

1 Exegetical Paper On Hosea Focus On Hosea 11 1 11

Matthew Henry had the rare ability to express profound spiritual insights with simplicity and eloquence. Over the years his writings have been read for both their scholarship and devotion, and none more than the classic Commentary on the Whole Bible. Now you can read the very best of Matthew Henry in this new edition of his famous commentary. A valuable source of reference and sermon material with a clear modern typeface, this classic is a treasure for pastors, students, Bible teachers, and devotional readers alike!

In Exodus 34 Moses asks to see God's glory, and God reveals himself as a God who is merciful and just. James Hamilton Jr. contends that from this passage comes a biblical theology that unites the meta-narrative of Scripture under one central theme: God's glory in salvation through judgment. Hamilton begins in the Old Testament by showing that Israel was saved through God's judgment on the Egyptians and the Caananites. God was glorified through both his judgment and mercy, accorded in salvation to Israel. The New Testament unfolds the ultimate display of God's glory in justice and mercy, as it was God's righteous judgment shown on the cross that brought us salvation. God's glory in salvation through judgment will be shown at the end of time, when Christ returns to judge his enemies and save all who have called on his name. Hamilton moves through the Bible book by book, showing that there is one theological center to the whole Bible. The volume's systematic method and scope make it a unique resource for pastors, professors, and students.

Here J. Andrew Dearman considers the historical context of the prophetic figure of Hosea, his roots in the prophetic activity and covenant traditions of ancient Israel, and the poetic and metaphorical aspects of the prophecy. This historical and theological commentary is a welcome addition to the NICOT series.

Hebrew Biblical narratives are notoriously sparing in their portrayal of character, leaving much to the reader. Here a number of internationally renowned scholars assume the identities of some familiar biblical characters, and use the clues in the text, their own exegetical skills and knowledge of the biblical world, and their readerly imagination to fill in the gaps of the biblical text. In doing so, they remove the point of view of the biblical narrator, allowing the ideology of the text to be affirmed, adjusted or challenged. Contributors to this volume include Francis Landy, Athalya Brenner, Yairah Amit, John Goldingay, Jonathan Magonet, Hugh Pyper, and Philip Davies; the characters include Rahab, Isaiah, Gomer, Eve, Delilah, Joseph, Jeremiah and Haman.

Continuing a Gold Medallion Award-winning legacy, this completely revised edition of The Expositor's Bible Commentary series puts world-class biblical scholarship in your hands. Based on the original twelve-volume set that has become a staple in college and seminary libraries and pastors' studies worldwide, this new thirteen-volume edition marshals the most current evangelical scholarship and resources. The thoroughly revised features consist of: • Comprehensive introductions • Short and precise bibliographies • Detailed outlines • Insightful expositions of passages and verses • Overviews of sections of Scripture to illuminate the big picture • Occasional reflections to give more detail on important issues • Notes on textual questions and special problems, placed close to the texts in question • Transliterations and translations of Hebrew and Greek words, enabling readers to understand even the more technical notes • A balanced and respectful approach toward marked differences of opinion

Two respected Old Testament scholars offer a fresh, comprehensive treatment of the Messiah theme throughout the entire Old Testament and examine its relevance for New Testament interpretation. Addressing a topic of perennial interest and foundational significance, this book explores what the Old Testament actually says about the Messiah, divine kingship, and the kingdom of God. It also offers a nuanced understanding of how New Testament authors make use of Old Testament messianic texts in explaining who Jesus is and what he came to do.

"This is a complete revision of the Gold Medallion-winning commentary series. It is up to date in its discussion of theological and critical issues and thoroughly evangelical in its viewpoint."--Publisher description.

This book presents an edition and English translation of a medieval commentary on the book of Hosea that was written by an anonymous Karaite author in the Middle Ages. It brings into the light of scholarship an important but hitherto lost text in the intellectual history of the Karaites.

Persuaded of the singular vision of the Pentateuch, Old Testament professor John Sailhamer searches out clues left by the author and the later editor of the Pentateuch that will disclose the meaning of this great work. By paying particular attention to the poetic seams in the text, he rediscovers a message that surprisingly brings us to the threshold of the New Testament gospel.

Here Andrew Macintosh provides a major introduction, followed by translation and verse-by-verse commentary to Hosea. Incorporating up-to-date evidence from archaeology and the Dead Sea Scrolls, as well as the insights of more recent major commentaries, he places particular emphasis on the work of the Rabbinic authorities and especially that of Ibn Janah. He reveals important new evidence concerning the meaning of Hosea's dialectical language to provide an indispensable reference for scholars, students and clergy.

