

HOSEA

Book note for Hosea

No book note, yet.

Chapter note for Hosea 1

1 Hosea, to shew God's judgment for spiritual whoredom, taketh Gomer, 4 and hath by her Jezreel, 6 Lo-ruhamah, 8 and Lo-ammi. 10 The restoration of Judah and Israel.

Hosea 1:1

Hosea = saviour; salvation. His ministry spanned about 40 years centered about **A.M. 3240**.

Hosea 1:3

Gomer = cease, come to an end, fail, perfect, perform.

Diblaim = pressed.

Hosea 1:4

2 Ki. 15:8. **A.M. 3215**.

Hosea 1:6

Not necessarily Hosea's daughter. Contrast v. 3.

Hosea 1:10

Rom. 9:25.

Chapter note for Hosea 2

1 The idolatry of the people. 6 God's judgments against them. 14 His promises of reconciliation with them.

Hosea 2:2

God divorced Israel and Judah, hence "not my wife."

Hosea 2:3

Job. 1:21.

Hosea 2:13

"Visit" is changed to "judge" in some new versions. On the one hand, visit is a stronger term, implying vengeance. On the other hand, visit also includes a sense of transience, that it is not for ever. Judge allows the possibility of vindication, the possibility that one may, by a good enough excuse, escape the consequences of one's actions.

Hosea 2:14

Psa. 55:7; Rev. 12:6.

Chapter note for Hosea 3

1 By the expiation of an adulteress, 4 is shewed the desolation of Israel before their restoration.

Hosea 3:4

Without a king since ca. **586 B.C.** Without animal sacrifice from **A.D. 70** until the millennium (v. 5; 6:2).

Re. terephim: Gen. 31:19.

Teraphim = the “healer;” Caduceus?

Chapter note for Hosea 4

1 God's judgments against the sins of the people, 6 and of the priests, 12 and against their idolatry. 15 Judah is exhorted to take warning by Israel's calamity.

Hosea 4:1

There are parallels here between the abandonment of the law of God by Israel and the abandonment of the word of God by Christians during the Laodicean church age. See verse notes.

Hosea 4:4

Strive with the priests: Jesus and the Apostles. See Deu. 17:12.

Hosea 4:6

Mal. 2. Also a reference to the rejection of the Scripture. The sudden appearance of multiple versions of the Bible throughout the twentieth century led people to question what God "really" meant to say but couldn't translate into the languages of the nations.

Hosea 4:7

Laodicean age results from losing the word of God.

Hosea 4:8

They eat the sin offering as did Eli's sons (1 Sam. 2:13-16).

Hosea 4:10

Amos 8:11.

Hosea 4:12

In Israel's day the stocks were idols, especially of wood. In the Laodicean age the stocks are stock answers. The staff also has such a double meaning, the worship; a walking stick to help one walk in the "way" (or to "find the way" as applied to a wooden staff) and now, a group of church employees who are to support the "service" of the church.

Hosea 4:15

Beth-aven = house of idols, iniquity.

Hosea 4:17

Ephraim = fruitful, increased. The attitude that leads to God's saying "let him alone" is the the same attitude as expressed in Rev. 3:17.

Hosea 4:18

Tele-evangelists.

Hosea 4:19

Today, (2002), the church sacrifices to musicians and entertainers.

Chapter note for Hosea 5

1 God's judgments against the priests, the people, and the princes of Israel, for their manifold sins, 15 until they repent.

Hosea 5:15

Ac. 1:9. Psa. 78:34.

Chapter note for Hosea 6

1 An exhortation to repentance. 4 A complaint of their untowardness and iniquity.

Hosea 6:2

Mat. 17:23; Rev. 11:11 -- two days for the resurrection and for two millennia. The use of the plural, "us," means that the Millennial emphasis is primary. It indicates that the Jews will seek the Lord 2,000 years after their rejection of him, i.e., measured from the crucifixion, or, alternatively, from their last exile (A.D. 70). See note to 3:4.

Hosea 6:3

2 Sam. 23:4; Psa. 68:9.

Chapter note for Hosea 7

1 A reproof of manifold sins. 11 God's wrath against them for their hypocrisy.

Hosea 7:11

Dove: (Eze. 7:16, Hos. 11:11). The dove is an Assyrian symbol.

Chapter note for Hosea 8

1, 12 Destruction is threatened for their impiety, 5 and idolatry.

Hosea 8:5

1 Ki. 12:29-33 (at Bethel).

Hosea 8:9

Israel is likened to an ass (Gen. 12:16, q.v.)

Hosea 8:11

A vicious cycle.

Hosea 8:14

Forgetting God in a “building program.” Cf. Mat. 17.

Chapter note for Hosea 9

The distress and captivity of Israel for their sins and idolatry.

Hosea 9:3

Apparently contradicts 11:5. Both verses refer to Ephraim. Note that this verse says Ephraim “shall return to Egypt” while 11:5 says he’ll not “return into the land of Egypt.” A couple of resolutions are possible. First and most likely, Ephraim may have set out to return to Egypt but never made it, being taken captive by Assyrians en route. Second, a delegation arranges Ephraim’s return to Egypt, but Ephraim is taken to Assyria before the move is made.

Hosea 9:4

Re. bread for their soul: compare the “leaven of the Pharisees” Mat. 6:16.

Chapter note for Hosea 10

Israel is reprovved and threatened for their impiety and idolatry.

Chapter note for Hosea 11

1 The ingratitude of Israel unto God for his benefits. 5 His judgment. 8 God's mercy toward them.

Hosea 11:1

Ex. 4:22; Mat. 2:15; Gal. 4:1-6. Corporate sonship, not sons.

Hosea 11:5

Cf. 9:3 for resolution to an apparent contradiction.

Hosea 11:11

Dove: (7:11, Na. 2:7). The dove is Assyria's national bird.

Chapter note for Hosea 12

1 A reproof of Ephraim, Judah, and Jacob. 3 By former favours he exhorteth to repentance. 7 Ephraim's sins provoke God.

Hosea 12:4

Gen. 32:24.

Hosea 12:7

I.e., Jacob.

Hosea 12:8

Ephraim, at least, thinks there are iniquities which are not sinful. Talmudic Judaism?
Re. "rich": Rev. 3:17.

Chapter note for Hosea 13

1 Ephraim's glory, by reason of idolatry, vanished. 5 God's anger for their unkindness. 9 A promise of God's mercy. 15 A judgment for rebellion.

Hosea 13:7

Dan. 7:6; Rev. 13:1-3. Shades of Nimrod (leopard, Gen. 10:8) in the tribulation. Also see Jer. 5:6; 13:23; Hab. 1:8.

Hosea 13:14

1 Cor. 15:55.

Hosea 13:15

Cf. Job 37:21 note.

Chapter note for Hosea 14

1 An exhortation to repentance. 4 A promise of God's blessing.

Hosea 14:2

“...calves of our lips”: The sacrifice of praise; to go without the camp even as Christ did (Heb. 13:11 v.f.) and the testimony of Jesus Christ (1 Pet. 2:5).

Hosea 14:4

Psa. 133:3.