

12/30/15

**Hosea 1:1-3:5**

We gave an entire introduction last week that will help us to better understand the book of Hosea.

**1:1-3:5**      **The marriage of Hosea to Gomer.**

**1:1**      The introduction to Hosea.

- 1) The word of the Lord indicates it came to him by divine revelation and Inspiration. vs. 1a  
\* 2Tim. 3:16-17; 2Pet. 1:20-21
- 2) Beeri was the family of Hosea, “The well of Yahweh. vs. 1a; 1Chron 5:6
  - a) Hosea means salvation or deliverance, a derivative of God’s name. vs. 1a
  - b) The name of Joshua was original Hoshea, but Moses changed it to Hoshea, they bear the same root. Num. 13:8, 16
- 2) In the days four kings of Judah, the southern Kingdom. vs. 1:1b-f
  - a) Uzziah or Azariah reigned from 792-740 B.C.
  - b) Jotham his son reigned from 750-732 B.C. , the over lap is due to co-reigning.
  - c) Ahaz 743-728 B.C. co-reigned.
  - d) Hezekiah 728-698 B.C.

- 3) In the days of Jeroboam II reigned from 793-753 B. C. , not to be confused with Jeroboam I, at the division of the kingdom. 1Kings. 12
  - a) Jeroboam -reigned for 28 years in Samaria and did evil in the-sight of the Lord.
  - b) A time of peace, prosperity and luxury, but moral and spiritual decay.
  - c) After his death his son was assassinated within 6 months, followed by anarchy and short-lived reigns.
  - d) Isaiah was younger as a contemporary to Judah. Is 1:1
  - f) Amos was older speaking to Israel. Amos 1:1
  - g) Micah was younger speaking to Judah. Micah 1:1

**1:2-3**      The command of God for Hosea to marry Gomer.

- 1) The Lord began to speak to Hosea. vs. 2a
  - a) We are not told how, simply that God spoke to the prophet.
  - b) God had spoken through dreams, vision, audibly, impression, etc.
- 2) Hosea is His told to marry a harlot and children that would parallel the harlotry of Israel to God. vs. 2b-d

- a) Some try to soften it and say she became a prostitute after marriage, but the text says just the opposite.
  - b) Any attempt to allegorize or spiritualize the text is wrong and destroys the message of God's love.
  - c) God had spoken by the prophets in visions and similitudes or parabolic forms, like Jeremiah and Ezekiel. Hos. 12:10
  - d) Gomer represents Israel and Hosea God and the offspring the Northern kingdom.
- 3) Hosea obeyed God and married Gomer and had a son. vs. 3
- a) Gomer means "complete".
  - b) She was the daughter Diblaim "two cakes or fig cakes".

**1:4-9** The name of the children were prophetic of the judgment of God over the Northern Kingdom.

- 1) God name the first son Jezreel "Yize@e'l", means God sows or scatters, prophetic to avenge Jehu's massacre of Ahab's 70 sons for Ahab and Jezebel's theft and murder of Naboth and his vineyard. vs. 4
- a) The account. 2Kings 10

- b) Jehu also did not walk with all his heart, but followed the house of Jeroboam. 2Kings 10:31
  - c) God said it would occur in the fourth generation, Jeroboam II. 2Kings 10:30; 15:12
- 2) The Valley of Jezreel is also the Valley of Armageddon or Esdraelon. vs. 5  
\* Israel would go into captivity.
- 3) God named the second child, a daughter Lo-Ruhamah, no mercy or pit. vs. 6  
\* God would allow the Northern Kingdom, Israel to fall to Assyria in 722 B.C. and be taken captive.
- 4) God would have mercy on Judah a bit longer and divinely deliver them. vs. 7  
\* Hezekiah spread the Assyrian letter before the Lord, also Isaiah prophesied of deliverance and the angel of the Lord destroy 185,000 Assyrians in one night. 2King 19
- 5) After weaning Lo=Ruhaman, about 2-3 years, Gomer bore a third child, a son and God again named the child prophetic of Israel. vs. 8-9
- a) Lo-Ammi means not my people, indicating Gomer's adulterous unfaithfulness to Hosea.
  - b) "I will not be your God", indicating God's rejection of Israel.

**1:10-2:1** The promise of God regarding the future restoration of Israel in the Millennium.

- 1) The fulfilled promise to Abraham. vs. 10a-b  
\* Gen. 12:1-3; 22:17; 32:12
- 2) You are not My people, now sons of the living God, finally looking to their Messiah at the Second Coming of Jesus. vs. 10c-f
  - a) Completely opposite to the judgment to come on Israel. Hos. 1:9
  - b) This was not fulfilled after the Babylonian captivity.
  - c) Paul quotes this to indicate the salvation of the gentile. Rom. 9:24-26
- 3) Both Judah and Israel will be one when they acknowledge Jesus as Messiah after the battle of Armageddon and He sets up the Kingdom. vs. 11
  - a) No longer Israel and Judah, but gathered together, as one nation, under One head, Jesus.
  - b) “say to them, ‘Thus says the Lord GOD: “Surely I will take the **stick** of Joseph, which *is* in the hand of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel, his companions; and I will join them with it, with the **stick** of Judah, and make them one **stick**, and they will be one in My hand.’” Ezk. 37:19