In Muslim Exegesis of the Bible in Medieval Cairo, Lejla Demiri makes Najm al-D n al- f s (d. 716/1316) extraordinary commentary on the Christian scriptures available for the first time in a scholarly edition and English translation, with a full introduction.

This volume discusses various hermeneutical methods used in understanding the New Testament such as word studies, grammatical analysis, New Testament background, theological synthesis, textual criticism, and use of the Old Testament in the New.

Designed for the pastor and Bible teacher, the Zondervan Exegetical Commentary on the Old Testament features today's top Old Testament scholars and brings together commentary features rarely gathered together in one volume. With careful discourse analysis and interpretation of the Hebrew text, the authors trace the flow of argument in each Old Testament book, showing that how a biblical author says something is just as important as what they say. Commentary on each passage follows a clear structure to help readers grasp the flow and meaning of the text: The Main Idea of the Passage: A one- or two-sentence summary of the key ideas the biblical author seeks to communicate. Literary Context: A brief discussion of the relationship of the specific text to the book as a whole and to its place within the broader argument.

Translation and Exegetical Outline: Commentators provide their own translations of each text, formatted to highlight its discourse structure and accompanied by a coherent outline that reflects the flow and argument of the text. Structure and Literary Form: An overview of the literary structure and rhetorical style adopted by the biblical author, highlighting how these features contribute to the communication of the main idea of the passage. Explanation of the Text: A detailed commentary on the passage, paying particular attention to how the biblical authors select and arrange their materials and how they work with words, phrases, and syntax to communicate their messages. Canonical and Practical Significance: The commentary on each unit will conclude by building bridges between the world of the biblical author and other biblical authors and with reflections on the contribution made by this unit to the development of broader issues in biblical theology--particularly on how later Old Testament and New Testament authors have adapted and reused the motifs in question. The discussion also includes brief reflections on the significance of the message of the passage for readers today. The Zondervan Exegetical Commentary on the Old Testament series is the go-to resource for pastors and Bible teachers looking for deep but accessible study that equips them to connect the needs of Christians today with the biblical text.

THE NEW AMERICAN COMMENTARY is for the minister or Bible student who wants to understand and expound the Scriptures. Notable features include: * commentary based on THE NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION; * the NIV text printed in the body of the commentary; * sound scholarly methodology that reflects capable research in the original languages; * interpretation that emphasizes the theological unity of each book and of Scripture as a whole; * readable and applicable exposition.

The St. Paul Center for Biblical Theology and Dr. Scott Hahn present the tenth annual edition of Letter & Spirit with the theme "Christ Our Passover." The articles, while academic in nature, are easily accessible to the average reader and can be read with great profit, both spiritually and in coming to learn the truths of the Catholic faith more deeply.

Joy Philip Kakkanattu provides an exegetical and theological analysis of an important and difficult text of the Old Testament through a synchronic and diachronic reading. Detailed critical notes, which discuss the textual difficulties, accompany the translation of the text from Hebrew. In the detailed exegesis, special attention is given to study of the key terms theologically significant in Hos 11:1-11 against the context of the whole book. The exegesis shows that in Hos 11:8-9 it is not the repentance of Yahweh that causes the withholding of His anger against Israel, but Yahweh's constancy in His election of Israel as His son. More than a change of heart, the decision not to execute the deserved judgement witnesses Yahweh's divine nature. Special attention is dedicated to the parent metaphor employed in Hos 11:1-11. It is concluded that more than expressing the Yahweh-Israel relationship as a father-son relationship, the text speaks of it in terms of parent-child relationship. In the diachronic analysis, the author deals with the origin and formation of Hos 11:1-11.

The Abingdon Old Testament Commentaries provide compact, critical commentaries on the books of the Old Testament for the use of theological students and pastors. The commentaries are also useful for upper-level college or university students and for those responsible for teaching in congregational settings. In addition to providing basic information and insights into the Old Testament writings, these commentaries exemplify the tasks and procedures of careful interpretation to assist students of the Old Testament in coming to an informed and critical engagement with the biblical texts themselves. The prophetic books gathered together in the book of the Twelve are sometimes called the "minor" prophets because of their relatively small size when compared with Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel. They are often neglected, at least partly because their words of judgment make the reader uncomfortable. Yet they have considerable theological and ethical value--for their call for social justice (especially Amos and Micah), their insights about the passionate love of God (in Hosea), God's grace and forgiveness (Jonah, Hosea, and elsewhere), and the finality of hope, even in the face of terrible catastrophes.

