hosea's context, he is speaking of the Jewish people,
           particularly of the northern kingdom of Israel
       (b) New Testament application to Gentiles
           i) Romans 9:24-26
           ii) I Peter 2:9-10

c. National Reunification - 1:11a

d. National Leadership - 1:11b
   (1) One Head - David the Co-Regent
   (2) Day of Jezreel - The Day of National Sowing

e. National Restoration - 2:1
   (1) They will again be God's people - *Ammi*
   (2) They will again obtain mercy - *Ruchamah*
B. Application to Israel the Wife of Jehovah - 2:2-23

1. The Adultery of Israel - 2:2-5

a. The charge of adultery - 2:2

(1) Adultery resulted in separation - 2:2a

(a) *Contend with your mother, contend* - Plead my cause against her

(b) Results

   i) *She is not My wife*

   ii) *I am not her husband*

(c) Isaiah 50:1

(2) Necessity to "put away" her adultery - 2:2b

(a) Put away - Used of putting away of idolatry

(b) Jacob - Genesis 35:2

(c) Joshua - Joshua 24:14

(d) Hezekiah - II Kings 18:4

(e) Josiah - II Kings 23:19
b. First result: Not my people (*Lo-Ammi*) - 2:3

(1) Stripping - The mark of an adulteress

   (a) *I will strip her naked* - Sent out in this condition as a mark of adultery

   (b) *As in the day that she was born* - Ezekiel 16:3-6

(2) Application to Israel - The results of stripping

   (a) Wilderness

   (b) Dry land

   (c) Thirst

c. Second Result: No mercy (*Lo-Ruchamah*) - 2:4-5

(1) No mercy upon the children: The individuals - 2:4

(2) Reason: Adultery of the mother - Nation - 2:5a

(3) Her misconception: Other gods provided for her the good things she had - 2:5b

2. The Hedging of Israel - 2:6-8

a. The hedge - 2:6

   (1) בְּזֵן - *Lachein*: Therefore

   (2) Hedge: Always used with a good connotation - Job 1:10; 10:11-12

b. Result - 2:7

   (1) She will not find her other lovers - The gods will prove to be nonentities

   (2) She will see her need to return to her first Husband
c. Reason - 2:8

   (1) Failure to recognize the true source of the material benefits

   (2) Used the gifts of God for the worship of Baal

   (3) Provides the key theme of Hosea: The lack of knowledge resulting in destruction - 2:8; 4:1, 6; 5:4; 7:9; 11:3

3. The Stripping of Israel - 2:9-13

   a. The stripping of food and clothing - 2:9

   b. Result: Nakedness - 2:10

   c. The cessation of her mirth and festivals - 2:11

      (1) These were ordained festivals

         (a) Feasts

         (b) New Moons

         (c) Sabbaths

         (d) Solomon Assemblies

      (2) But they were used for the worship of Baal

   d. Removal of security - 2:12

      (1) Vine and Fig Tree - Symbols of security

      (2) Assumed they were the gifts of her lovers

      (3) Now they are taken away

   e. Judgment upon the Days of the Baalim - 2:13

      (1) Days of Baalim - Days of proper feasts used for worship of Baal as in 2:11

      (2) All resulted in her forgetting her Husband - Jehovah
4. The Restoration of the Wife - 2:14-23

a. The courtship - 2:14-15

(1) The Wooing in the Wilderness (Bozrah) - 2:14

(2) Israel's Response - 2:15

(a) The Valley of Achor: The Valley of Troubling due to the sin of Achan - Joshua 7:24-26

(b) Became a door of new victory and conquest

(c) Again Achor is to be a door of hope as Israel returns - Isaiah 65:9-10

b. Removal of idolatry - 2:16-17

(1) From Baali to Ishi - 2:16

(a) Baali: "My husband" in the sense of "my master"

   i) Genesis 20:3

   ii) Exodus 21:22

   iii) Deuteronomy 22:22

   iv) Proverbs 12:4

(b) Ishi: "My husband" in the sense of "my man"

(c) Both terms are legitimate Hebrew terms for "my husband"

