

MON May 16

Ch. 19) Job responded to Bildad's second argument. Job no longer engaged in harsh debates as to whether he was guilty or not, but spoke of his miserable situation. Job confessed his faith as follows.

"And after my skin has been thus destroyed, yet in my flesh I shall see (.....)."

Ch. 20) Chapter 20 is Zophar's second argument: The wicked will suffer. True or False?

- 1) The wicked "will have no respite from his craving; he cannot save himself by his treasure." ()
- 2) The wicked will be happy in times of abundance and will be protected in times of calamity. ()
- 3) "The heavens will reveal his iniquity, and the earth will rise up against" the wicked. ()

Ch. 21) Job responded to Zophar.

"One dies in his full vigor, being wholly at ease and secure, his pails full of milk and the marrow of his bones moist. Another dies in bitterness of soul, never having tasted of prosperity. (.....), and (.....)."

Ch. 22) Chapter 22 is Eliphaz's third argument. The sins of Job that Eliphaz lists in this chapter are based on Eliphaz's thoughts that are different from the facts. Eliphaz condemns Job as a sinner and calls for repentance.

"(.....) God, and (.....); thereby good will come to you."

TUE May 17

Ch. 23) Job responded to Eliphaz.

"God (.....); the Almighty has terrified me; yet I am not silenced because of the darkness, nor because thick darkness covers my face."

Ch. 24) Job's response continues. Job protested against the evils of the world and questioned the peace of the wicked. However, by making up his mind through pleadings, he testified about the end of the wicked. Write down verse 24.

Ch. 25) Chapter 25 is Bildad's third argument; Man cannot be righteous.

"...how much less man, who is a (.....), and the son of man, who is a (.....)!"

Ch. 26) Job responded to Bildad.

What does Job think of Bildad's argument in verses 1-4?

- 1) He is teaching Job well, who has no strength, no energy, and no wisdom.
- 2) He has unhelpful teachings and comforting words.

WED May 18

Ch. 27) When Zophar remained silent, Job insisted on his innocence and emphasized that God always judges the wicked with justice.

"Far be it from me to say that you are right; till I die I will not put away my (.....) from me." (ESV)

"I will maintain my (.....) and never let go of it; my conscience will not reproach me as long as I live." (NIV)

Ch. 28) Chapters 27-31 continue Job's monologue. Job, who emphasized the importance of wisdom and understanding, showed how to obtain them.

"Behold, (.....), that is wisdom, and (.....) is understanding."

Ch. 29) Who did Job credit for his blessed life in the past?

Ch. 30) Job looked at the reality in contrast to his past. He laments his physical pain, his alienation from his neighbors, and his loss of fellowship with God.

"My lyre is turned to (.....), and my pipe to the voice of those who (.....)."

THU May 19

Ch. 31) Job claimed to be morally, socially, and religiously innocent.

"If I have walked with (.....) and my foot has hastened to (.....); Let me be weighed in a (.....), and let God know my (.....)!"

Ch. 32) Why did Elihu rebuke Job's three friends?

"He burned with anger at Job because he (.....) rather than God. He burned with anger also at Job's three friends because they (.....), although they (.....).

Ch. 33) Chapter 33 is Elihu's first argument; man cannot be innocent before God. Why does God "open the ears of men and terrifies them with warnings"?

Ch. 34) Chapter 34 is Elihu's second argument. On the basis of Job's lamentation, Elihu condemned Job for denying God's justice.

"Would that Job were (.....) to the end, because he answers like wicked men."

FRI May 20

Ch. 35) Chapter 35 is Elihu's third argument. He pointed out that the reason Job's prayer was not answered was Job's pride and unrepentance. Elihu thought as he listened to Job's answers so far:

"Job opens his mouth in empty talk; (.....)."

Ch. 36-37) Chapter 36 is Elihu's fourth argument. Elihu emphasized God's justice (36:1-23) and God's sovereignty (36:24-37:24).

He concluded as follows. "The Almighty—we cannot find him; he is great in (.....); (.....) and abundant (.....) he will not violate."

Ch. 38) Finally, God began to speak after people finished all the arguments. God awakened Job's ignorance by asking questions about the creation of the world and the rule of the universe.

What could Job's answer be to God's question?

If God asked me these questions, how would you answer them?

SAT May 21

Ch. 39) God spoke of the instincts and habits of the beasts, of the ostrich, the horse, the hawk and the eagle. This shows the infinite wisdom and transcendental sovereignty of God. What is the animal that the following sentences describe?

"...because God has made her forget wisdom and given her no share in understanding. When she rouses herself to flee, she laughs at the horse and his rider."

Ch. 40) In order to emphasize the incompetence of the human, Job, God used a parable of the beast that ranked the first of the works of God. What is this animal that God spoke of in parables?

Ch. 41) God uses the animal as a metaphor to tell us about the foolish pride of man who challenges the Creator. What is this animal?

Ch. 42) Chapter 42 records Job's confession and repentance, God's conclusion of the arguments of Job's friends, and God's blessing to Job.

Job heard the word of God in chapters 38 to 41, and confessed this:

"I had heard of you by the hearing of the ear, but now my eye (.....) you; therefore I despise myself, and (.....) in dust and ashes."