Journal for the Evangelical Study of the Old Testament (JESOT) is a peer-reviewed journal devoted to the academic and evangelical study of the Old Testament. The journal seeks to fill a need in academia by providing a venue for high-level scholarship on the Old Testament from an evangelical standpoint. The journal is not affiliated with any particular academic institution, and with an international editorial board, open access format, and multi-language submissions, JESOT cultivates and promotes Old Testament scholarship in the evangelical global community. The journal differs from many evangelical journals in that it seeks to publish current academic research in the areas of ancient Near Eastern backgrounds, Dead Sea Scrolls, Rabbinics, Linguistics, Septuagint, Research Methodology, Literary Analysis, Exegesis, Text Criticism, and Theology as they pertain only to the Old Testament. JESOT also includes up-to-date book reviews on various academic studies of the Old Testament. Table of Contents ARTICLES Poetry and Emotion in Psalm 22, Part One Joel Atwood (Mis)understanding Sailhamer Kevin Chen The Non-Royal Portrayal of Moses in the Pentateuch Gregory Goswell Connecting Khirbet Qeiyafa to the Proper Israelite King: Sauline Stronghold or Davidic Fortress? Douglas Petrovich BOOK REVIEWS

Why would God call his prophet to marry a prostitute? Derek Kidner examines the surprising and intriguing story of Hosea and his unfaithful bride. Open this thoughtful book and see how far God's love extends to the loveless.

With their messages of doom and judgment, the Minor Prophets have not been popular subjects in the history of biblical interpretation. In this exegetical and expository commentary, noted scholars remedy this neglect by offering an authoritative, evangelical treatment on the prophets. This volume, the first of three, features commentary by Thomas McComiskey (Hosea), Raymond Dillard (Joel), and Jeffrey Niehaus (Amos). The authors not only provide meticulous exegesis of the Hebrew text but also relate the message of the ancient prophets to contemporary life in practical and meaningful ways.

Many Old Testament scholars have focused their studies of justice on the eighth-century BC prophets Isaiah, Amos and Micah, giving little or no attention to Hosea. Neglect of Hosea in relation to justice arises from the common notion that he was a prophet of love, and although some studies concede that parts of the book deal with justice, it is often overlooked or given secondary importance to other concerns and themes. In this publication Ronald Laldinsuah addresses this misconception by demonstrating that Hosea was indeed a prophet of justice. Through careful analysis of the text as well as observing both the biblical concept and the secular notions of justice it is observed that justice must perpetuate right and true relationships. In 'relational justice' we see the inseparable relationship among humans, and between humans and God – emphasising Hosea's message of responsibility, chastisement and restoration.

Hosea by Ehud Ben Zvi is Volume XXIA/1 of The Forms of the Old Testament Literature, a series that aims to present a form-critical analysis of every book and each unit in the Hebrew Bible. Ben Zvi's Hosea features a comprehensive introduction and careful commentary with special attention to themes of exile and restoration, as well as extended discussion of didactic prophetic readings. This volume will be a valuable aid to scholars, students, and teachers.

"Vital . . . pertaining to life; essential; of critical importance. Biblical . . . in or according to the Bible. Issues . . . a point of mater, the decision of which is of special or public importance. A dictionary can define the terms, but deciding on the proper interpretation of tough biblical passages demands skillful study and mature reflection on the Scriptures. Vital Biblical Issues: Examining Problem Passages of the Bible draws upon the insights and study of numerous evangelical scholars and writers to address difficult interpretive issues from both the Old and New Testaments. Included are articles by Merrill F. Unger, Gleason F. Archer Jr., Michael P. Green, and S. Lewis Johnson Jr. Some of the issues discussed in this volume include: ""Did God curse one race of people?"" ""Did the Old Testament prophesy the Virgin Birth?"" ""What about the violence of the book of Psalms?"" ""Should Christian women cover their heads in worship?"" Christian readers, church leaders, and pastors alike will appreciate the insights and scholarship of Vital Biblical Issues."

This is a print on demand book and is therefore non- returnable. The Handbook, designed as a complete tool for the student of Biblical Hebrew, is the result of over twenty- five years of teaching the language. While it is primarily intended for use in Hebrew courses, it is also an excellent tool for a refresher course or useful as a basic grammatical reference work to aid the exegete. Similar in format to the author's Handbook of New Testament Greek, it combines reading lessons (vol. 1) with grammar, paradigms, and basic vocabulary (vol. 2). William LaSor uses the inductive method,

studying directly from the text, rather than the conventional method of language study in which beginning students learn the rules of grammar and syntax and memorize vocabulary, often without reading the actual text. Instead of memorizing numerous forms that will never be encountered in actual reading, the student learns only what he or she encounters. The lessons are based on the Hebrew text of Esther, chosen because it presents little difficulty in theological or textual matters and has an excellent vocabulary. LaSor has included readings from other portions of the Bible, such as several chapters from Genesis, to introduce the student to Hebrew other than that found in Esther. The diligent student of this method will learn not only the elements of Hebrew but also how to inductively study the language and how to learn by induction what the Hebrew text says.

