

Book of Hosea

Prepared by Kevin E. Hughes

Basic Questions to Ask of the Text:

Q: Who is speaking? Q: Who is being spoken to or Who is the intended audience?

Q: What of part of the *Theme of Hosea*, is this speaking of?



Read Hosea 3:1-5

Working Outline > Hosea 3:1-5

VIII. **Hosea** commissioned again by **the Lord** to take **Adulteress Wife**, 3:1-5¶ (3:1-5)

A. Then **the LORD** said to **me** (**Hosea**),

1. “**Go again** (2nd Time, 1:2-3), love a **woman who** is loved by **her husband** (companion), 3:1a
 - a. yet an **adulteress**, 3:1a
2. **even as** (in same way) **the LORD** loves **the sons of Israel**, 3:1b [Simile]
 - a. though **they** (**Israel**) turn to other gods and love raisin cakes.” 3:1, 1:2-3

IX. **Hosea Purchases Woman**: Like **the LORD Purchases** (Redeems) **Israel**, 3:2-3 (Restored)

A. **So** (therefore) **I** (**Hosea**) **bought** (redeemed) **her** (**adulteress woman**) for **myself**, 3:2

1. (Price) for fifteen shekels of silver and a homer and a half of barley, 3:2

B. Then **I** (**Hosea**) said to **her** (**adulteress**), “**You** shall stay with **me** for many days. 3:3

1. **You** shall not play **the harlot** (sell herself), nor shall **you** have **a man**;
2. **So** (therefore) **I** (**Hosea**) will also be (in the same way) toward **you**.”, 3:3

X. **Israel** for many days, will be without **King, Prince, Sacrifice, Ephod** or **Idols**, 3:4 (Judgement)

A. **For** (Reason) **the sons of Israel** will remain for many days, 3:4

1. (**Israel** will remain) without **king** or **prince**, 3:4
2. (**Israel** will remain) without **sacrifice** or **sacred pillar**, 3:4
3. (**Israel** will remain) without **ephod** (garment) or household **idols**, 3:4

XI. **After Many days**, **Israel**, will **Return** to **her Husband, the Lord**, 3:5 (Restored)

A. Afterward (after many days) **the sons of Israel** will **return**, 3:5

1. (**Israel** will return) and **seek the LORD their God**, 3:5
2. (**Israel** will return) and **seek David their king**, 3:5
3. and **they** (**Israel**) will **come trembling** to **the LORD** and to **His** goodness, in **the last days**, 3:5

Questions > Hosea 3:1

Q1: In **Hosea 3:1a**, WHAT does **the Lord** ask **Hosea** to do?

A1:

Q2: IF **Hosea** is to “**Go again**” and Love this **woman**, then WHEN did **he** love **her** before? **Read** **Hos 1:2-3**

A1:

Q3: In **Hosea 3:1a**, WHAT “**woman** (is it) who is loved by **her husband**” and WHO is “**her husband**” ?

A3:

Q4: In **Hosea 3:1b**, WHAT comparison is being drawn from **Hosea** and **Gomer’s Husband-Wife** relationship, “**even as** (in same way) **the LORD** loves **the sons of Israel**” ?, **Hos 3:1b**

A4:

Marriage Metaphor – **Hosea’s** and **the Lord’s** Marriage to a **Harlot Woman**

In **Hosea 1:2**,

Hosea is to **Go** Marry a **woman**, a **harlot**, and then **he** will have a **wife** of harlotry, like **Moses Goes Ex 3**

That is, Marry a **woman** who (sells **herself** for a price to anyone or other lovers)

In **Hosea 1:2**, **the Lord Goes** and Marries **Israel**, a **harlot**, and then **He** will have a **wife** of harlotry

That is, Marry **Israel** who (sells **herself** for a price to other **Gods**, like **Baal**)

That is, buy for a price **Israel**, (**redeem Israel**). **Redeem** Def: “to buy back what is **yours**”

the Lord (**redeems Israel**) because **Israel** belongs to **Him**, (**He** buys back what is **His**)

the Lord (**redeems** for **Himself** as a **people**, out of **Egypt**, **1 Chron 17:21**), The Theme of **Exodus**.

