OUTLINE: THE BOOK OF JOEL

INTRODUCTION - 1:1

   A. The Historical Invasion: Locusts - 1:2-14
   B. The Prophetic Invasion: Demons - 1:15-2:17
      1. The Devastation of the Day of Jehovah - 1:15-20
      2. The Account of the Invasion - 2:1-11
      3. The Exhortation and Call to Fasting and Prayer - 2:12-17

II. THE SALVATION AND THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL - 2:18-3:21
   A. The Restoration of the Land - 2:18-27
      1. The Answer of God - 2:18-20
      2. The Restoration of Material Blessings - 2:21-27
   B. The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit - 2:28-32
   C. The Judgment of the Gentiles - 3:1-17
      1. The Announcement of Judgment - 3:1-8
      2. The Occasion of the Judgment - 3:9-13
      3. The Judgment Executed - 3:14-17
   D. The Messianic Kingdom - 3:18-21
EXEGETICAL NOTES: THE BOOK OF JOEL

INTRODUCTION - 1:1

A. Name - יואל - Yoel
   1. Jehovah is God
   2. Inversion of Elijah - God is Jehovah

B. Family
   1. Son of Pethuel - "Open Heartedness" or "Sincerity of God"
   2. Shows the faith of the Parents
   3. Nothing Else is Known

C. Date
   1. Precedes Amos, for He is Quoted by Amos
      a. Joel 3:16 - Amos 1:2
   2. No Denunciation of Idolatry as in Amos and Isaiah
   3. During the Reign of Joash under Jehoiada - 835 B.C.

D. Locale
   1. Prophet of Judah
   2. Seems to be from Jerusalem - 1:9, 13, 14; 2:15

E. Historical Setting - A Great Invasion by Locusts
F. Major Points

1. God’s control of world events
2. God’s response to repentance

G. Theme - The Day of Jehovah

1. Second prophet to use this term
2. Uses term five times - 1:15; 2:1, 11, 31; 3:14

H. Quotations in the New Testament

2. Joel 2:32 - Romans 10:13

I. The Word of Jehovah that came unto Joel

1. יְהוָה - Asher hayah el: Took possession of
   a. Hosea 1:1
   b. Micah 1:1
   c. Zephaniah 1:1

2. Resulted in prophetic revelation

A. The Historical Invasion: Locusts - 1:2-14

1. The Account of the Invasion - 1:2-4

   a. The uniqueness - 1:2-3

      (1) The uniqueness in all past history - 1:2

         (a) Has this been in your days - Not recalled by the old men

         (b) Or in the days of your fathers - Nor can the old men relate
             accounts from their fathers

      (2) They are to pass on to succeeding three generations - 1:3

         (a) Tell it to your children

         (b) Your children to their children

         (c) Their children to another generation

   b. The devastation - 1:4

      (1) The locusts

         (a) עַזָּמ - Gazam - The gnawer

            i) ASV and KJV - Palmerworm

            ii) NKJV - Chewing locust

            iii) NIV - Locust swarm

         (b) עָרָבָּה - Arbeh - The swarmer

            i) ASV and KJV - Locusts

            ii) NKJV - Swarming locust

            iii) NIV - Great locust
(c) לבק - Yelek - The licker
   i) ASV and KJV - Cankerworm
   ii) NKJV - Crawling locust
   iii) NIV - Young locust

(d) גשל - Chasil - The devourer
   i) ASV and KJV - Caterpillar
   ii) NKJV - Consuming locust
   iii) NIV - Other locusts

(2) Not - Different kinds of locusts

(3) Not - Stages of development of a locust

(4) But - Mere poetic designations of the גש - Arbeh

(5) Successive swarms of locusts eating what the previous swarm left behind

(6) The number four often designates totality of the destruction -
   (a) Jeremiah 15:3
   (b) Ezekiel 14:21
2. The Lamentations of the Drunks - 1:5-7

