

THE BOOK OF JOB

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The notes in this booklet were prepared by Charles Coats, the preacher for the church of Christ that meets in Webberville, Michigan. These notes were prepared for use as a study guide in Bible class. This material was reviewed for both grammatical and spelling errors. Please accept my apologies for any of these you may find.

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THE BOOK OF JOB

Helps in understanding the book

1. The book of Job was written to help us understand the human response to pain and suffering. We get a good look at how men react when either they or others around them suffer. Man's weaknesses are revealed to us in this book.
2. We must always remember that the responses given by those in the book of Job are from man's viewpoint and not necessarily God's viewpoint, especially the responses of Job's friends.
3. We have to keep in mind that the statements of Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar are all based on one concept – bad things only happen to bad people. They, as well as many people today, worked off the concept that the good do not suffer, and that the only reason anyone suffers is because they have sinned.
4. We should also note that while Job's friends make many statements that are true, the problem they have is that they are applying them incorrectly. For instance, while it is true that sin does cause us to suffer and Job's friends correctly state this, they are trying to lay Job's sufferings to Job's sins, and Job is an upright man. Job is suffering because God is allowing the Devil to try Job.
5. We must always remember that while Job questioned what was happening to him and was desperately trying to get answers to his concerns, he never turned against God.

THE BOOK OF JOB

I. BACKGROUND

- a. The events of the book of Job take place during the time of Patriarchy. Job is seen offering sacrifices for his children on a continual basis (1:5).
- b. Job is from the land of Uz (1:1).
 - i. Uz, according to Lam. 4:21, is located near or in Edom. Edom was just south of the Dead Sea.
 - ii. That Uz is in this area is also shown in the places where Job's friends come from – Teman, Shua, Naamath, and Buz. All of these were located in Arabia.
- c. Job had 7 sons and 3 daughters (1:2).
- d. Job is described as the greatest man in the East (1:3).
 - i. 7,000 sheep
 - ii. 500 yoke of oxen
 - iii. 3,000 camels
 - iv. 500 female donkeys
 - v. A very great household
- e. Job was an upright man (1:1).
 - i. Perfect
 - ii. Upright
 - iii. Feared God
 - iv. Eschewed evil

II. JOB 1 AND 2

- a. God challenges the Devil to try Job (1:6-12)
 - i. God knows Job is an upright man (8).
 - ii. Satan accuses God of protecting Job (9,10).
 - iii. Satan wants access to Job himself (11).
 - iv. God allows the Devil to do anything to Job except touch Job (12).
- b. Job's worldly goods are taken away (1:13-22)
 - i. He loses his oxen and donkeys to the Sabaeans (13-15).

- ii. He loses sheep to a fire (16).
 - iii. He loses his camels to the Chaldeans (17).
 - iv. He loses his children in a great wind (18,19).
 - v. In all of this, Job did not blame God (20-22).
 - c. The Devil discusses Job with God. This time, the Devil wants to be able to touch Job himself (2:1-8).
 - i. The Devil believes that any man will fall if you touch the man himself (1-5).
 - ii. God allows the Devil to touch Job personally, only the Devil cannot kill Job (6).
 - iii. Job is stricken with boils from the sole of his foot to his crown (7,8).
 - d. Job's wife despairs and pleads with Job to curse God and die (2:9,10). Job realizes that both good and bad happen to people and they must deal with whichever comes their way.
 - e. Job's friends come to comfort Job (2:11-13).
 - i. Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar are mentioned in 2:11. Elihu is mentioned in 32:2.
 - ii. They were greatly troubled by the condition of Job (12).
 - iii. They waited patiently for Job to speak (13).
- III. JOB'S FIRST DEFENCE (3:1-26)
- a. Job hated the day that he was conceived (1-10).
 - b. Job questions why he did not die at birth (11-19).
 - c. Job questions as to why he could get no relief, even by dying (20-26).
- IV. ELIPHAZ'S FIRST RESPONSE (4:1 – 5:27)
- a. Job could not stand firm when bad things happened to him (4:1-6).
 - i. Job had comforted and counseled many who had had problems.
 - ii. Now, when Job had problems, Job fainted.
 - b. Eliphaz blames Job's problems upon Job's wickedness (4:7-11).
 - c. Eliphaz reminds Job that man is not greater than God. Man goes the way of death (4:12-21).