- c) Right now Israel is back in the land, the short-term fulfillment, but the long-term fulfillment is the spiritual out-pouring that will take place the last half of the Great-Tribulation, when the remnant of Israel will flee to Petra. Ezk. 26-37; Is. 16:1; Rev. 12:6
  - d) Israel will come out of the city of Petra and great will be the day of Jezreel “sowing” by the blessings of God in the Millennium, opposite of “scattering” the past judgment to captivity. Is. 2:1-5; 11:1-12, Rev. 20:1-6; Hos. 2:22-23
- 4) The summary statement of that day at the Millennium, due to the mercy of God. Hos. 2:1
    - a) This should be the last verse of chapter one.
    - b) Notice the different relationship “My people”.

**2:2-5** The charges of God to adulterous Israel.

- 1) Hosea declared the imperative command to bring charges against “your mother”, the children to plead with their mother to put away her harlotries and return. vs. 2
  - a) Some see this also as the children of Hosea, I see no problem with this because it is a parallel to Israel and

redeems her out of the slave market.  
Hos. 3

- b) Others see this addressed to the people that had not turned to idolatry and remained faithful to God to confront the nation. 1Kings 19:18
  - c) Certainly beginning verse four God is addressing the nation.
  - d) The vivid description of a man facing her between her breast in her sexual act of cultic prostitution, this was Gomer.
  - e) The marriage covenant had been violated, “she is not My wife, nor I her husband”.
- 2) The warning is that God would take everything from her. vs. 3
- 3) God would have no mercy on the idolatrous people, but those not given to idolatry, still would go into captivity. vs. 4
- \* Gomer had violated the covenant of marriage, an steadfast love for her husband.
- 4) God presents the incriminating evidence against Israel is presented by God. vs. 5
- a) The nation is guilt of played the harlot, behaved shamefully and reproducing many idolaters, through her lewd sexual fertility rites of these pagan gods. vs. 5a-b

- b) The words of the nation condemn her, being arrogant and headstrong to go after her lovers, the pagan gods, deceptively crediting them for all her provision and luxury. vs. 5c-g
- 1)) Her allurements were material gain and pleasure.
- 2)) “For My people have committed **two evils**: They have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters, *And* hewn themselves cisterns--broken cisterns that can hold no water.”  
Jer. 2:13

**2:6-8** The preventative restraints of God.

- 1) God would do all He could to make it difficult for Israel to continue in her idolatry with ultimate captivity. vs. 6
  - a) The word hedge “suwk”, means to fence up or about with thorns, painful discipline. Job 1:10; Is. 5:5
  - b) The word wall “gader” has the idea of a high wall, complementing a fence, emphasizing the complete attempt by God to detour her from sinning for her own protection, short of violating her will.
- 2) God knew the sinful self-serving slavery of Israel. vs. 7
- a) The word chase “radeph” means to pursue intensively, to aim eagerly to

secure her lovers, idols and seek them out.

- b) The disappointment would cause her to reflect on the better condition she had with her first husband, God, but failed to act on it.

\* Kind of like the Prodigal, but the Prodigal was not saved, he did not belong to God, Israel did, these are His people, who failed to repent!

- 3) God knew her self-deception, failing to recognize God was responsible for all her provision, attributing all to these idols, spiritual blindness. vs. 8

a) Israel had syncretized the worship of Yahweh under the calf worship.

b) God in His mercy continued to provide her provisions and wealth.

c) But she merely used the things to maintain the worship centers, serve and offered up to Baal. 2Kings 10:19-28

\* This was cult worship by temple prostitutes, perhaps this is what Gomer became? 2Kings 10:19-28

d) The word Return appears 14 times. Hos. 2:7, 9; 3:5; 5:15; 6:1, 11; 7:10, 16; 8:13; 9:3; 11:5; 12:6, 14; 14:1

**2:9-13** The corrective judgment of God.

- 1) God would deprive Israel of all her provisions suddenly. vs. 9  
\* The word “My” is emphatic for each thing, they belonged to God.
- 2) God would disgrace Israel by exposing her sin and no one would save her from captivity. vs. 10
  - a) Lewdness “nabluwth”, means immodesty, shamelessness, literally her withered state.
  - b) Egypt and Assyria would not help her.
- 3) God would destroy the joy of Israel by putting an end to her idolatrous corrupt feasts of Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacle. vs. 11
- 4) God would devastate Israel for her ingratitude, thinking all this was the result of the wages from her lovers, she would have no hope of the future. vs. 12
  - a) Her vines of grapes and fig trees were a sign of blessings from God.
  - b) The grape vines would put an end to their sin of drunkenness.
- 5) God would castigate Israel for her spiritual adultery burned incense to Baal with her earrings and jewelry, pursuing her lovers; But Me she forgot,” says the LORD.” vs. 13
  - a) For offering incense to the Baals plural, Ahab and Jezebel corrupted the entire nation.