(d) But Baali sounds so much like Baal and so it is removed from the vocabulary

(e) Example: A son of David

   i) Beeliada: I Chronicles 14:7 - The Lord (master) knows

   ii) Eliada: II Samuel 5:16 - God knows

(2) All remembrance of Baal removed - 2:17
c. Restoration of security - 2:18

(1) Not to be damaged by the animal kingdom

(2) Not to be damaged by war

d. The betrothal - 2:19-20 (The word is used three times emphasizing three different facets)

(1) The first betrothal: Time - Forever

(2) The second betrothal: Content - The bride-price

(a) Righteousness - Conformity to God's standards

(b) Justice - Safeguarding the rights of all others

(c) Lovingkindness

   i) חסד - Chesed: Loyal love, steadfast love

   ii) Covenant love

(d) Mercy

   i) Compassion

   ii) Interest in the special needs of the poor

(3) The third betrothal: Quality

(a) Faithfulness

(b) Dependability and devotion

(4) Result

(a) They will know Jehovah

(b) Based on the New Covenant - Jeremiah 31:31-34
e. The reversal of the names - 2:21-23

1. Jezreel - 2:21-23a
   (a) "God sows"
   (b) The fruitfulness with cooperation of the heavens, the earth, and the produce
   (c) 2:21-22 recited when putting on phylacteries

2. Ruchamah - 2:23b

3. Ammi - 2:23c

C. The Second Commission to Hosea - 3:1-3

1. The Commission - 3:1a
   a. Gomer is now adulteress sold into slavery
   b. Friend (יְרֵא - Reia) - Husband
      (1) Jeremiah 3:1, 20
      (2) Song of Solomon 5:16
   c. Hosea is commissioned to take her back and to love her still

2. The Application - 3:1b
   a. God still loves Israel
   b. In spite of her loving other gods
   c. Raisin cakes
      (1) Symbol of erotic passion - Song of Solomon 2:5
      (2) Used in worship of idols - Jeremiah 7:18; 44:19
3. The Obedience - 3:2-3

a. The purchase of Gomer - 3:2

(1) The price

(a) Fifteen pieces of silver

(b) One and one half homer of barley - Equal to another 15 pieces of silver

(c) Total of 30 pieces of silver

(2) Price of a dead slave - Exodus 21:32

(3) She had become utterly used up

(4) She had been sold into slavery but her worth was that of a dead slave

b. The deprivation of Gomer - 3:3

(1) To abide many days without two things

(a) To play the harlot - No adultery

(b) To play the wife - No conjugal rights

(2) Hosea will be the same way to her
D. The Application to the Wife of Jehovah - 3:4-5

1. The Many Days of Deprivation - 3:4
   a. King and Prince - Without civil authority
      (1) King - After Babylon
      (2) Prince - After Rome
   b. Sacrifice and Ephod - No true worship
      (1) Sacrifice - No temple
      (2) Ephod - No priesthood
   c. Pillar and Teraphim - No false worship of idolatry
      (1) Pillar - Temple gods
      (2) Teraphim - Household gods

2. The Restoration - 3:5
   a. Afterward: After the period of many days - Into the latter days
   b. Israel shall return
   c. Israel will seek
      (1) Jehovah their God - Messiah
      (2) David their king - David the co-regent
         (a) Jeremiah 30:9
         (b) Ezekiel 34:23-24
         (c) Ezekiel 37:24-25
   d. Israel will come with fear
      (1) To Jehovah
      (2) To His goodness
E. Summary

1. Kingdom Destroyed and Nation Scattered (Jezreel)

2. Without Mercy (Lo-Ruchamah)

3. And Not God's People (Lo-Ammi)

4. But in the Future Israel will be Sown to Jehovah (Jezreel)

5. Become God's People (Ammi)

6. And Obtain Mercy (Ruchamah)
II. THE MESSAGE OF HOSEA’S PROPHECIES - 4:1-14:8

A. The Sins of Israel - 4:1-19

1. Jehovah’s Controversy with Israel - 4:1-5
   
a. Announcement of the controversy - 4:1a
   
b. Reason: The lack of righteousness - 4:1b
      
      (1) Truth
      (2) Goodness
      (3) Knowledge
       )
       )
       ) What Was Required
      
   c. The breaking of the Law - 4:2
      
      (1) Focus on the Ten Commandments
         
         (a) Swearing - Third
         (b) Breaking Faith - Ninth
         (c) Killing - Sixth
         (d) Stealing - Eighth
         (e) Adultery - Seventh
      
