

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:

Ruth

"A Faith for All"

Title: Ruth.

- The book was named after the main character, a _____ woman.
- The name "Ruth" could probably be translated as "friendship."
- Fun facts about the book of Ruth
 - Ruth is one of two Old Testament books that received its name from a _____.
 - It is the only Biblical book that received its title from an ancestor of Jesus. whom God raised up to restore His people when they repented of their sins.
- Subtitle for Ruth: _____

Key People

- Ruth: the main character
- Naomi: Ruth's mother-in-law
- Boaz: the _____
- David: the king who came from the union of Boaz and Ruth

Author: _____

- Jewish tradition recognizes him as the author.
- Samuel anointed David as king, so he knew God had chosen him.
- We determined that Samuel was the most likely author of Judges.
 - He was the first real prophet to come after Joshua.
 - He is the best fit for the contextual clues.
 - There was no king in Israel
 - The _____ were still in control of Jerusalem.
- Ruth is an encouraging _____ to the events in the book of Judges.
 - In Judges, every man did that which was right in his own eyes.
 - Judges 1-16 records Israel's general failures and the judges God sent.
 - Judges 17-18 records how Micah and the Danites committed idolatry.
 - Judges 19-21 records the _____ actions of the Benjaminites.
 - Ruth records the faithfulness of an Israelite man and a Moabite woman.
- Since Samuel wrote _____, it makes sense that he would also record the happy events of Ruth.
- Ruth may have been written to explain the presence of an alien in King David's immediate family tree.
 - _____ were (and are) very important to Israelites.
 - Therefore, it must have been especially important to establish the king's legitimacy.
 - Showing that Ruth, a Moabite, had demonstrated more faith in Yahweh than the rest of Israel must have silenced most objections to her nationality.
- _____ probably wrote Ruth as a sequel to Judges after he anointed David to be king instead of Saul.

Date: _____

Ruth in a sentence: God demonstrate acceptance of all who will obey His commands, regardless of their _____.

Background:

- Genesis: God calls Abraham’s descendants to be His people.
- Exodus: God calls His people out of Egypt to go to the Promised Land.
- Leviticus: God calls His people to be _____ for He is holy.
- Numbers: God punished His people for their disbelieving disobedience.
- Deuteronomy: God repeats His law for the new generation prior to their entering the Promised Land.
- Joshua: God enables _____, Moses replacement, to organize the initial stages of conquest.
- Judges: Without a leader or a king, Israel as a nation _____s to maintain their commitment to Jehovah.
- Ruth:
 - Another transition for Israel.
 - Although there was no king, God had been and was continuing to form the kingly line through with the _____ would come.

Setting:

- There are two key places in Ruth
 - _____
 - A city located in the tribe of Judah
 - The location of Rachel’s (Jacob’s wife) tomb
 - Became famous as the “City of David”
 - Where the Messiah was born
 - Part of the Promised Land
 - _____
 - A country located outside of Canaan to the east of the Jordan River
 - These descendants of Lot’s daughter gave Israel trouble many times although they were currently at peace.
 - The king of Moab aske Balaam to curse Israel.
 - Moab was cursed by God because it practiced human sacrifice to Molech.
- Naomi’s family rebelled against God by moving to Moab, and they paid the price.
 - Application

Key Theme: _____

- The Kinsman Redeemer was a man who acted in behalf of a relative in need (Deut 25:5-6).
- Naomi and Ruth were penniless widows who needed a protector and a provider when they returned to Israel.

- Boaz, at Ruth’s request, agreed to perform the role of Kinsman Redeemer (Ruth 4:1-6, 9-10).
 - He bought the land that Naomi was selling.
 - He married Ruth to give Naomi an _____ who could receive the inheritance.
- The key theme is, “Defeat after failure.”
 - The Israelites had everything they needed for success.
 - But they allow themselves to experience defeat as an entire nation because they followed their own skewed moral compass.

Christ in Ruth:

- Boaz, as the Kinsman Redeemer, was a _____ of Christ.
 - Blood Relation
 - The Kinsman Redeemer had to be a blood relation of the person who would be redeemed.
 - Christ became _____ when He was born in Bethlehem.
 - Ability
 - The Kinsman Redeemer had to have the financial ability to redeem the property.
 - Christ could redeem humanity because He is also _____.
 - Willingness
 - The Kinsman Redeemer was not forced to perform the responsibility; he had to do it willingly.
 - Christ willingly laid down His life to pay for sins.
 - Marriage
 - The _____ was required to marry the redeemed.
 - Christ’s bride is the church.

Key Doctrine

The worship of God has always been intended for all _____ even though God chose Israel to be His special people.

- The seed who would crush the head of Satan was promised to Adam and Eve who represented the entire human race.
- When God confused humanity’s languages at the _____ and forced its diversification, He had to select a nation for His Son to come through.
- Although He chose, Israel, the promise of _____ was still intended for the whole world.
- God accepts all who come to Him.

Overview:

- Elimelech and Naomi ruined in Moab (1:1-5).
 - Leaving Israel
 - Death of Elimelech
 - Death of Chilion and Mahlon
- Naomi and Ruth return to Israel (1:6-22).
 - Naomi sends Orpah back to Moab

- Ruth chooses to follow Naomi and adopt her _____ and _____ as her own.
- Boaz discovers and provides for Ruth (2:1-23).
 - Ruth goes to glean in the fields.
 - She _____ chose to glean in Boaz' field.
 - Boaz discovers her identity.
 - Boaz provides for her with food and extra gleanings from the harvest.
 - Ruth continued to glean in Boaz' field until the end of the _____.
- Boaz decides to perform the role of Kinsman Redeemer (3:1-18).
 - Boaz goes to the gate to find the closer _____.
 - That _____ refuses to redeem the land.
 - Boaz redeems the land.
- Boaz redeems Ruth (4:1-12).
- Boaz and Ruth have a son (4:13-17).
- The line of David came from Judah through Boaz and Ruth (4:18-22).

Application: Let's do our part to tell all the nations of the world that Jesus Christ is the promised seed who has brought salvation from sin and restoration to fellowship with God.