a. The source of wine destroyed - 1:5

(1) הֵיקִיץ - Heikitz - To awake out of reeling intoxication
  
  (a) Ye drunkards
  
  (b) Ye drinkers of wine

(2) They are to weep and to wail

(3) Reason: The sweet wine is cut off from your mouths

b. Destroyed by a nation of locusts - 1:6

(1) Locusts along with ants depicted as people - Proverbs 30:25-27

(2) Locusts and ants depicted as an army
  
  (a) Strong
  
  (b) Without number
  
  (c) Teeth are the teeth of a lion
  
  (d) The jaw-teeth of a lioness

(3) My land - Joel's

c. Totality of the devastation - 1:7

(1) The vine crop is wasted

(2) The fig tree is barked
  
  (a) It is cleaned bare
  
  (b) Branches are made white
3. The Lamentation by the Nation - 1:8-12

a. The call to lament - 1:8

(1) Lament - דַּעַת - Eli
   (a) *Hapax* - Appears only here in the Hebrew text
   (b) Feminine - Jerusalem: The virgin daughter of Zion

(2) Virgin
   (a) בְּתוּלָה - Betulah
   (b) Here a young widow
   (c) Shows that Betulah does not always mean a virgin - In this case it is used of a widow

(3) Husband of her youth
   (a) Perhaps betroth
   (b) More likely killed in the first year of marriage

b. No offering remains for the Temple - 1:9

(1) No meal offering - No cereal offering now that the grain has been consumed

(2) No drink offerings - Now that the vine crops have been consumed

(3) Result
   (a) The priest laments
   (b) His source of sustenance has been consumed
c. The totality of the devastation - 1:10-12a

(1) Wheat

(2) Barley

(3) Vine

(4) Fig tree

(5) Pomegranate

(6) Palm

(7) Apple

(8) Oil

d. Result: The cessation of the joy of harvest - 1:12b

4. The Lamentation of the Priest - 1:13-14

a. The call for lamentation - 1:13a

(1) Gird yourselves with sackcloth

(2) Lament - שיפדו - Siphdu

(3) Ye ministers of the altar

(4) Lie all night in sackcloth - Usually taken off at night

(5) Ye ministers of my (Joel's) God

b. Reason: No more offerings available - 1:13b

(1) No meal offerings

(2) No drink offerings

(3) They are withheld from the House of my God
c. The call for a solemn assembly - 1:14

(1) Persons

   (a) Old men
   
   (b) Inhabitants of the land

(2) Place: Unto the House of Jehovah your God

(3) To fast

   (a) To sanctify a fast - A fast set apart for the Lord and not for self
   
   (b) Outward sign of national grief and repentance
       
       i) Judges 20:26
       
       ii) Nehemiah 1:4

(4) To cry unto the Lord - The internal facet

B. The Prophetic Invasion: Demons - 1:15-2:17

1. The Devastation of the Day of Jehovah - 1:15-20

   a. The announcement - 1:15

   (1) The Day of Jehovah is at hand

       (a) Joel’s Theme - 1:15; 2:1, 11, 31; 3:14
       
       (b) Alas for the day

   (2) Play upon words

       (a) כְּשָׁד מְשַׁדָּי - Keshod mishadai
       
       (b) As destruction from the Almighty
       
       (c) As destruction from the Destroyer

   (3) Hence: It is - Alas
b. The devastation of the crops - 1:16-17

(1) For the Temple - 1:16
   (a) *Is not the food cut off before our eyes?*
   (b) *Even joy and gladness from the house of our God?*

(2) For sustenance - 1:17
   (a) *Seeds rot away under their clods*
   (b) *Garners are laid desolate*
   (c) *Barns are broken down*
   (d) *The grain is withered*

c. Devastation of the livestock - 1:18-20

(1) Livestock are destroyed - 1:18

(2) Reason: Pasture lands destroyed by fire - 1:19

(3) Reason: Fire has dried up all the water brooks - 1:20

(4) This time destruction is by fire

2. The Account of the Invasion - 2:1-11

a. The alarm - 2:1

(1) The announcement of the approaching army - Numbers 10:9

(2) Alarm sounds from Zion: The *holy mountain* - The Temple Mount

(3) Result: *Let all the inhabitants of the land tremble*

(4) Shows the evidence that the Day of Jehovah has arrived
b. Description of the Day of Jehovah - 2:2a