- b) For used her extravagant dress to allure and seduce her lovers.
- c) Her sin, she forgot Yahweh.

**2:14-23** The future restoration of Israel by God.

**2:14-17** The remnant of Israel will be blessed by God.

\* This section corresponds to Hos. 1:10-11.

- 1) The picture of one of courtship love, like her early days when she was delivered from Egypt. vs. 14
  - a) Comfort means literally speak to her heart out of caring love.
  - b) God will protect Israel for the last 3-½ years of the Great-Tribulation period in the city of Petra. Is. 16:1; Rev. 12:6
- 2) The earthly blessings will be imparted to her. vs. 15
  - a) The Valley of Achor “trouble” was where Achan took of the accursed thing and Israel could not take Ai, due to sin in the camp, ceveteousness.
  - b) Once sin was confessed and removed by stoning Achan, fellowship and blessing returned. Josh. 7:26
  - c) The door of hope refers when they return from Petra through the Valley of Achor singing in their renewed

relation as in the day of Egypt’s deliverance.

- 3) The relation is marked by a new contract of marriage reconciled to the remnant of Israel, “*That you will call Me ‘My Husband,’ And no longer call Me ‘My Master.’*” vs. 16
  - a) “In that day” is key to the end of the Great-Tribulation. vs. 16, 18, 21
  - b) God will put in the very mouth of Israel the word “My Husband” “Ishi”, a tender name of love, not Baal “lord or master”.
- 4) The renewed love will obliterate any though of her past unfaithfulness. vs. 17
  - a) The idea is there will be no remembrance or thought of a rival.
  - b) This was not fulfilled after the Babylonian captivity, read Ezra and Nehemiah, the still had idols.
  - c) God will take her back to Himself at the end of the Great-Tribulation. Is. 54:1-8
- 5) The Kingdom Age will be established for Israel. vs. 18
  - a) “In that day” the earth will be renovated and the animal return to the day prior to the fall, the lamb will lay down with the lion. Is. 65:25
    - \* Israel will be united, not two nations, the stick of Joseph and the

stick of Judah will be joined. Is.  
11:6-14; Ezk. 37:19

- b) “In that day” war will be no more as Jesus reigns on the earth.
- c) “In that day”, Israel will receive and fulfill all the promises to her and the Gentiles will serve Israel.
- 6) The marriage will be eternal. vs. 19-20
  - a) To betroth is to covenant in marriage in righteousness and justice. vs. 19
  - b) By God’s lovingkindness “hesed”, steadfast covenant love and mercy, pit and compassion, less than deserved. vs. 19
  - c) Twice the word “betroth” is stated for emphasis based on God’s faithfulness for Israel to know Yahweh. vs. 20

**2:21-23** The prayers of the remnant Israel will be answered and enjoy her. vs. 21-23

- 1) God’s ear will be open to the prayer of Israel. ” vs. 21
- 2) God will bless the produce of the earth for Israel. vs. 22
  - \* Jezreel was the name of the first son, in prophetic judgment to “scatter”, but now in blessing to “sow” in blessing. Hos. 1:4-5
- 3) God will delight in Israel His people. vs. 23

- a) “Then I will sow her for Myself in the earth,”
- b) “I will have mercy on *her who had* not obtained mercy.”
- c) “Then I will say to *those who were* not My people, ‘You *are* My people!’.”
- d) “And they shall say, ‘You *are* my God!’”
  - \* Reversing the prophetic name of the other children indicating total reconciliation!

**3:1-5** The redemption of Gomer by Hosea.

**3:1** The command of God to Hosea.

- 1) God tells Hosea to go love a woman, Gomer, who is committing adultery.
- 2) Just like the love of the Lord for the children of Israel who are committing spiritual adultery.

**3:2** The obedience of Hosea to God.

- 1) Gomer had reached the bottom and sold herself into slavery possibly having lost her beauty and desirability.
- 2) He paid half the price of a Slave, 15 shekels and 80 gallons of barley, animal food.

**3:3** The sanctifying love of Hosea.

- 1) He sanctified her for himself and pledged his own sanctification for her alone.  
Deut. 21:10-14
  - a) He obeyed God's command though she could have been stoned by law.  
Deut. 22:22
  - b) He loved her with the unconditional love of God in spite of her unfaithfulness.
  - c) He didn't need to tell her of her unworthiness *for* she knew it.
    - 1)) His love was to be just like God who doesn't condemn or throw sin in our face.
    - 2)) We have been bought out of the slave market by the blood of Jesus Christ. –Rom. 3:24; Gal 4.5; 1Pet. 1:18-19

### **3:4-5 The Latter days restoration.**

- 1) Israel will abide many days without a King or prince.  
\* It has been almost 2,000 years so far.
- 2) Without sacrifice, not access to God for the forgiven sin.  
\* The temple ceased all sacrifices in 70 A.D.
- 3) Without Ephod, not Priest, mediator.
- 4) Without teraphim, meaning idol gods, today Israel is secular, but not idolaters.

**3:5** The latter days when they look to Jesus as their Messiah with a new heart and spirit. Ezk. 36:26; Rom. 11