      (2) Resulting in blood touching blood
   
d. Will result in judgment of the Land - 4:3
   
e. Rejection of the True Priests - 4:4

   (1) Priests - Teachers of the Law
      
      (a) Leviticus 10:11
      (b) Deuteronomy 17:8-11
   
   (2) Failure to obey (strive) was to incur the death penalty -
       Deuteronomy 17:12
Exegetical Notes: The Book of Hosea

f. Results of striving with righteous priest - 4:5

(1) The people stumble

(2) The false prophets stumble

(3) Thy mother - The nation stumbles

2. The Rejection of Knowledge - 4:6-10

a. Lack of knowledge results in destruction of the people - 4:6a

b. Cause: Failure of priests to teach - 4:6b

(1) They have rejected the knowledge - God will reject them from the priesthood

(2) They have forgotten the Law - God will forget them

(3) Obedience is a prerequisite to the knowledge of God

c. The Sin of the priesthood - 4:7-8

(1) As the priesthood increased, so their sins increased - 4:7

(2) Feed on the sins of the people - 4:8

d. Result: Like people like priest - 4:9-10a

(1) In punishment - 4:9

(2) In sin - 4:10a

e. Reason: They have left off taking heed to Jehovah - 4:10b
3. The Results of the Rejection of Knowledge - 4:11-14
   a. Further lack of knowledge increased by prostitution and drunkenness - 4:11
   b. Seek knowledge from idols - 4:12
      (1) Failure of knowledge of God forces people to seek elsewhere
      (2) Spirit of whoredom leads to further error
      (3) Result - Yet further departure from God
   c. False sacrifice and idolatry - 4:13a
   d. Temple prostitution - 4:13b
   e. Punishment will come upon the men who are responsible for temple prostitution - 4:14a
   f. The people that do not understand are overthrown - 4:14b
4. The Warning to Judah: Do Not be Like Israel - 4:15-19
   a. In worship - 4:15
      (1) Though Israel plays the harlot, let not Judah do so
      (2) Gilgal
         (a) Once a place for the School of the Prophets - II Kings 4:38
         (b) Now a place of idolatry
            i) Hosea 9:15; 12:11
            ii) Amos 4:4; 5:5
(3) *Bethaven*

(a) *Bethel* the "House of God" is now *Bethaven* the "House of Vanity"

(b) Altar of the Patriarchs

   i) Abraham - Genesis 12:8


(c) School of the Prophets - II Kings 2:2-3

(d) Golden Calf set up - I Kings 12:29

(e) Now a center of idolatry - Hosea 10:5; Amos 4:4; 5:5

b. In willful disobedience - 4:16

(1) *Stubborn heifer* - That would not yield to the yoke and be led of God

(2) So now Israel will be like a *lamb in a large place* - To run wild and free and so become an easy prey

c. In idolatry - 4:17-19

(1) *Ephraim is joined to idols* - 4:17

   (a) *Let him alone*, Judah - For destruction

   (b) First use of *Ephraim* as a substitute for Israel out of 37 times

   (c) Name means "Double Fruit"

(2) *Their drink offerings are become sour* - 4:18

   (a) *Play the harlot continually*

   (b) *Rulers love shame*

(3) Sacrifices will be to their shame for they are unacceptable - 4:19
B. The Judgment and the Return of Israel - 5:1-6:3

1. Jehovah’s Rebuке of Israel - 5:1-7
   a. The call to all Israel for judgment - 5:1a
      (1) *Hear this:* Priest - Religious authorities
      (2) *Hearken:* House of Israel - People
      (3) *Give ear:* House of the King - Civil authorities
   b. Reasons - 5:1b-2a
      (1) Idolatry - 5:1b
         (a) Mizpah - Transjordan (East Bank)
         (b) Tabor - Cisjordan (West Bank)
      (2) Rebellion - 5:2a
   c. God’s rebuke - 5:2b
   d. God’s total knowledge of Israel - 5:3
      (1) Their adultery
      (2) Their apostasy
   e. Reasons for Israel’s inability to turn to God - 5:4
      (1) *The spirit of whoredom is within them*
      (2) They know not Jehovah
   f. God’s testimony against Israel - 5:5a
      (1) Pride: Excellency - יִרְשָׁדָה יִרְשָׁדָה - Geon Yisrael
      (2) Excellency - God
      (3) God testifies against them
g. Results - 5:5b-6
   (1) Israel and Judah stumble in their sin - 5:5b
   (2) They will seek Jehovah and will not find him - 5:6a
   (3) For Jehovah has withdrawn himself for "many days" - 5:6b

h. The treachery of Israel - 5:7
   (1) Bore illegitimate children
   (2) חֶדֶשׁ - Chodesh - Two possibilities
       (a) If "new moon" - Sacrifice to the gods
       (b) If "month" - Speed of judgment