The New International Biblical Commentary (NIBC) offers the best of contemporary scholarship in a format that both general readers and serious students can use with profit. Based on the widely used NIV translation, the NIBC presents careful section-by-section exposition with key terms and phrases highlighted and all Hebrew transliterated. A separate section of notes at the close of each chapter provides additional textual and technical comments. Each commentary also includes a selected bibliography as well as Scripture and subject indexes. Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah are included in this volume.

Exegesis from the year 2015 in the subject Theology - Biblical Theology, grade: Respectively: A, A, B, B, Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology, course: Hebrew Narrative, Hebrew Poetry, Minor Prophets, language: English, abstract: BOAZ'S ENCOUNTER WITH THE KINSMAN-REDEEMER: AN EXEGESIS OF RUTH 4:1-6 It is clear to any reader of the book of Ruth that Boaz and Ruth had fallen in love with each other before Boaz works out the redemption plan for Naomi. As a rich and strong man, Boaz would abusively use his influence to marry Ruth illegally, without observing the Law and the traditions of his people. However, as it is demonstrated in the first paper in this book, Boaz faithfully, though skillfully and tactfully, pursued the legal processes in marrying Ruth. In this, Boaz and Ruth set an example to follow for believers seeking marriage. THE JUDGMENT OF THE NATIONS: AN EXEGESIS OF JOEL 3:1-3 Any reader of the prophet Joel quickly understands that chapter three is a prediction of the judgment of the nations. However, some questions seem not clearly answered in the chapter and those which are answered seem unsatisfied. Such questions will include the when, the who, the where and the when of the judgment. In the second paper of this book, I show that the main exegetical role of 3:1-3 is to present only skeletal answers to these questions before expanding them in the rest of the chapter. ISRAEL'S FAKE REPENTANCE: AN EXEGESIS OF HOSEA 6:1-3 Hosea 6:1-3 has been interpreted variously by exegetes. While some view it to record the Hosea's call of the people to repentance, others see it as portraying the prophet's prayer to the Lord on the behalf of the people. Still, another group view it as a lament of the people before the Lord, that is, the people's repentance. However, in the third paper in book, I expose the pericope as portraying instead God's people's fake repentance, thus advocating for the views of some other scholars. THE ULTIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RIGHTEOUS AND THE WICKED: AN EXEGESIS OF MALACHI 3:19-20 After God has rebuked his people for various sins in Malachi 1-3, chapter 4 shows the future retributions of both the wicked and the righteous. In 4:1-3 (3:19-21 in the Hebrew Bible), God speaks of these retributions as the ultimate difference between the wicked and the righteous. In the fourth paper of this book, I seek to understand what this ultimate difference is all about, before drawing subsequent conclusions and recommendations.

The prophetic message awakens the people of God and calls them back from their perverse ways. But the history of the investigation of prophecy shows that the understanding of these messages has changed profoundly over time. Claus Westermann provides indications of the astonishing differences in the conceptions of prophecy in the history of its interpretation.

"This study offers a distinctively political reading of Hosea 2 that explores the text as a metaphorical and theological commentary on the political and religious dynamics in Israel at the close of the Syro-Ephraimitic War (731-730 B.C.E.)."--BOOK JACKET.

An exegetical and theological exposition of the Old Testament book of Hosea. The text is organized as a sequence of six units, each covering a key passage in the text, and presented within the context of the theme of that passage with an emphasis of its historical and literary context as well as its application to modern daily life. An exploration of the prophetic task of Hosea whose marriage to Gomer is an image of the relationship between YAHWEH and Israel. Each unit is useful for about thirty minutes of personal study, or about an hour of small-group study. Table of Contents Hosea 1:1-11; 2:2-5; 3:1-5. Love's Betrayal Hosea 4:1-6; 5:1-5. Love's Rebuke Hosea 8:1-8; 9:7-8; 10:10-12. Love's Discipline. Hosea 11:1-11. Love's Persistence Hosea 13:1-15. Love's Rejection Hosea 14:1-9. Love's Promise Bibliography Footnotes

Centering on the "knowledge of God" and the ultimate painful, paradoxical triumph of God's grace, the book of Hosea is one of ambivalence and redemption. The redemptive message of Hosea is underscored by H. D. Beeby's canonical and Christological interpretation.

