

Job 5

1. Who is speaking in this chapter?
2. Eliphaz suggests to Job that God would not answer him. Was this true?
(*hint - Chas. 38-41*)
3. How was Job a “fool,” according to Eliphaz? (vs. 2, 3)
4. In verse 4, what application does Eliphaz obviously intend by his general reference to “children” being “crushed?”
 - a. How is the expression “gate” (“in the gates”) generally used in the Old Testament? (*see Deut. 21:19; Prov. 22:22 for help*)
5. What does Eliphaz imply about the cause of Job’s suffering in verse 6?
6. In verses 8-27, though Job is his subject and target, Eliphaz accurately describes various aspects of God’s providence, punishments, work and character.
 - a. This proves that it is possible for a person to be *substantively* right, but wrong in his _____?
 - b. It also proves that it is possible for one to speak *some* truth about God without speaking _____?
7. Verse 10 speaks of God sending rain to water the fields. In what way did Jesus later expand upon this in a way that would not have accommodated Eliphaz’s argument? (*see Matthew 5:45*)
8. In verses 11 & 12 he says that God grants “safety” and “success” to certain people. Job had lost both, but did he fit into Eliphaz’s narrative?

9. What New Testament apostle quotes from verse 13, and what does this suggest about the veracity of the book of Job?
10. In verse 17, what does Eliphaz suggest that God is doing to Job?
11. Verse 19 contains a Hebrew idiom that is also used in Proverbs 6:16; Amos 1:3 and elsewhere. What is the purpose of this figure of speech?
12. From what things did Eliphaz say that the righteous would be delivered? (20-22)
13. What point is made about the conditions where the righteous *live* and about their *flocks*?
14. What point is made about their *offspring*?
15. What point is made about their *lifespan*?
 - a. Who else linked a long lifespan with faithful service to God?
(Examples can be found in both the Old and New Testaments)