2. The Coming Affliction - 5:8-15
   a. The alarm in the cities of Benjamin - 5:8
      (1) Gibeah - Blow the cornet
      (2) Ramah - Blow the trumpet
      (3) Bethaven - Sound the alarm
      (4) Behind thee, O Benjamin - Warning of approaching army
b. The affliction on Israel and Judah - 5:9-11

(1) Ephraim - 5:9

(a) *A desolation in the day of rebuke*

(b) All the tribes of Israel know what is coming

(2) Judah - 5:10

(a) Leaders are like those who move the *landmark*

   i) Landmark of right and wrong

   ii) Grievous sin under the Law

      a) Deuteronomy 19:14; 27:17

      b) Job 24:2

      c) Proverbs 22:28; 23:20

(b) God’s wrath will overflow *like water*

(3) Ephraim - 5:11

(a) *Oppressed and crushed by judgment*

(b) Reason: Continued to walk after man-made commands

c. Jehovah the moth - 5:12

(1) To both houses

(2) Quiet destruction

(3) Internal corruption
d. The response of Israel and Judah - 5:13

(1) When she saw her affliction she did not turn to God

(2) Went for help to Assyria

(3) King Jareb
   (a) "King of Contention"
   (b) "King of Destruction"
   (c) Substitute name for the King of Assyria
   (d) The covenant with the antichrist

(4) Reason: He will not prove helpful but destructive or contentious

e. Jehovah the lion - 5:14

(1) To both houses of Israel and Judah

(2) Lion - Destroyed loudly by tearing away

(3) External attack

(4) Failure to respond to destruction of the moth will bring the destruction of the lion in A.D. 70

(5) He will go away - Ascension

(6) There will be none to deliver

f. Jehovah's departure - 5:15

(1) I will go and return to my place - Ascension from the Mount

(2) Until they acknowledge their offense
   (a) Gives reason for departure
   (b) The national offense of rejection of His Messiahship
   (c) Now they must confess the national sin
Exegetical Notes: The Book of Hosea

(3) *Seek My face* - They must plead for His return

(4) *In their affliction* - The Great Tribulation

(5) *They will seek Me earnestly*

3. The Return of Israel - 6:1-3

a. The call to return - 6:1

(1) Response to the demand of 5:15

(2) Decree issued by Israel's leaders

(3) The One who has torn will also heal

(4) The One who has smitten will bind

(5) Repentance is a prerequisite to the knowledge of God

b. The three days - 6:2

(1) The two days of revival

   (a) Involves the confession of Israel's national sin

   (b) Isaiah 53:1-9

(2) The third day of rising and living

   (a) Pleading for the second coming

   (b) Psalm 79; 80; Isaiah 64

c. The return of the Messiah - 6:3

(1) Call to come to a knowledge of God

(2) Will result in the second coming

   (a) *Sure as the morning* - Certainty

   (b) *As the rain* - Refreshing

   (c) *As the latter rain* - Blessing of abundance
C. The Ripeness of Israel for the Judgment of Destruction - 6:4-11:11

1. The Broken Covenant - 6:4-11
   
a. Insincerity of Israel’s and Judah’s goodness - 6:4
      
      (1) The *dew* and the *morning cloud*
      
      (2) Emphasis on transitoriness
   
b. Result - 6:5
      
      (1) *Hewn* by words of the *prophets*
      
      (2) Killed by judgments

c. Reason: Lack of knowledge - 6:6
      
      (1) *Goodness* must precede *sacrifice*
      
      (2) *Knowledge of God* must precede *burnt offerings*

d. Treachery in the covenant - 6:7
      
      (1) Adam - Broke the Edenic Covenant
      
      (2) Israel - Broke the Mosaic Covenant

e. The geography of wickedness - 6:8-11
      
      (1) *Gilead* - 6:8
         
         (a) Transjordan
         
         (b) *Work iniquity*
         
         (c) *Stained with blood*
(2) Shechem - 6:9
   (a) Cisjordan
   (b) Levitical City - Joshua 21:21
   (c) City of Refuge - Joshua 20:7
   (d) Has now become a sanctuary for murderers
   (e) Band of priests wander around the highways killing
   (f) Guilty of having committed lewdness