(1) *Darkness*  
    ) Isaiah 8:22; 60:2

(2) *Gloominess*  
    ) Amos 5:18-20

(3) *Clouds*  
    ) Zephaniah 1:14-16

(4) *Thick darkness*  

(5) *As dawn spreads around a mountain* - As dawn is sudden and widespread, so is the Day of Jehovah

c. The invading army - 2:2b-9

(1) Their approach - 2:2b-3

(a) Their uniqueness - 2:2b

i) Surpasses the locust invasion

ii) *A great people and strong*

iii) *There have never been any like it*

iv) *Neither shall any more be after them*

v) *Even to the years of many generations*

(b) Their devastation - 2:3

i) *A fire devours before them - Behind them a flame burns*

ii) *Land is like the Garden of Eden before them - Behind them a desolate wilderness*

iii) *Yea - None had escaped them*
(2) Their description - 2:4-9

(a) Their appearance - 2:4 (AS)
   i) *As the appearance of horses*
   ii) *As horsemen so do they run*

(b) Their noise - 2:5 (AS)
   i) *Leap like noise of chariots on top of mountains* - Rocky
   ii) *Like the noise of a flame of fire that devours the stubble* - Crackling noise

(c) Their terror - 2:6
   i) *At their presence - People are in anguish*
   ii) *All faces are waxed pale*
      a) Word used only here and Nahum 2:10
      b) Literally: Gathering of heat
      c) A reddening face from fear
   iii) As a strong people in battle array

(d) Their speed - 2:7 (AS)
   i) *Run like mighty men*
   ii) *Climb the wall like men of war*
   iii) *They march every one on his way*
   iv) *They break not their rank*
(e) Their discipline - 2:8

i) Neither does one thwart another

ii) They march everyone on his path

iii) They burst through their weapons and break not their course

(f) Their attack - 2:9

i) They leap upon the city

ii) They run upon the wall

iii) They climb up into the houses

iv) They enter in the windows like a thief

d. The results - 2:10

(1) Convulsions of nature

(a) The earth quakes before them

(b) The heavens tremble

e. The reason: The judgment of God - 2:11

(1) Jehovah has uttered His voice before his army

(2) For His camp is great - 200 million

(3) For He is able to execute His Word

(4) For it is the great and terrible Day of Jehovah

(a) For the Day of Jehovah is great and very terrible

(b) Who can abide it?
f. Revelation 9:1-11 and 13-21 - Shows this to be the demonic invasions of the Fifth and Sixth Trumpet Judgments of the Tribulation

(1) Use of locust and horse motif

(2) Use of fire for destruction

(3) Convulsion of nature

(4) Blackout

(5) Destroyer

3. The Exhortation and Call to Fasting and Prayer - 2:12-17

a. The exhortation - 2:12-14

(1) The people's requirement - 2:12-13a

   (a) Outward - 2:12

      i) Fast

      ii) Weep

      iii) Mourn

   (b) Inward - 2:13a

      i) *Rend your hearts* - *Not your garments:* Mere outward repentance insufficient

      ii) *Turn unto Jehovah your God*
(2) God's response - 2:13b-14

(a) God's response to repentance - 2:13b
   i) They must turn
   ii) Based on Exodus 34:6

(b) God repents - 2:14
   i) If they turn, God will turn
   ii) God will bless them materially

b. The call - 2:15-17

(1) The alarm in Zion - 2:15
   (a) Sanctify a fast
   (b) To call a solemn assembly - Numbers 10:10
   (c) The trumpet sounds from Zion

(2) The totality of the call - 2:16
   (a) Gather the people
   (b) Sanctify the assembly
   (c) Assemble the old men
   (d) Gather the children
   (e) Those that suck the breasts
   (f) Bridegroom to go forth from his chamber
   (g) The bride out of her closet
(3) The call to the priests - 2:17

(a) *Let the priests* - The ministers of Jehovah

i) To *weep* - Between the porch and the altar

ii) To cry for help

(b) *Let them say: Spare thy people, O Jehovah*

i) On the basis of being the Chosen People - *Give not thy heritage to reproach, that the nations should rule over them*

ii) On the basis of not allowing derision among the Gentiles

   a) *Wherefore should they say among the peoples, Where is their God?*

   b) Psalm 79:10
II. THE SALVATION AND THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL - 2:18-3:21