- d. Man is born unto trouble. Evil comes upon man because he is foolish (5:1-7).
- e. We need to place our trust in God, who thwarts the wicked and helps the poor (5:8-16).
- f. Great things will come to those who accept the chastening of the Lord (5:17-27).
 - i. God will deliver you from trouble (17-20).
 - ii. We will not fear the troubles that come our way (21-23).
 - iii. Great blessing will come our way from trusting in God (24-27).

V. JOB' SECOND DEFENCE (6:1 – 7:21)

- a. Job received sorrows that he had been able to avoid until now (6:1-7).
- b. Job wishes for comfort in death (6:8-10).
- c. Job cannot help himself (6:11-13).
- d. Job should have received pity from his friends, rather than deceitful dealings (6:14,15).
- e. His friends failed him when he really needed them (6:16-21).
- f. Job says he will hold his tongue if his friends can show that Job is at fault (6:22-26).
- g. Job asks them to not forget his righteousness when they speak to him (6:27-30). It is so easy for us to forget the good that a person has and is doing when something bad happens to them. It is easy to kick a person when that person is down
- h. Job desires death (7:1-11).
- i. Job questions God as to why God punishes and tries men, especially him (7:12-21).

VI. BILDAD'S FIRST RESPONSE (8:1 – 22)

- a. Job, why do you question God? Does God make mistakes? (1-3)
- b. God would make you prosper if you were righteous (4-7).
- c. Learn from the past (8-10).
- d. The wicked will be punished by God and shall be forgotten (11-18).

- e. God will not “cast away a perfect man, neither will he help the evildoers”. Until the end of time (vs. 21, which seems to reference the judgment of the righteous), God will punish the wicked (19-22).

VII. JOB’S THIRD DEFENCE (9:1 – 10:22)

- a. How can man answer God (9:1,2)?
- b. No one can prosper if they stand against God (9:3).
- c. The power of God (9:4-12).
 - i. He controls the Earth (9:4,5).
 - ii. He controls the heavens and the seas (9:6-8).
 - iii. He controls the constellations (9:9).
 - iv. He does things beyond our understanding (9:10-11).
- d. Who can question God? (9:12-21).
 - i. When God does something, dare we to question him? (12)
 - ii. No man can stand against the anger of the Lord (13).
 - iii. I am not able to reason with God (14-21)
 - 1. I would doubt his answer because he punishes me without cause (15-18).
 - 2. If I justify myself, my life will show otherwise (19-21).
- e. The same things come on the perfect and the wicked (9:22).
- f. The wicked one controls the Earth (9:23,24; cf. Eph. 6:11,12).
- g. Job’s reply to his friends (9:25-35).
 - i. His days are fleeting and he sees no good (25,26).
 - ii. Regardless of what Job does, his friends will not hold him innocent (27,28).
 - iii. If I were wicked, why do I labor in vain? (29)
 - iv. If I cleaned myself, you would throw me in the ditch (30,31).
 - v. I do not place myself on an equal level with God (32-35).
- h. Job asks God for an explanation of why God is oppressing him (10:1-6)
- i. Job pleads his case. He knows that he is not wicked, yet God punishes him. Will God also kill him? (10:7-9)
- j. God had brought great favor upon Job (10:10-13).

- k. Job is confused because he understood that God punished the wicked and rewarded the good (10:14,15).
- l. Job wishes he had died at birth (10:16-19).
- m. Job pleads for some relief before he dies (10:20-22).