the Lord (**redeems** for **Himself**, a **harlot**, **Israel**), (**who** sells **herself** for a price to any **God**)

“**they** (**Israel**) turn to **other gods**” (**Hos 3:1b**)

1 Chronicles 17:21-22 **David** speaking to **the Lord**

21 “And what **one nation** in **the earth** is like **Your** (**Yhwh’s**) **people Israel**,

whom **God** (**Elohim**) **went** to **redeem** for **Himself** as a **people**,

to make **You** a name by great and terrible things, in driving out **nations**

from before **Your people**, whom **You redeemed** out of **Egypt**?

22 “For **Your people Israel** **You** made **Your own people forever**,

and **You**, O **Lord** (**Yhwh**), **became their God** (**Elohim**).

Redeem or **Redemption**: In the **Old Testament**, **redemption** involves deliverance of One from bondage based on the payment of a price (a **ransom**) by a **redeemer**.

Ransom: In the **Old Testament**, is the price paid to **redeem** for deliverance of One from bondage,

See **Hos 13:14**, **Micah 6:4**

Marriage Metaphor – **Hosea’s** and **the Lord’s** Re-Marriage to **Adulteress Wife**

In **Hosea 3:1**, **Hosea** is to **Go again** Love a **woman** who is loved by **her** Husband, yet an **adulteress**

That is, Marry a **woman** who (has illicit relations with One other than **her** husband)

In **Hosea 3:1**, **the Lord** will **Go again** and Love **Israel** who is loved by **her** Husband, yet an **adulteress**

That is, Marry **Israel** who is an **adulteress** (has illicit relations with One other than **her** husband)

That is, Marry **Israel** who (is having illicit relations with “other **Gods**” (**3:1**), like **Baal**)

That is, buy back **Israel**, from slavery to **sin** (**redemption**), for a price (**ransom**), **Hos 3:2**, **Gal 3:13**, **4:5**

The Lord's Marriage - in the Metaphor Message

First - **the Lord** Marries **Israel**, in a Covenantal Marriage relationship, (1st Marriage to **Israel**, Jer 31:32), knowing that **He** is marrying (a **harlot**) that is faithful to others (loves or worships other **Gods**).

Second - **Israel** legally breaks the Marriage Covenant with **the Lord**, because **she** was unfaithful to **her husband the Lord**.

Third - **the Lord** legally breaks the Marriage Covenant with **Israel** (divorces **Israel**, Jer 3:6-8, Isa 50:1). because **she** was unfaithful to **her husband the Lord**.

Fourth - **the Lord** Re-Marries or **Betroths** to **Himself Israel** again, (2nd Marriage or Re-Marriage to **Israel**)
You will call **Me** ishi (Husband), Hos 2:16; **I will betroth** (promise to marry) **you** to **Me**, Hos 2:19-20;
I will say **you** are **My people**, Hos 2:23
Israel, the Lord's wife, will be (**Restored**), Ezek 36:16-38

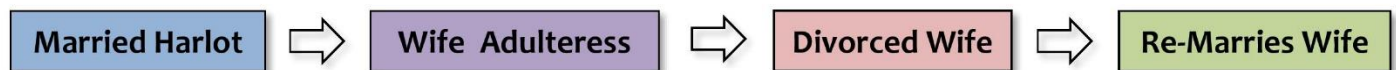
Read Hosea 3:2

Working Outline > Hosea 3:2

VIII. **Hosea** Purchases **Woman**: Like **the LORD** Purchases (Redeems) **Israel**, 3:2-3 (Restored)

- A. So (therefore) **I** (**Hosea**) **bought** (**redeemed**) **her** (**adulteress woman**) for **myself**, 3:2
1. (Price) for fifteen shekels of silver and a homer and a half of barley, 3:2

In response and obedience to what **the Lord** commissioned **Hosea** to do, in 3:1.



So (therefore) **Hosea** **bought** **Gomer** (**redeemed her** for a price), an (**adulteress woman**) for **himself**, 3:2 (bought **her**) for fifteen shekels of silver and a homer and a half of barley, 3:2

Hosea buys **her** for 15 shekels of **silver** + 1 ½ homers of **barley** (probably worth 15 shekels of **silver**)

So **Hosea** paid a total of 30 shekels of **silver**, the price for a **slave**, Ex 21:32.