In modern literary studies intertextuality is at the centre of interest. Although the relationship between texts has always been an important aspect of Old Testament studies, especially in literary criticism, the scale of comparison has broadened, including for example the interrelationships between the First, Second and Third Isaiah, or the whole Book of the Twelve. These relatively new approaches raise a number of methodical questions which were addressed at the Tenth Joint Meeting of the British Society for Old Testament Study and the Dutch 'Oudtestamentisch Werkgezelschap', held at Oxford, 22nd to 25th July 1997. Did the ancient authors have a well-defined concept of a book? How did they relate to the literary work of their predecessors and contemporaries? Can we trace the theological motifs behind their use of other literary compositions? What does an ancient version reveal about the way it interpreted its source text? One of the problems confronting biblical scholars in this kind of research is the lack of controllable models. Therefore it is useful to study the work of the Ugaritic chief priest Ilimilku whose three major literary compositions provide us with a unique

possibility to monitor intertextual relationships in the work of one and the same ancient author. Ugaritic and other ancient Near Eastern parallels help us to understand how the Priestly writer re-interpreted the Yahwistic account of the creation of mankind. Apparently intertextuality in Israel is a phenomenon which cannot properly be understood without taking other literature from the ancient world into account.

Formerly known by its subtitle "Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete," the "International Review of Biblical Studies" has served the scholarly community ever since its inception in the early 1950's. Each annual volume includes approximately 2,000 abstracts and summaries of articles and books that deal with the Bible and related literature, including the Dead Sea Scrolls, Pseudepigrapha, Non-canonical gospels, and ancient Near Eastern writings. The abstracts - which may be in English, German, or French - are arranged thematically under headings such as e.g. "Genesis," "Matthew," "Greek language," "text and textual criticism," "exegetical methods and approaches," "biblical theology," "social and religious institutions," "biblical personalities," "history of Israel and early Judaism," and so on. The articles and books that are abstracted and reviewed are collected annually by an international team of collaborators from over 300 of the most important periodicals and book series in the fields covered.

The Word Biblical Commentary delivers the best in biblical scholarship, from the leading scholars of our day who share a commitment to Scripture as divine revelation. This series emphasizes a thorough analysis of textual, linguistic, structural, and theological evidence. The result is judicious and balanced insight into the meanings of the text in the framework of biblical theology. These widely acclaimed commentaries serve as exceptional resources for the professional theologian and instructor, the seminary or university student, the working minister, and everyone concerned with building theological understanding from a solid base of biblical scholarship. Overview of Commentary Organization Introduction—covers issues pertaining to the whole book, including context, date, authorship, composition, interpretive issues, purpose, and theology. Each section of the commentary includes: Pericope Bibliography—a helpful resource containing the most important works that pertain to each particular pericope. Translation—the author's own translation of the biblical text, reflecting the end result of exegesis and attending to Hebrew and Greek idiomatic usage of words, phrases, and tenses, yet in reasonably good English. Notes—the author's notes to the translation that address any textual variants, grammatical forms, syntactical constructions, basic meanings of words, and problems of translation.

Form/Structure/Setting—a discussion of redaction, genre, sources, and tradition as they concern the origin of the pericope, its canonical form, and its relation to the biblical and extra-biblical contexts in order to illuminate the structure and character of the pericope. Rhetorical or compositional features important to understanding the passage are also introduced here. Comment—verse-by-verse interpretation of the text and dialogue with other interpreters, engaging with current opinion and scholarly research. Explanation—brings together all the results of the discussion in previous sections to expose the meaning and intention of the text at several levels: (1) within the context of the book itself; (2) its meaning in the OT or NT; (3) its place in the entire canon; (4) theological relevance to broader OT or NT issues. General Bibliography—occurring at the end of each volume, this extensive bibliography contains all sources used anywhere in the commentary.

The book of Hosea portrays the dangers of the observance of religious ceremony without genuine devotion and commitment to the Lord. When this is true it all too easily leads to compromise, selfish ambition, and lack of integrity in one's personal activities and dealings. If this becomes characteristic of society at large, dishonesty and corruption becomes endemic. When these characterize an entire nation, that nation is in imminent danger of God's judgement. Such was the situation in which God's prophet Hosea ministered. Nevertheless, Hosea's message was more than solemn warnings. It contained a note of hope: with sincere repentance and asking God's forgiveness, accompanied by renewed commitment to the Lord, God's people may find forgiveness and restoration to God's favor and blessings.

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