

Bible Study

Chapters 2 & 3

The Book of Hosea

Hosea 2-3

As we read Hosea, chapters 1, 2 & 3 — present a complete thought. The key to understanding The Book of Hosea is the analogy of Hosea, Gomer, God and Israel.

Hosea's love for Gomer is symbolic of God's love for His people. Hosea's love was so strong that neither heartbreak, nor poor behavior could cause it to dissipate. Likewise God's great for humanity is so tremendous that nothing can cause it to diminish. In chapters 2 and 3 of Hosea we will discover God's grace and mercy for wayward sinners.

Objectives:

- To understand that because God is holy He must address sin.
 - To understand that the Lord is a jealous god.
 - To understand that although believers are married to Christ we can become unfaithful.
 - To understand that reconciliation must take place before restoration.
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Review Hosea 2:1 "Say ye unto your brethren, Ammi; and to your sisters, Ruhamah."

Please notice the names change from Lo-Ammi which means "not my people" to Ammi "which means my people". The name changes from Lo-Ruhamah which means "no mercy" to Ruhamah which means "mercy". **God is promising future reconciliation and restoration.**

Hosea 2:2-3:5

The language used in these chapters primarily apply to Gomer, but the message is intended for Israel.

God Is Holy And Addresses Sin. Hosea 2:2-13

- A. If the mother is Gomer/Israel, then who is her husband and her children? (2)
- B. Why was Gomer/Israel disowned?
- C. What was Gomer's/Israel's sins? (2, 5, 8)
- D. Why was there no mercy for the children? (4)
- E. What did Gomer/Israel receive from the illicit relationships? (5)
- F. How did God respond to Gomer/Israel's pursuit of other lovers? (6,7)
- G. What was Gomer's/Israel's reply? Why was there a desire to return to the first love? (7e,f)
- H. Describe Gomer/Israel's ingratitude. (8)
- I. Why were blessings taken away from Gomer/Israel? (9)

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- J. What is Gomer/Israel's punishment? (10-13)
- K. What do the "feast days, new moons, and Sabbaths..." all have in common? What is their purpose?
- L. What has taken place when we define ill-gotten gains as rewards? (12)
- M. What are the "days of Baalim..."? (Judges 2:11, 3:7, 8:33, & 10:6)

God Is Love and Promises to Restore. Hosea 2:14–3:5

- N. How is Gomer/Israel approached in order for reconciliation to take place? (14)
- O. In addition to kind speech, God promises to restore Israel's vineyards, and open a door of hope. What happened in the Valley of Achor? (Joshua 7: 24-26)
- P. The transliteration of Ishi (husband), and Baali (master). What message is being given? (16)
- Q. What are the promises of this covenant? (18)
- R. God promises an eternal marriage with Israel. Please list the five qualities of the marriage. (19-20)
 - 1. R_____.
 - 2. J_____.
 - 3. L_____.
 - 4. M_____.
 - 5. F_____.
- S. In the new relationship, what do the following items represent? (21-22)
 - Corn.
 - Wine.
 - Oil.
 - Jezerel.
- T. What is the future of the children of Gomer? (23)

A Portrait Of God's Love Hosea 3:1-5

- V1. Why did god instruct Hosea to go and retrieve Gomer?
 - a. Describe how the restoring of Gomer is a portrait of God and Israel.
 - b. Notice God did not call Gomer Hosea's wife, but a "woman beloved of her friend..."
 - c. Define spiritual adultery.
- V2. Why was a price paid for Gomer's redemption?
 - a. Why was the redemption price so small?
- V3. Why didn't Hosea immediately restart his relationship with Gomer?
 - a. What restrictions were placed on Gomer?
- V4. During Israel's estrangement from God what did Israel lose?
- V5. When will Israel return and seek God?

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- a. Since King David is a reference to Jesus' rule, when the restoration of Israel be complete?

What lessons have you learned thus far?