VIII. ZOPHAR'S FIRST RESPONSE (11:1-20)

- a. Job is a liar (1-4).
- b. Job has received less than he deserved (5,6).
- c. Do not question God (7-12).
- d. God will reward you when you put away your wickedness (13-19).
- e. The wicked shall fall (20).

IX. JOB'S FOURTH DEFENCE (12:1 – 14:22)

- a. Job challenges his friends by asking if all wisdom is going to die with them. He reminds them that he knows as much as they do (12:1-3).
- b. Job teaches them that sometimes the good suffer and the wicked prosper (12:4-6).
- c. How do we explain this? Simple. God is in control (12:7-25).
 - i. Look at nature and you will see that God is in control (7-10).
 - ii. God has wisdom and understanding (11-13).
 - iii. God is in absolute control of all that happens (14-25).
- d. Job's friends are no help to him (13:1-5).
 - i. Job understands that God is in control (1).
 - ii. Job knows what they know (2).
 - iii. Job wishes to reason with God. He wants to know why this happening (3).
 - iv. His friends are forgers of lies, and it would be better if they said nothing at all (4,5).
- e. Job asks his friends if they dare try to explain God's mind (13:6-13). Too often, we speak where we do not have understanding. We must always remember that God's ways are above us and we do not have the ability to explain God's actions (Isa. 55:8,9).

- f. Regardless of how much Job suffers or what happens to him, he will always trust in God (13:14-16).
- g. Job reasons with God (13:17 – 14:22).
 - i. Job knows that in the end he will be justified (13:17,18).
 - ii. Job pleads with God to not withdraw himself from Job (13:19-21).
 - iii. Job desires to know what his sins have been and why he is suffering (13:22-28).
 - iv. Job desires days without added troubles (14:1-6).
 - v. Job pleads for his death so he can get relief from his sufferings (14:7-14).
 - vi. God works with man to cleanse him (14:15-19).
 - vii. Man does not understand what is happening and brings pain and suffering upon himself (14:20-22).

X. ELIPHAZ'S SECOND RESPONSE (15:1-35).

- a. He accuses Job of speaking foolishly (1-16).
 - i. He accused Job of speaking where he had no understanding (1-3).
 - ii. He accused Job of not fearing God (4).
 - iii. He accused Job of condemning himself. Job's should listen to himself speak (5).
 - iv. He accused Job of arrogance, of professing that he had more knowledge than his friends (6-10).
 - v. He accused Job of thinking he had special knowledge no one else possessed (11-13).
 - vi. He told Job that man is a sinful creature and can never be righteous before God (14-16).
- b. He reminds Job that the wicked are the ones who suffer (17-35).
 - i. This, he says, is the wisdom of the ages, that is, everyone has always known this to be true (17-19).
 - ii. The wicked suffer because they have turned against God (20-25).
 - iii. The wicked deceive themselves. Their prosperity is really false and they trust in that which they do not really have (26-31).

- iv. The wicked shall receive their just due in their time (32,33).
- v. The hypocrite shall not prosper (34,35).
- vi. Eliphaz wants Job to know that the only reason Job is suffering is because he is wicked. That Job's so-called prosperity is really false, and that Job is now suffering because of his evil ways. Job's future is to be one of desolation, because Job has turned against God.

XI. JOB'S FIFTH DEFENCE (16:1 – 17:16)

- a. Job's friends are "miserable comforters" (16:1-6).
 - i. When will your vain words cease? (1-3)
 - ii. If you were hurting, I could speak evil against you, but I would comfort you (4-6).
- b. God delivered Job into the hands of the ungodly and tries Job (16:7-16).
- c. Job looks for the day of his death (16:17-22).
- d. The righteous will endure persecution and become stronger (17:1-9).
- e. Job cannot find one wise man among his friends (17:10).
- f. Job's hope is in his death (17:11-16). They will all go down into the grave.

XII. BILDAD'S SECOND RESPONSE (18:1 – 21)

- a. We will speak when you quit making foolish speeches (when you are ready to listen) (1-4).
- b. The wicked shall destroy himself by his doings (5-21).
 - i. The wicked will destroy themselves (5-7).
 - ii. The wicked will walk the way of terror (8-16).
 - iii. The wicked will not be remembered upon the Earth (17-21).

XIII. JOB'S SIXTH DEFENCE (19:1 – 29)

- a. To his friends, Job asks how long they will continue to make his life miserable (1-5).

- b. Job's misery is described vividly by Job himself (6-22).
 - i. God does not hear him (6-12).
 - ii. His brethren are far from him (13).
 - iii. His kinsmen and friends have failed him (14).
 - iv. His family and servants count him as a stranger (15,16).
 - v. His wife will not help him (17).
 - vi. Young children despise him (18).
 - vii. Those he loved have turned against him (19).
 - viii. He is barely alive (20).
 - ix. He pleads for his friends to cease persecuting him and to have pity upon him (21,22).
- c. Job's hope lies beyond this life. He knows that one day he will be resurrected and will see his redeemer (23-27).
- d. Job cautions his friends to be aware that there will be a judgment (28,29).

XIV. ZOPHAR'S SECOND RESPONSE (20:1 – 29)

- a. Zophar has heard Job reproach him, and Zophar claims to understand that his is but the voice of the wicked (1-4).
- b. Zophar gives an overview of the wicked. (5-29).
 - i. Though he exalts himself, he shall perish (5-7).
 - ii. He will go away to be seen no more (8,9).
 - iii. His children will be despised (10).
 - iv. His sins will follow him to his grave (11).
 - v. He may hide his wickedness, yet God knows and will cast him down (12-16).
 - vi. His worldly goods will no longer be his (17-21).
 - vii. His wicked "friends" will turn against him (22-25).
 - viii. He will be consumed from within; God will reveal his wickedness; the earth will turn against him; and he will lose all that he has gained (26-29).

XV. JOB'S SEVENTH DEFENCE (21:1 – 34)

- a. Job asks his friends to listen, and then they can mock him again (1-6).

- b. Job reminds them that the wicked do prosper (7-13).
- c. The wicked say they have no need of God (14,15).
- d. God will punish the wicked (16-21).
- e. Dare we to question God (22)?
- f. The wicked will all die, whether they prosper in life or live in bitterness (23-26).
- g. Job knows the thoughts of his friends (27-34).
 - i. They wrongfully accuse him of wickedness (27).
 - ii. They believe that he, like the rest of the wicked, will be destroyed by God (28-33).
 - iii. Job's friends are not comforters of his because they accuse him falsely (34).

XVI. ELIPHAZ' THIRD RESPONSE (22:1 – 30)

- a. He accuses Job of making himself appear to be righteous, hoping to make his standing with God more solid (1-4).
- b. Job is a wicked person (5-9).
 - i. He does not honor his pledges (5).
 - ii. He takes the clothing from those in need (5).
 - iii. He withholds bread and water from those in need (6).
 - iv. He did not help the widows and fatherless (9).
- c. The troubles Job has are a result of his wickedness (10,11).
- d. God knows that Job is wicked. He sees through Job's so-called righteousness (12-14).
- e. Job is walking in the way of the wicked. A way that will be consumed by God (15-20).
- f. Job, seek God and you shall live (21-30).

XVII. JOB'S EIGHTH DEFENCE (23:1 – 24:25)

- a. Job knows that God will help him (23:1-7).
- b. God knows my ways and when he tries me, I will "come forth as gold" (23:8-10).
- c. I have kept the commandments of God (23:11,12).

- d. God will perform his will (23:13-17).
- e. The wicked prosper, even when they take advantage of those in need and continue in their wicked ways (24:1-16).
- f. While the wicked do prosper now, they will be punished in due time (24:17-24).
- g. My speech is true even if the wicked do prosper now. The wicked will be punished (24:25).

XVIII. BILDAD'S THIRD RESPONSE (25:1 – 6)

- a. God is unlimited in power (25:1-3).
- b. How can man be justified before God (25:4-6)?

XIX. JOB'S NINTH DEFENCE (26:1 – 31:40)

- a. Bildad, who are you that you think help comes from within you (26:1-4)?
- b. God is all powerful (26:5-13). [In this section, Job mentions two scientific facts that were unknown to man during his time. Both of these are found in verse 7. The first one is the empty place in the north sky. Scientists now tell us that there is an empty black space in the north sky. The second fact that Job discusses is that the Earth hangs on nothing. Man for years had believed that something or someone physically held the Earth in place. However, we now know that the Earth hangs in space without any physical support.]
- c. Who can truly understand God (26:14)?
- d. Job will not speak evil nor will he lie (27:1-4).
- e. Job will not justify his friends before God (27:5-7).
- f. What is the hope of the hypocrite when God takes away his soul (27:8-10)?
- g. Job wonders why his friends do not understand that the wicked do prosper on Earth but God will judge them in due time. His friends had seen this, yet they deny this (27:11,12).
- h. The wicked will not gain from their earthly prospering (27:13-20).
- i. God will come upon them and not spare (27:21-23).
- j. God is in control of nature (28:1-11).

- k. Wisdom and understanding are not found in the things around us (28:12-27).
- l. The fear of the Lord is wisdom; Departing from evil is understanding (28:28). Wisdom comes from trusting in and obeying God. When we depart from evil, we will understand what God desires. One must remove evil in order to put in that which is good.
- m. Job longs for the days when he was prospering and people blessed him (29:1-11).
- n. The people loved Job because he helped those in need (29:12-16).
- o. Job fought against the wicked (29:17).
- p. Men had held Job in high esteem. They waited on Job and listened to him (29:18-25).
- q. Those younger than Job, who themselves have had nothing and amounted to nothing in this world, now turn against Job. Job says, “*They abhor me, they flee for from me, and spare not to spit in my face*” (vs. 10) (30:1-14).
- r. Job, while once prosperous, now is in affliction (30:15-24).
- s. Although Job sought good things for himself, he received bad. His life has become as one who weeps (30:25-31).
- t. Job had made a covenant to not sin (31:1).
- u. If Job had sinned, he would accept the punishment from God because he would have denied the God that is above (31:2-40).
 - i. God will punish the wicked (2-4).
 - ii. If I have walked in error, let another have my portion (5-8).
 - iii. If I have been unfaithful to my wife, let her go to another (9-12).
 - iv. If I have wronged a servant, then how will I answer God (13-15)?
 - v. If I have not helped the poor, the widows, and the fatherless, then let God punish me (16-23).
 - vi. If I have put my confidence in my possessions, then I deserve to be punished (24-28).
 - vii. If I have sinned (but I have not sinned), let my land not produce wheat and barley (29-40).

v. The words of Job are ended (31:40).

XX. ELIHU SPEAKS (32:1 – 37:24)

- a. Zophar, Eliphaz, and Bildad cease to speak to Job, because Job has not wavered from his claim to righteousness (32:1).
- b. Elihu has listened patiently throughout all of this discussion. He speaks now because he is angry with Job and the other three friends (32:2-5).
 - i. He is angry with Job because Job has justified himself and not God.
 - ii. He is angry with the three friends because they have condemned Job, but they do not have any logical answer as to why Job should be condemned.
 - iii. He had waited patiently because the others were older than he.
- c. Elihu reminds them that wisdom does not necessarily come with either greatness or age (32:6-10).
- d. Elihu lets the three friends know that they were unable to answer Job, and they failed to understand that what was happening to Job was from God. The three friends ceased speaking (32:11-15).
- e. Elihu is ready to speak, and he will do so without exalting any man (32:16-22).
- f. Elihu tells Job that he will speak words that are just. He, like the other friends, accuses Job of not being the innocent person Job claims to be (33:1-13).
- g. Man does not always understand that God chastens the wicked (33:14-22).
- h. Elihu teaches Job that God will forgive those who repent (33:23-30).
- i. He pleads with Job to listen to him (33:31-33).
- j. Elihu speaks to the three friends and lets them know that Job has tried to justify himself, but he is really wicked (34:1-9).
- k. God does not make mistakes (34:10-12).
- l. None can stand against the power of God (34:13-15).
- m. We should not dare to question or blame God (34:16-19).
- n. God knows (34:20-22).

- o. God is just (34:23-27).
- p. God hears the cry of the afflicted (34:28).
- q. The wicked will not prosper, lest the people be led astray (34:29,30).
- r. We should humble ourselves before God (34:31,32).
- s. Job has spoken without knowledge, and has added rebellion to his sins (34:33-37).
- t. Elihu chastises Job because Job has made himself more righteous than God. What can we give unto God? We are not on the same level with God (35:1-7).
- u. The wicked are oppressed, yet none call upon God (35:8-12).
- v. God will not hear the voice of the wicked (35:13).
- w. Trust in God (35:14).
- x. Job has failed to understand that God punishes those who do evil. Job has spoken without knowledge (35:15,16).
- y. God is just. He punishes the wicked, blesses the faithful, and helps those in need (36:1-15).
- z. Elihu believes that God would have helped Job if Job had not chosen the way of the wicked (36:16-21).
- aa. God is great and we do not understand all that he does or has done (36:22-33).
- bb. Elihu reminds the others that God is a powerful God who does things which we cannot comprehend. He wants Job to consider the wondrous works of God (37:1-14).
- cc. We should fear God. He is great and his wisdom beyond our understanding. He is no respecter of persons (37:15-24).

XXI. GOD SPEAKS (38:1 – 41:34)

- a. Much questioning and discussion has gone on for the majority of the book of Job. Job's friends were trying to provide answers where they had none, and Job was trying to understand God. Finally, God speaks, and helps Job to understand that he should not question God, nor try to understand God. We must trust in the all powerful God.

- b. God tells Job that he has used words without understanding (38:1-3), and now has Job understand that he will demand an answer from Job.
- c. To help Job understand that we cannot truly understand God and we must know that God is all powerful, God asks Job a series of questions. These questions help show the inadequacy of man. God's questions:
 - i. Where were you when I laid the foundations of the earth? (38:4-7)
 - ii. Did you set the bounds (limits) of the seas? (38:8-11)
 - iii. Do you control the morning and the dawn? (38:12-15)
 - iv. Have you been to the springs of the seas or the depths of the seas? (38:16)
 - 1. The seas have currents in them. While God tells Job about these, modern man claims to have discovered these. One of the "paths" that we are familiar with is the Gulf Stream that affects our climate along the eastern coast.
 - 2. Modern man has also discovered that the seas in places are quite deep. The Marianas Trench is the deepest known spot in our oceans and is approximately 6 miles deep! God told Job about these thousands of years before man "discovered" the depths of the seas.
 - v. Can you explain death? (38:17)
 - vi. Can you explain the size of the Earth? (38:18)
 - vii. Can you explain light and darkness and understand the limits of both? (38:19,20)
 - viii. Do you understand God's creative powers because you witnessed it personally? (38:21). This statement really helps us to understand that we are finite and inferior to God. God was there at the beginning (Genesis 1:1).
 - ix. Can you explain the mighty wonders of nature? (38:22-30)
 - x. Do you control the heavens? (38:31-35).
 - 1. The constellations are used for guidance and we are aware that there is a tremendous interacting between all parts of

our solar system. Yet, we also know that nothing we do can control these things.