Barley was the offering of one accused of **adultery** (Num 5:15, Num 5:11-31), like **Gomer**, Hos 3:1.

As said before, **being redeemed** in the **Old Testament**, involves deliverance of One from bondage or **slavery** based on the payment of a price (a **ransom**) by a **redeemer**.

Ransom: is the price paid to **redeem** for deliverance of One from bondage or **slavery**, Hos 13:14, Micah 6:4
Gomer therefore, was probably a **slave** owned by someone else, another husband another lover.

Read Hosea 3:2-3

Working Outline > Hosea 3:2-3

VIII. **Hosea** Purchases **Woman**: Like **the LORD** Purchases (Redeems) **Israel**, 3:2-3 (Restored)

- A. So **I** (**Hosea**) **bought** (**redeemed**) **her** (**adulteress woman**) for **myself**, 3:2
B. Then **I** (**Hosea**) said to **her** (**adulteress**), "**You** shall stay with **me** for many days. 3:3
1. **You** shall not play **the harlot** (sell **yourself**), nor shall **you** have **a man**;
2. so **I** (**Hosea**) will also be (in the same way) toward **you**." 3:3

That is, **Gomer** shall stay with **Hosea** "for many days"

During **those many days**, **Gomer** shall stay with **Hosea**

Gomer shall not play **the harlot** (sell **herself**), nor shall **she** have **a man**;

During **those many days**, **Hosea** shall stay with **Gomer**

Hosea (in the same way) without the normal husband wife relationship.

Gomer would not be allowed to be intimate “for many days,” with any **man**, including **Hosea**. This is a picture of **the Lord’s** dealings with **His** covenant people **Israel** during **the present age**. **Israel** would still belong to **the Lord** but “without” a close relationship with **the Lord** as a husband. This is explained further by **Verse 4** in the following discussion.

The Lord’s Marriage Metaphor - Hosea Buys Back unfaithful **Woman/Wife/Gomer**, **Hos 3:2-3**
So (**Hosea**) bought (**redeemed** or **ransomed**) **her** (adulteress woman) for **myself**, **3:2**
Hosea was **Commissioned** the **2nd Time** by **the Lord** to “Go again” take an **adulteress woman**. **Hos 3:1a**
So **he** went and took **again** (**Gomer**) as **his wife**, now an **adulteress woman**.
Hosea ransomed Gomer: the price paid to **redeem** for deliverance of One from **bondage** or **slavery**
Hosea ransomed Gomer: for fifteen shekels of silver and a homer and a half of barley, **3:2**

The Lord’s Marriage Metaphor - the LORD Buys Back unfaithful **Nation/Wife/Israel**, **Hos 3:2-3**
So (**the Lord**) bought (**redeemed** or **ransomed**) **Israel** (adulteress woman) for **Himself**, metaphor of **3:2**
For the **2nd Time** **the Lord** Went **again** and took an **adulteress woman Israel**, metaphor of **Hos 3:1a**
So (**the Lord**) went and took **again** (**Israel**) as **His wife**, now an **adulteress woman**.
(**the Lord**) **ransomed Israel**: the price paid to **redeem** for deliverance of One from **bondage**
(**the Lord**) **ransomed Israel**: ... **the Son of Man** did not come to be served, but to serve,
and to give **His** life a **ransom** for many.” **Matt 20:28**

Working Outline > **Hosea 3:4**

- XII. Israel** for many days, will be without **King, Prince, Sacrifice, Ephod** or **Idols**, **3:4** (Judgement)
- A. **For** (Reason) **the sons of Israel** will remain **for many days**, **3:4**
1. (**Israel** will remain) without **king** or **prince**, **3:4**
 2. (**Israel** will remain) without **sacrifice** or **sacred pillar**, **3:4**
 3. (**Israel** will remain) without **ephod** (garment) or household **idols**, **3:4**

Hosea 3:4 begins with “**For**” a conjunction that refers back as a reason for what was just said in **Verse 3**. That is, **Gomer** shall stay with **Hosea** **for many days** “without” a close relationship with **him** as a **husband**. In the same way, “**the sons of Israel** will remain **for many days**” “without” a close relationship with **the Lord** as a **husband**.