A. The Restoration of the Land - 2:18-27

1. The Answer of God - 2:18-20

   a. God's mercy - 2:18

      (1) *Jealous for His land*

          (a) He is jealous for Jerusalem

              i) Zechariah 1:14

              ii) Zechariah 8:2

          (b) God's name is Jealous - Exodus 34:14

          (c) God truly cares for this land - Deuteronomy 11:12

          (d) For this reason, He will restore the fortunes of Jacob - Ezekiel 39:25

      (2) *Pity for his people*

          (a) God will spare His people

          (b) Close association between the land and the people

   b. Removal of the reproach - 2:19

      (1) *And Jehovah said unto His people*

          (a) *Behold I will send you*

              i) *Grain*

              ii) *New wine*

              iii) *Oil*

          (b) *Ye shall be satisfied therewith*

      (2) *I will no more make you a reproach among the nations*
c. Removal of the northern army - 2:20

(1) Main body
   (a) *A land barren and desolate*
   (b) In the desert of the Negev

(2) Front part
   (a) *Its forepart into the Eastern Sea*
   (b) Dead Sea

(3) Hinder part
   (a) *Its hinder part into the Western Sea*
   (b) In the Mediterranean Sea

(4) Result - The stench of dead bodies
   (a) _MISS - *Vasho* - Used only twice elsewhere
      i) Isaiah 34:3
      ii) Amos 4:10
   (b) Always as death of soldiers on the battlefield
   (c) *Its stench shall come up*
   (d) *Its ill savor shall come up*
   (e) *Because it had done great things* - In the sense of monstrous things

(5) The army: That of Armageddon who invaded from the North
   (a) Locusts - Traditionally invaded from the South
   (b) Armies - Traditionally invaded from the North
2. The Restoration of Material Blessings - 2:21-27

a. Rejoicing of the Land - 2:21

   (1) *Fear not, O land - Be glad and rejoice*

   (2) *For Jehovah has done great things*

      (a) In the sense of marvelous things

      (b) In contrast to that of the army in verse 20

b. Rejoicing of the beasts - 2:22

   (1) *Fear not, ye beasts of the field*

   (2) Reason

      (a) *The pastures of the wilderness do spring*

      (b) *For the tree bears its fruit*

      (c) *The fig tree and the vine do yield their strength*

c. Rejoicing of the people of Israel - 2:23-26

   (1) The call - 2:23a

      (a) *Be glad then, ye children of Zion*

      (b) *Rejoice in Jehovah your God*
(2) Reasons - 2:23b-26

(a) For the Teacher of Righteousness - 2:23b

i) חמותך לצדקה - Ha-moreh Litzdakah - Not "former rain in just measure," but the Teacher of Righteousness

ii) The Messiah

a) The word moreh has a definite article which it does not have in the next usage of the term

b) It is distinct from the moreh in conjunction with rain

iii) Source of the Qumran's "Teacher of Righteousness"

(b) For the rain in their proper season - 2:23c

i) גשם - Geshem - Main body of rain

ii) מרה - Moreh - Early rain (No definite article)

iii) מלך - Malkosh - Latter rain

iv) In keeping with Deuteronomy 11:13-15

(c) Abundance of grain, wine and oil - 2:24

(d) Restoration of previous losses - 2:25

i) Restoration of the loss from the locust plague of 1:4

ii) The great army which I sent among you - Shows that God was responsible for the locust plague of 1:4
iii) Different order than 1:4
   a) 1:4 - Gnawer
       Swarmer
       Licker
       Devourer
   b) 2:25 - Swarmer
       Licker
       Devourer
       Gnawer

(e) Removal of shame - 2:26
   i) For their plenty - *Ye shall eat in plenty and be satisfied*
   ii) For His praise - *And shall praise the name of Jehovah your God*
   iii) Reasons
       a) *He hath dealt wondrously with you*
       b) *My people shall never be put to shame*
   iv) In keeping with Deuteronomy 6:10-12

d. Result: They shall know the Lord - 2:27
   (1) *Ye shall know that I am in the midst of Israel*
   (2) *Ye shall know that I am Jehovah your God, and there is none else*
   (3) *And my people shall never be put to shame*
B. The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit - 2:28-32

1. The Outpouring - 2:28-29

a. Timing - 2:28a

(1) Hebrew text: This starts chapter three - Shows this is a turning point

(2) *Afterward*

(a) After the judgment and the repentance

(b) In Acts 2:17 - "In the last days" - Literal plus application

(3) In conjunction with the restoration of the blessings

(4) Prophetic motif

(a) Ezekiel 39:29

(b) Zechariah 12:10

b. Universality and results - 2:28b-29

(1) Universality - *I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh*

(a) Universality is limited to Jews (thy . . . thy, etc.)

(b) Without distinction of sex - *Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy*

(c) Without distinction of age

   i) *Your old men shall dream dreams*

   ii) *Your young men shall see visions*

(d) Without distinction of social status - *And also upon your servants and upon your handmaids in those days will I pour out my Spirit*
(2) Results - They will prophesy
   (a) Prophetic dreams
   (b) Prophetic visions

2. The Signs of Its Coming - 2:30-31
   a. Convulsions of nature during the Tribulation - 2:30
      (1) Wonders in the heavens and in the earth I will show
      (2) The wonders
          (a) Blood
          (b) Fire
          (c) Pillars of smoke
   b. Blackout I - 2:31
      (1) The sun shall be turned into darkness and the moon into blood
      (2) Timing
          (a) Before the Day of Jehovah (Tribulation)
          (b) These signs actually precede the Tribulation, at the end of which the Holy Spirit will be poured out.
3. The Prerequisites - 2:32
   
a. Israel must call upon the name of the Lord - 2:32a

b. The Remnant of Israel will - 2:32b
   
   (1) *For in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem there shall be those that escape* - Survive the Tribulation
       
       (a) Isaiah 4:2
       
       (b) Isaiah 37:31-32
       
       (c) Obadiah 17

   (2) *Among the remnant whom Jehovah does call*

   (3) *As Jehovah had said* - Quotation of Obadiah 17

C. The Judgment of the Gentiles - 3:1-17

1. The Announcement of Judgment - 3:1-8
   
a. The timing - 3:1 (*For, behold, in those days, and in that time*)
      
      (1) Hebrew text: Start of Chapter Four - Showing a turning point
      
      (2) At the time of the regathering of Israel
           
           (a) *When I shall bring back the captivity of Judah and Jerusalem*
           
           (b) After the second coming

b. The place - 3:2a
   
   (1) The subjects - *I will gather all nations*
   
   (2) *The Valley of Jehoshaphat* - The Kidron Valley
   
   (3) Same judgment as Matthew 25:31-46
c. The basis: Pro-Semitism or anti-Semitism - 3:2b-3

(1) *I will execute judgment upon those there*

(a) *For my people*

(b) *For my heritage Israel*

(2) Specific crimes

(a) For scattering Israel

(b) For dividing the land

(c) For enslaving the Jews - And cheaply at that

   i) *Cast lots for my people* - Gambled for Jewish slaves

   ii) Sold a boy to a prostitute

   iii) *Sold a girl for wine*

   iv) Zechariah 14:1-2

d. The examples of sin - 3:4-6

(1) The recompense of Philistia and Phonecia - 3:4

(a) *Tyre and Sidon* - Phonecia (Lebanon)

(b) *Philistia* - The Philistines (Gaza Strip)

(c) No ability to pay God to escape the judgment

   i) *Will ye render me a recompense?*

   ii) *If ye recompense me - Quickly and swiftly will I return your recompense upon your own head*
(2) The spoilation of the Temple - 3:5
   (a) They took God’s gold and silver and precious things
   (b) They carried them off into pagan temples

(3) Selling Jews as slaves to the Greeks - 3:6
   (a) Ye have sold the children of Judah and Jerusalem to the sons of the Grecians
   (b) Reason: That ye may remove them far from their border

e. The example of the punishment - 3:7-8
   (1) The Jews who were sold afar off will return - 3:7a
      (a) They will be stirred up from the place where they were sold
      (b) No matter how far - They will return
   (2) The sellers will be sold afar off - 3:7b-8
      (a) I will return your recompense upon your own head - 3:7b
      (b) Enslavement - 3:8
         i) I will sell your sons and your daughters to the children of Judah
         ii) They shall sell them to the men of Sheba
            a) To a nation far off
            b) Sabean - Controlled trade routes off North Arabia
            c) Could pass slaves far eastward
         iii) For Jehovah has spoken it
2. The Occasion of the Judgment - 3:9-13

a. The gathering in the Valley of Megiddo for war - 3:9-11

(1) Antichrist's call for war against the Jews - 3:9

(a) *Proclaim ye this among the nations* - Revelation 16:12-16

(b) *Prepare war*

   i) קדיש מלחמה - *Kidish milchamah* - Sanctify a war

   ii) A holy war against the Jews

(c) *Stir up the mighty men*

(d) *Let all the men of war draw near*

(e) *Let them come up*

(2) The enthusiasm - 3:10

(a) Seen in forming weapons of war from peaceful materials

   i) *Beat your plowshares into swords*

   ii) *Your pruning hooks into spears*

   iii) The reversal of Isaiah 2:4 and Micah 4:3

(b) Seen in the self-deception of the weak - *Let the weak say, I am strong*

(3) The speed - 3:11a

(a) *Haste ye and come all ye nations round about*

(b) *Gather yourselves together*

(4) But angels (mighty ones) gather there in order to carry out God's purpose - 3:11b

(a) *Thither cause thy mighty ones to come down, O Jehovah*

(b) It is both a human and an angelic conflict
b. The gathering in the Valley of Jehoshaphat for judgment - 3:12-13

(1) The gathering - 3:12

(a) The gathering for war in Megiddo only results in the gathering in Jehoshaphat for judgment

i) Megiddo - *Let the nations bestir themselves*

ii) Jehoshaphat - *And come down in the Valley of Jehoshaphat*

(b) Marks beginning and end of the Armageddon Campaign

i) *There will I sit to judge*

ii) *All the nations round about*

(2) The reaping and the treading - 3:13

(a) Reaping results in salvation - Revelation 14:14-16

i) *Put ye in the sickle*

ii) *For the harvest is ripe*

(b) Treading results in destruction - Revelation 14:17-20

i) *Come, tread ye*

   a) *The winepress is full*

   b) *The vats overflow*

ii) *For their wickedness is great* - This is why blood will overflow for 200 miles
3. The Judgment Executed - 3:14-17

a. The judgment is the outworking of the Day of Jehovah - 3:14

   (1) Multitudes, multitudes in the Valley of Decision

   (2) For the Day of Jehovah is near in the Valley of Decision

b. Blackout V - 3:15

   (1) The sun and the moon are darkened

   (2) The stars withdrew their shining

c. The roar of judgment for the Gentiles - 3:16a

   (1) Jehovah will roar from Zion

   (2) Utter His voice from Jerusalem

   (3) Result: The heavens and the earth shall quake

d. The refuge for Israel - 3:16b

   (1) But Jehovah will be a refuge unto his people

   (2) A stronghold to the children of Israel

e. The establishment of the kingdom - 3:17

   (1) Thus ye shall know that I am Jehovah your God

       (a) Play on the meaning of Joel's name - Jehovah is God

       (b) Dwelling in Zion: פָּנִי - Shochein - As the Shechinah Glory

       (c) My holy mountain - Zion is no longer the place of the
           blowing of the trumpet of alarm as in 2:1
Exegetical Notes: The Book of Joel

(2) Result
(a) Then shall Jerusalem be holy
(b) There shall no strangers pass through her anymore

4. Matthew 25:31-46

D. The Messianic Kingdom - 3:18-21 (And it shall come to pass in that day)

1. The Watering of the Land - 3:18a
   a. Mountains shall drop down sweet wine
   b. Hills shall flow with milk
   c. All the brooks of Judah shall flow with waters

2. The Millennial River - 3:18b
   a. A fountain shall come forth from the House of Jehovah
   b. Shall water the Valley of Shittim (Valley of Acacias)
   c. Other references
      (1) Ezekiel 47:1-12
      (2) Zechariah 14:8

3. The Desolation of Egypt and Edom - 3:19
   a. Egypt shall be a desolation: Desolation for forty years - Ezekiel 29:8-14
   b. Edom shall be a desolate wilderness - Desolate for 1,000 years
   c. Cause: The violence against the Jews
      (1) For the violence done to the children of Judah
      (2) Because they have shed innocent blood in their land
4. Israel's Security - 3:20
   a. *But Judah shall abide forever*
   b. *Jerusalem from generation to generation*

5. Israel's Salvation - 3:21
   a. *I will cleanse their blood, that I have not cleansed*
   b. Reason: *For Jehovah dwells in Zion: שוחין - Shochein - The Shechinah* 
      Gloryn