2. We are completely unable to either conquer or limit the works of nature.
3. When we think about the intricacies of an automobile engine in which the fuel pump, pistons, spark plugs, valves, etc. must all function precisely in order for the engine to operate correctly, this is nothing compared to how precisely every portion of our universe must operate in order for us to get the full benefits that God desires for us to have. Man is incapable of devising a system to make all of the parts of our universe work in perfect unison. While man cannot, God can!
 - xi. Who has given man understanding and wisdom? (38:36-38)
 - xii. Who takes care of and controls the animals? (38:39-39:30)
 - xiii. Do you dare to instruct God? (40:1-5). Here, Job realizes wherein he has erred and vows to say no more.
 - xiv. Will you condemn God to make yourself appear righteous? (40:6-8)
 - xv. Are you like God? (40:9-41:34)
 1. You should cause the proud and the wicked to repent. (40:9-13)
 2. You can save yourself if you serve God. (40:14)
 3. God now uses two great creatures that he created to help us to understand his power and our inabilities.
 - a. Consider the behemoth (40:15-24)
 - i. The description of this beast helps us to understand that this is a gigantic creature that has no fear.
 - ii. Yet, God, who made him, can control him (vs. 19).

iii. Some have tried to say that this beast is either an elephant or a hippopotamus. However, the description of this beast will not support this idea.

1. This beast is said to be the “chief of the ways of God” (vs. 16). While the elephant and the hippo are mighty creatures, there are and have been many that were much larger and more powerful.

2. This beast is said to move “his tail like a cedar” (vs. 17). The next time you look at an elephant or a hippo take a look at the size of their tail!

3. This beast would more closely fit some of the dinosaur fossils that man has found. This helps us to understand that dinosaurs did not pre-exist man, but existed at the same time as man and not that long ago.

b. Consider leviathan (41:1-34).

i. Some have thought that this beast is actually the crocodile because the description of this beast found herein has similarities to the crocodile.

ii. However, the description of this beast is of one much bigger and mightier than the crocodile.

1. Man cannot capture him (41:1,2)

2. Man cannot control him (41:3-5).

3. Man will not make a meal of him (41:6).
4. Who can stand against this beast (41:7-14)?
5. This is a great and terrible beast (41:15-32).
6. This beast is unlike any other, and he is “king over all the children of pride” (41:33,34).
7. This beast is probably some type of sea monster because of the following references.
 - a. Ps. 74:13,14 – This reference places leviathan as a sea creature that is controlled/conquered by God.
 - b. Ps. 104:25,26 – These verses has leviathan playing in sea.
 - c. Isaiah 27:1 – In this passage, he is also associated with the sea and is referred to as the “crooked serpent”. This “crooked serpent” is also found in Job 26:13.
- c. The behemoth and leviathan are creatures that man greatly feared and scarcely would go against, yet God shows that he not only created them but is in complete control of them.

XXII. JOB'S ANSWER TO GOD (42:1-6)

- a. Upon listening to God explain that we should not question God, nor dare to try to exalt ourselves over God, Job repents.
- b. Job first recognizes that God can do everything (42:2).
- c. Job next admits that he has spoken things which he did not understand. These things were "too wonderful" for him (42:3).
- d. Job pleads with God to hear his confession. He abhorred himself and repented "in dust and ashes" (42:4-6).

XXIII. GOD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO JOB'S THREE FRIENDS (42:7-9)

- a. They had not spoken of God "the thing that was right" (42:7).
- b. They were to take their sacrifices to Job and have Job pray for them, or God would deal with them because of their folly (42:8).
- c. Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar did as God instructed them (42:9).

XXIV. GOD BLESSES JOB (42:10-17)

- a. Job received twice the material goods as he had prior to his suffering (42:10-12).
 - i. His brothers, sisters, and acquaintances came to him and each gave him a piece of money and an earring of gold (42:11).
 - ii. He had 14,000 sheep, 6,000 camels, 1,000 yoke of oxen, and 1,000 female donkeys (42:12).
- b. Job also had 7 sons and 3 daughters. These daughters are described as more beautiful than any others in the land. Job also gave these daughters an inheritance among their brethren (42:13-15).
- c. Job lived for 140 more years and died "being old and full of days" (42:16,17).