(3) House of Israel - 6:10
   (a) Whoredom
   (b) Defilement

(4) Judah - 6:11
   (a) A harvest of punishment for Judah
   (b) Before the Captivity comes

2. Israel’s Fatal Domestic Policy - 7:1-7
   a. The incurable sickness - 7:1
      (1) Falsehood within
      (2) Bands of robbers without
   b. God’s cognizance of the wickedness - 7:2
      (1) God takes note of every sin
      (2) Their sins will destroy them
c. The conspiracy within - 7:3-7

(1) Conspirators ease the guard of king and prince by wickedness and lies - 7:3

(2) Conspiracy is like a kindled oven - 7:4
   (a) Oven is kindled at night and is left alone
   (b) Meanwhile the dough is allowed to leaven
   (c) Conspiracy is allowed to develop in the course of time

(3) On the Day of the King, he and princes are made drunk - 7:5
   (a) Day of our King - Birthday or anniversary of coronation
   (b) Princes are made sick with the heat of wine
   (c) The King himself reached out for strong drink (scoffers)

(4) Conspiracy now is in full bloom - 7:6
   (a) In the morning the baker awakes and the dough is leavened
   (b) He now strikes the coals to make it roaring hot and ready for baking
   (c) Conspiracy comes to fruition

(5) Assassination of the Kings - 7:7
   (a) The kings are fallen - Four of the last six
      i) Zechariah - II Kings 15:10
      ii) Shallum - II Kings 15:14
      iii) Menachem - II Kings 15:25
      iv) Pekah - II Kings 15:30
   (b) None inquired of the Lord regarding the right for the new king to reign - Nine dynastic changes in Israel's history
3. Israel’s Disastrous Foreign Policy - 7:8-16

a. Ephraim: *A cake not turned* - 7:8-10

(1) Ephraim is mixed among the nations - 7:8
   (a) Adoption of heathen ways
   (b) Failure of separatism - Exodus 34:12-16
   (c) Result: *A cake not turned* - Burned on the bottom and doughy on top

(2) The strength of Israel has ebbed, and he does not know it - 7:9

(3) God testifies to Israel’s face and still no response - 7:10
   (a) No return
   (b) No seeking

b. Ephraim: *A silly dove* - 7:11-12

(1) Flutters back and forth - 7:11
   (a) Between Egypt and Assyria - Not sure which side to join
   (b) Easily seduced

(2) The bird caught in a net - 7:12
   (a) Brought down and hemmed in
   (b) Thus, open for punishment
c. Ephraim: *A deceitful bow* - 7:13-16

(1) Spoke lies against God - 7:13
   (a) The "Woe" - Only here and in 9:12
   (b) *They have wandered*
   (c) Destruction will come *for they have trespassed*
   (d) God’s desire to redeem is frustrated by their lies

(2) Israel’s rebellion against God - 7:14
   (a) They do not return to God
   (b) They only assemble for more food and drink

(3) Israel’s treachery against God - 7:15
   (a) God taught them
   (b) God strengthened them

(4) Israel’s bad aim - 7:16
   (a) The aim for return is not to God but to Egypt
   (b) Hence, their leaders will fall
   (c) Derision will be there when Egypt fails them
4. The Call of the Trumpet of Judgment - 8:1-14

a. First: Against the covenant breakers - 8:1-3

(1) The call - 8:1a

(a) As an eagle - Swiftness

(b) Against the House of Jehovah - The Nation

(2) Reason - 8:1b

(a) Broke the Mosaic Covenant

(b) Broke the Mosaic Law

(3) Israel's false cry - 8:2

(a) Claim of knowledge

(b) It is false

(4) Proof and punishment - 8:3

(a) Proof: Israel has cast off that which is good

(b) Punishment: Pursued by the enemy

b. Second: Against illegitimate kings - 8:4a

(1) Kings gained control by assassination

(2) No divine appointment and/or prophetic sanction

c. Third: Against idolatry - 8:4b-7

(1) The Sin - 8:4b

(2) The Judgment - 8:5-7

(a) Samaria's Golden Calf to be destroyed - 8:5-6

(b) The land will not produce - 8:7
d. Fourth: Against the alliance against Assyria - 8:8-10
   (1) Israel to be swallowed up by the nations - 8:8
   (2) Reason: They tried to hire against Assyria - 8:9
   (3) Result: Decrease in numbers - 8:10

e. Fifth: Against the altars of sin - 8:11-14
   (1) Altars of sin multiplied - 8:11
   (2) The Law of Moses discarded - 8:12
   (3) Hence, sacrifices are unacceptable - 8:13a
   (4) The judgment of captivity - 8:13b
      (a) Egypt - Symbol of captivity which will occur in Assyria
      (b) Many did go down to Egypt
   (5) Israel forgot his Maker - 8:14a - Built palaces and temples
   (6) Judah forgot his Maker - 8:14b
      (a) Evidenced by the building of fortresses
      (b) Fortresses will be destroyed
         i) All 46 fortified cities were destroyed by Sennacherib - II Kings 18:13
         ii) Only Jerusalem survived - II Kings 19:20
5. The Coming Exile - 9:1-9


(1) Israel's guilt of adultery - 9:1

(2) Land will no longer produce - 9:2

b. The exile in Egypt and Assyria - 9:3

(1) Not to dwell in Jehovah's land - 9:3

   (a) Ephraim returns to Egypt

   (b) Eats unclean food

(2) Cessation of festivals for the Temple is gone - 9:4-5

   (a) No wine offerings

   (b) No sacrifices

   (c) No solemn assemblies

      i) Passover

      ii) Pentecost

      iii) Tabernacles

   (d) No Feasts of Jehovah

(3) They will find their burial in Egypt - 9:6
c. Loss of spiritual discernment - 9:7-9

(1) The day of visitation and recompense - 9:7

   (a) *Israel will know it*

   (b) The false prophets will be shown to be fools

   (c) Their wickedness is shown to be great

(2) Israel led in enmity against the true prophets and against the House of God (Amos) - 9:8

(3) The sin of Gibeah - 9:9

   (a) The sin of the Levite’s concubine - Judges 19

   (b) Now Israel is just as sinful

   (c) How much more, then, must punishment come

6. Israel’s Infidelity - 9:10-17

   a. The apostasy of Baal-Peor - 9:10-14

      (1) The desecration of Israel’s fruitfulness - 9:10

          (a) At Sinai - Israel was fruitful and promised to obey

          (b) At Baal-Peor, corrupted themselves to foreign gods - Numbers 25:1-9

      (2) Punishment: Ephraim’s "Double Fruitfulness" is to become fruitless - 9:11-14

          (a) No birth, pregnancy, conception - 9:11

          (b) Those who are born will die young - 9:12-13

          (c) Miscarriage and dry breasts - 9:14
b. The apostasy of Gilgal - 9:15-17

(1) The sin in Gilgal - 9:15
   (a) Wickedness - I hate them
   (b) Wicked deeds - I will drive them out
   (c) Rebellious princes - I will love them no more

(2) Fruitlessness - 9:16

(3) They will be cast out - 9:17a

(4) They will become wanderers among the nations - 9:17b

7. The Fall of the Kingdom - 10:1-15

a. Israel’s corrupted fruitfulness - 10:1-3

(1) Fruitfulness only in multiplying idolatry - 10:1

(2) Result: The judgment on idolatry - 10:2

(3) Failure of the false king to help - 10:3
   (a) King was not divinely appointed
   (b) God will not use him to save

b. Retribution on the idol and the King - 10:4-8

(1) Judgment caused by false covenants - 10:4

(2) The fall of the idols of Bethaven - 10:5
   (a) Causes fear among the inhabitants of Samaria
   (b) The mourning of the priests

(3) To Israel’s shame, it will be carried away into captivity by King Jareb, who they tried to hire - 10:6
(4) The king killed - 10:7

(5) The cultic center of Bethaven destroyed - 10:8a

(6) The fear of the people - 10:8b

c. The example of Israel’s sin: Gibeah - 10:9-11

(1) The sin of Gibeah - 10:9

(a) The terribleness of the sin

(b) Resulted in a war that reduced the Benjaminites from 26,700 to a mere 600 men

(2) How much more will Israel be punished - 10:10

(a) Bound to two transgressions

(b) Gilgal and Bethaven

(3) The loss of privilege - 10:11

(a) Formally: to tread the grain

   i) No muzzle - Deuteronomy 25:4

   ii) Could eat all it would

(b) Loss of privilege

   i) Pass over the neck - To set the yoke

   ii) To be ridden

   iii) To have to plow
d. The example of Israel's destruction: Beth Arbel - 10:12-15

(1) Call to Israel - 10:12
   (a) Sow - Righteousness
   (b) Plow - Kindness
   (c) Break the fallow ground - Seek Jehovah
   (d) Reason: So He can *come and rain righteousness*

(2) Israel's response - 10:13
   (a) *Plowed wickedness*
   (b) *Reaped iniquity*
   (c) Ate of the *fruit of lies*
   (d) *Trusted in its own ways*
   (e) *Trusted in its own mighty men*

(3) Their destruction will be like that of Beth Arbel - 10:14
   (a) Shalman - Shalmaneser V
   (b) Mother and children dashed to pieces - By being thrown down the cliffs of the Arbel
   (c) Now all Israel will suffer a similar destruction

(4) No help from Bethel - 10:15
   (a) Wickedness will be destroyed
   (b) The king of Israel will be killed
   a. God’s love extended in the past - 11:1-4
      (1) Brought out of Egypt - 11:1
      (2) Sent the prophets though they followed Baal - 11:2
      (3) Taught them although they did not know that it was God who healed them - 11:3
      (4) Drew them with cords of love and fed them - 11:4
   b. Israel’s repudiation of God’s love - 11:5-7
      (1) Failure to return resulted in the Assyrian Captivity - 11:5
      (2) Because they followed their own counsels, their cities were destroyed - 11:6
      (3) They were bent on backsliding - 11:7
         (a) Though they may call on God
         (b) There would be no answer
   c. The restoration of love in the future - 11:8-11
      (1) God’s compassion - 11:8
         (a) Will not allow for total destruction
         (b) Admah and Zeboiim - Destroyed with Sodom and Gomorrah - Genesis 14:8 with 19:25
      (2) God will not extend the fullness of his anger - 11:9
(3) The regathering - 11:10-11a

(a) From the West: Only possible after A.D. 70 - 11:10

(b) From the North: Assyria - 11:11a

(c) From the South: Egypt - 11:11a

(4) The restoration in the Land - 11:11b

D. Israel’s Sin and God’s Salvation - 11:12-14:8

1. The Contrast with Jacob - 11:12-12:6

a. The contrast of Israel and Judah - 11:12-12:2

(1) Ephraim: Characterized by falsehood - 11:12a

(2) Judah: Still loyal to Jehovah - 11:12b

(3) Ephraim: Characterized by lies - 12:1

(a) Feeding on the wind - Emptiness

(b) Multiplied lies

(c) Schizophrenic covenant-making between Assyria and Egypt

(4) Judah: God’s controversy will yet result in judgment - 12:2

b. The example of Jacob - 12:3-4a

(1) Took his brother by the heel - Struggled for the blessing

(2) Had power with God so as to overcome the angel

(3) He wept, and made supplication for God’s blessing

(4) There, in Bethel he experienced God

(a) Genesis 28:11-22 - On the way to Aram

(b) Genesis 35:1-15 - On the way from Aram

(c) "Bethel" instead of "Beth-Aven," for with Jacob it was indeed the House of God
c. Application of the lesson - 12:4b-6

(1) At Bethel he spoke to all Israel - 12:4b

(2) Even He who is the Great I AM - 12:5

(3) Like Jacob - So should Israel seek God - 12:6

(a) *Turn* - Repent

(b) *Keep kindness*

(c) *Keep justice*

(d) *Wait* upon the Lord

(e) Micah 6:8

2. Israel the Canaanite - 12:7-14

a. In contrast with Jacob - 12:7-8

(1) Israel became a Canaanite - 12:7

(a) *Trafficker:* יַעֲנֵן - Kenaan - Canaanite

(b) Jacob left to avoid becoming a Canaanite while Israel pursued to become one

(c) Jacob pursued the One Who gave him wealth while Israel pursued wealth and lost God

(2) Israel's assumption to have escaped judgment for sin - 12:8

(a) Jacob gloried in God while Israel gloried in wealth

(b) Jacob recognized his sin while Israel sees only innocence
b. The judgment of Israel - 12:9-11

(1) They will again live in tents - 12:9
   (a) Tents - Temporary dwellings
   (b) Shows them to be outside the Land - Bozrah (Micah 2:12)
   (c) Zechariah 12:7

(2) Warning by the prophet - 12:10

(3) Sin on both sides of the Jordan - 12:11
   (a) Gilead - Transjordan
   (b) Gilgal - Cisjordan

c. The three periods of Israel's history - 12:12-14

(1) Jacob in Aram: Infancy - 12:12

(2) Moses and the Exodus: Sonship - 12:13

(3) Manhood: Apostasy and provocation - 12:14

3. The Calamity Upon Israel - 13:1-16


(1) Ephraim's former status of respect - 13:1a

(2) Idolatry led to downfall - 13:1b-2

(3) The passing away of idolaters - 13:3
   (a) Morning cloud
   (b) Dew
   (c) Chaff
   (d) Smoke
b. The warning to Israel - 13:4-8

(1) Jehovah of Egypt is the only Savior - 13:4

(2) Jehovah of the wilderness is the only provider - 13:5

(3) Jehovah was the One who provided for them - 13:6

(4) Now Israel is to be devoured - 13:7-8

(a) Animals are those of Daniel seven

   i) Lion

   ii) Leopard

   iii) Bear

(b) Israel is to be devoured by Gentile nations

c. Israel’s coming destruction - 13:9-13

(1) Israel’s antagonism to God will only lead to self-destruction - 13:9

(2) The king is powerless to save - 13:10-11

(a) Israel demanded a king, yet the king led to Israel’s fall

(b) I gave them a king in my anger

   i) Saul

   ii) Jeroboam I

(c) I took him away in wrath

   i) Hoshea - Israel

   ii) Zedekiah - Judah
(3) Israel's cup of iniquity is now full - 13:12

(4) Israel the unwise son - 13:13

(a) Failure to come to the opening at the time of birth

(b) Endangers the lives of both mother and child

d. The destruction is not total - 13:14

(1) Death and Sheol will not win over

(a) I will ransom them from the power of Sheol

(b) I will redeem them from death

(2) The victory refrain

(a) O Death, where are thy plagues?

(b) O Sheol, where is thy destruction?

(3) Repentance shall be hid from mine eyes - God will not change His mind regarding the salvation of Israel

e. The results of the partial destruction - 13:15-16

(1) Fruitlessness - 13:15

(a) Whatever Ephraim may bear will dry up to nothingness

(b) The East wind - The Hamsin or Sharav

(2) The fall of Samaria - 13:16

(a) Samaria’s guilt: Rebellion against God - 13:16a

(b) Samaria’s destruction: Fall by the sword - 13:16b
4. The Salvation of Israel - 14:1-8

a. The call to repentance - 14:1-3

   (1) The call - 14:1

   (2) The penitential prayer - 14:2-3

      (a) The forgiveness of sin

      (b) The offer of sacrifice of prayers

      (c) Confession of guilt

         i) Reliance on self

         ii) Reliance on others

         iii) Reliance on idols

      (d) Admission that Jehovah is the only source of mercy

b. God's response - 14:4-5a

   (1) I will heal their backsliding

   (2) I will love them freely

   (3) My anger will turn away

   (4) I will be as the dew upon Israel - Nourishing life in a dry climate

c. Ephraim's future fruitfulness - 14:5b-8

   (1) Blossom as the lily: Purity - 14:5b

   (2) Roots as Lebanon: Strength - 14:5c

   (3) Branches shall spread: Influence - 14:6a

   (4) Beauty as the Olive tree: Fruitful and highly prized - 14:6b

   (5) The smell of Lebanon: Freshness - 14:6c
(6) Benefit to the Gentiles - 14:7
(7) Renunciation of idolatry - 14:8a
(8) God is Israel's regard - 14:8b

III. CONCLUSION - 14:9 - WISDOM AND PRUDENCE

A. Wisdom - To Understand

B. Prudent - To Know

C. The Ways of Jehovah are Right
   1. The Just will Walk in the Way of the Lord
   2. The Sinners will Fall Away From It

D. The Knowledge of God at long last attained