This again sets up the **Metaphor** of the Book, comparing **Hosea** and **Gomer** with **the Lord** and **Israel**.

Metaphor Comparing **Hosea 3:2-3** with **Hosea 3:4**

Then, without a **Metaphor**, **the Lord** plainly says,

Israel will remain **for many days**, without **king** or **prince**, **3:4**

Israel will remain **for many days**, without **sacrifice** or **sacred pillar**, **3:4**

Israel will remain **for many days**, without **ephod** (garment) or household **idols**, **3:4**

Q1: When are these “for many days”, **the Lord** is speaking of for **Israel** ?

A1: These **many days** begin when **Israel** is without a **King** or **prince**.

That occurred when **Babylon** came and conquered **Israel** in **605BC - 586BC** and **killed Israel’s** last **King**.

From that time, even today, and until **Jesus** comes again, at **His 2nd Coming**, **Israel** will have no **King**.

Israel will have no (without) **sacrifice** or **sacred pillar** or **ephod** (garment) or household **idols**.

These, “for many days”, coincide with “the age of the gentiles”

Working Outline > Hosea 3:5

VIII. After Many days, **Israel**, will **Return** to **her** Husband, **the Lord**, 3:5

(Restored)

A. **Afterward** (after many days) **the sons of Israel** will **return**, 3:5a

1. (**Israel** will return) and **seek the LORD their God**, 3:5b
2. (**Israel** will return) and **seek David their king**, 3:5c
3. and **they** (**Israel**) will **come trembling** to **the LORD** and to **His** goodness, in **the last days**, 3:5d

Verse 5 continues, “**Afterward** (after many days) **the sons of Israel** will **return**”, 3:5a

“**for many days**” **Israel** will be without **king** or **sacrifice** or **ephod** (garment) etc.... (3:4)

“**Afterward**” or after those “**for many days**” **the sons of Israel** will **return** (to **the Lord**)”, 3:5

In **Verse 5**, **the sons of Israel** will do **3 things**:

First > (**Israel** will **return**) and **seek the LORD their God**, 3:5b

Israel will **Return** (will repent) and **seek the LORD** (Yhwh) **their God** (Elohim), **Read Jer 50:4-5**

Using the Marriage Metaphor, **Israel** will re-marry **the Lord**

After Many days, **Israel**, like divorced **Woman**, will **Return** or re-marry **her** Husband, **the Lord**, 3:5

Q1: WHAT will motivate or cause **Israel** to **Return** and **Seek the Lord**? **Read Hos 5:15**

A1:

Q1: According to **Moses's** prophecy, in **1406 BC**, WHAT **2 things** will **Israel** do? **Read Deut 4:29-31**

A1:

Q2: According to **Moses**, what **2 things** will **Israel** do in **the latter days**, in **Deut 4:30**?

A2:

Q3: What **Covenant** with **Israel's** father's did **the LORD** swear, is **Moses** speaking of, in **Deut 4:31**?

A3:

Q1: What **things** will both **Israel** and **Judah** do, in the last half of **50:4**? **Read Jer 50:4-5**

A1:

Q2: What “**everlasting covenant**” will **Israel** join **the Lord** with, in **Jer 50:5**? **Read Jer 31:31 and Jer 32:40**

A2:

The Lord Divorces Wife Israel - But after many days Re-Marries Her

The Lord
Faithful Husband

Divorces
Wife/Children

Divorces Israel
Wife of Harlotry

The Lord Divorces Wife “for many days”, 3:4

Israel Wife “for many days” without King or Prince, 3:4

Israel Wife “for many days” without Sacrifice or Sacred Pillar, 3:4

Israel Wife “for many days” without Ephod or Household Idols, 3:4

“Afterwards” after “many days” “in the last days” > Israel will, 3:4

Israel Wife will Return - Seek the Lord their God, 3:4

Israel Wife will Return - Seek David their King, 3:4

“in the last days” Israel Wife will come trembling to the Lord, 3:4

“in the last days”, Israel Wife will, Return - Seek Husband, 3:5

The Lord
Faithful Husband

Again Marries
Wife/Children

Marries Israel
Wife of Harlotry

Read Deuteronomy 30:1-3 Moses's Prophecy, in 1406 BC

1 “So it shall be when all of these things have come upon you, the blessing and the curse which I have set before you, and you call them to mind in all nations

where the Lord your God has banished you,

2 and you return to the Lord your God and obey Him with all your heart and soul according to all that I command you today, you and your sons,

3 then the Lord your God will restore you from captivity, and have compassion (ammi) on you, and will gather you again from all the peoples where the Lord your God has scattered you.

Q1: After the Lord has banished Israel to the nations, as said in 30:1

What will the Nation of Israel do, according to Moses, in 30:2 ?

A1:

Q2: What 3 things will the Lord do for Israel, in 30:3 ?

A2:

Q1: What **3 main things**, will come about, for **Israel** and **Judah** ? **Read Jer 30:3**
A2: **Israel's** fortunes restored + bring back to **the land** + **they** shall possess **it** (the land)

In **Verse 5**, **the sons of Israel** will do **3 things**:
First > (**Israel** will return) and **seek the LORD their God**, 3:5b
Second > (**Israel** will return) and **seek David their king**, 3:5c

Q1: WHO is “**the righteous Branch**” that will **reign** as **King** ? **Read Jer 23:5-8**

A1:

Q2: WHAT will come about for **Israel** in the **Future** ? **Read Jer 23:7-8**
Compare **vs. 7** with **vs. 8**

A2:

Q1: WHAT is “**the Time of Jacob's** stress”, **vs. 7a**, as described in **30:5** ? **Read Jer 30:4-9**

A1:

Q2: WHAT will be the result of this “**Time of Israel's** stress”, at end of **30:7b**?

A2:

Q3: WHAT **3 things** will happen to **Israel** and **Judah**, in **30:8**?

A3:

Q4: WHO will **Israel** and **Judah** serve, in **30:9**? How can this be?

A4:

Q1: WHAT will **the Lord** fulfill, concerning **Israel** and **Judah**, in **vs. 14-15**? **Read Jer 33:14-18**

A1:

Q2: WHO is “**the righteous Branch of David**”, in **33:15**?

A2:

Q1: What is being said by **Gabriel** to **Mary** about the un-conceived **Jesus** ? **Read > Luke 1:32-33**

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. WHAT will He be called? | A1: |
| 2. WHO'S throne will He be on? | A1: |
| 3. WHO will He reign on throne over? | A1: |
| 4. HOW long will Jesus reign on throne of Jacob ? | A1: |
| 5. WHEN will Jesus' Kingdom End? | A1: |

In **Verse 5**, **the sons of Israel** will do **3 things**:
First > (**Israel** will return) and **seek the LORD their God**, 3:5b
Second > (**Israel** will return) and **seek David their king**, 3:5c
Third > and **they** (**Israel**) will **come trembling** to **the LORD** and to **His** goodness, in **the last days**, 3:5d

Read Jeremiah 50:4-5

Q1: WHAT many things will **Israel** and **Judah** do “In those days and at that time,” in Jer 50:4-5?

A1: “**Israel** and **Judah**”

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Read Isaiah 2:1-4

Q1: WHAT are these verses concerning or the intended audience, in Isa 2:1 ?

A1:

Q2: WHEN will **these things** come about, in Isa 2:2b?

A2:

Q3: WHAT will occur concerning **the mountain** of **the Lord**” in the last half of Isa 2:2

A3:

Q4: WHAT **mountain** and **house** are mentioned, in Isa 2:3b & 2:3c ?

A4:

Q5: WHAT 2 **things** will go forth from **Zion** and from **Jerusalem**, at end of Isa 2:3?

A5:

Q6: WHAT 2 **things** will **He** (the Lord) do, in first half of Isa 2:4 ?

A6:

Q7: WHAT will occur, in the last half of Isa 2:4?

A7:

