



**OLD TESTAMENT  
BIBLE STUDY**

**JOB**

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*Five Stones Church  
Bible Literacy Initiative*

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LESSON 37

JOB  
1-10



# JOB 1-10

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## 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. What kind of man was Job and why did he offer sacrifices for his children after feasts? (Chapter 1)
2. What was Job's first test? (Chapter 1)
3. What was Job's second test? (Chapters 2 & 3)
4. What was Job's initial response? (Chapters 2 & 3)
5. What was Job's wife's initial response? (Chapters 2 & 3)
6. What was Eliphaz's first counsel? (Chapters 4 & 5)
7. What was Job's first answer to Eliphaz? (Chapters 6 & 7)
8. What was Bildad's initial counsel? (Chapter 8)
9. What was Job's reply to Bildad's counsel? (Chapters 9 & 10)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »



## 02

### DEEPER THOUGHT

1. How did Satan try to get Job to “break” in his relationship to God? What can we learn about spiritual warfare from this? (Chapters 1 & 2)
2. What can we learn from Job’s reaction and his wife’s reaction to his adversity? (Chapter 2)
3. After Job’s second test, did he “praise the Lord anyway”? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 3)
4. What can we learn from Job’s statement, “What I feared has come upon me” and also the reason why he made sacrifices for his children? (Chapters 1 & 3)
5. Eliphaz believes Job is being disciplined by the Lord. Job is distraught at the lack of encouragement and support. What should we learn from this? (Chapters 4-8)
6. Bildad assumes Job is being punished for unrighteousness. What does Job believe? What can we learn from this? (Chapters 1, 2 & 8-10)

### 03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION  
CORNER

Consider this:

James says, "You have heard of the patience of Job." Job is considered a good example of patience, and yet he cursed his birthday because of his problems. Expressing your heart is not necessarily being impatient or unrighteous.

**QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT**

1. He brought disaster into Job's life so that he would curse God. We need to discern where our circumstances are coming from and take authority over the devil. (1:9-11, 2:4-5)
2. His wife reacted the way Satan wanted. Job, on the other hand, should be our example. We need to recognize God's sovereignty in our lives. He gave us all we have and He can take it. (1:21, 2:9)
3. No, he cursed the day he was born. We need to be honest with our feelings toward God, but give Satan no place. (3)
4. Job had fears about his children not being righteous. He should have emphasized leading them into a relationship with the Lord like he himself had, rather than making sacrifices for them. (1:6, 3:25)
5. Even if we think we know the reason for our brother's calamity, we should first support and encourage him! (4-8)
6. Job believed that no one escapes adversity because of their righteousness or lack thereof. We can see this is true throughout the Bible. (1:21, 2:10, 8-10)

**OBSERVATIONS**

**ANSWERS TO LESSON 37**

1. Job was a blameless man who feared God and shunned evil. He was very wealthy. He made sacrifices for his children in case they had cursed God in their hearts. (1:1-5)
2. He lost all his children, servants and livestock. (1:13-19)
3. He was afflicted with painful sores from head to toe. (2:7)
4. Job said, "The Lord gives and the Lord takes away; blessed be the name of the Lord." (1:21)
5. His wife told him to curse God and die. (2:9)
6. No one being innocent has ever suffered so the things happening to Job must be God's correction. (4:7-8, 17, 5:27)
7. Job wanted only to die. His friends were unreliable to him. He did not believe the cause of his problems were sin. (6:15, 30, 7:20-21)
8. Bildad echoed Eliphaz. He said Job's children died because of their sin and Job should repent to be delivered from judgement. (8:1-5, 20)
9. He doesn't deny his own unrighteousness, but doesn't believe it is the cause of his calamity. (9:1, 22, 10:2, 14-15)





**LESSON 38**

JOB  
11-21



## JOB 11-21

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### 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. How did Zophar evaluate Job? (Chapter 11)
2. What was Job's reply to Zophar? (Chapter 12)
3. How does Job view God in His relationship to people? (Chapter 12)
4. Job does not consider himself inferior to his friends. How does he evaluate his friends in relation to his problems? (Chapter 13)
5. Job asks his friends to be quiet so he can speak to God. What are the two requests he asks of God? (Chapter 13)
6. What is Job's summary of a man's life? (Chapter 14)
7. How did everyone react to Job's calamity, including his wife, servants, and friends? (Chapter 19)
8. Why does Zophar feel he has to answer Job again concerning the wicked? (Chapter 20)
9. What is Job's response to Zophar concerning the wicked? (Chapter 21)

## 02

### DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What did Job mean by the statement, "Men at ease have contempt for misfortune?"  
What can we learn from this? (Chapter 12)
2. Job said, "Does not the ear test words as the tongue tastes food?"  
What does this mean to us? (Chapter 12)
3. Job's attitude toward God is summed up in his statement, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him." How can we learn from this? (Chapter 13)
4. What aspect of God's character was Job speaking to when he said, "You will long for the creature your hands have made. Surely then you will count my steps, but not keep track of my sin?" (Chapter 14)
5. What was Bildad's and Eliphaz's basic understanding of wicked people and adverse circumstances? Did Job agree? (Chapters 15-18, 21)
6. What did Job see as the source of his troubles? Do you think he was right? (Chapter 1, 2, 19)
7. Job did not believe he was astray? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 1, 2, 19)
8. What did Job believe would happen to him if his flesh perished? What does this show us about Job? (Chapter 1, 2, 19)

03

# CONSIDERATION CORNER

## Consider this:

"We cannot understand the meaning of many trials. God does not explain them. To explain a trial would be to destroy its objective, which is that of calling forth simple faith and explicit obedience. If we knew why the Lord sent us this or that trial, it would thereby cease to be a trial, either of faith or of patience." — Alfred Edershei

## ANSWERS TO LESSON 38

### OBSERVATIONS

1. He looked at Job as mocking, unwise, and self-righteous. (11:1-8)
2. He thought Zophar was prideful in thinking he was wise and Job was not. Job was angry that he had become the laughing stock of his friends even though he had called upon God and He answered. (12:1-4)
3. God has all wisdom and power. He has power over everyone and is not a respecter of the positions men place themselves in. (12:13-25)
4. They smear Job with lies. They are worthless physicians. (13:1-4)
5. That God would withdraw His hand of wrath and speak to Job, showing him what sins he had committed. (13:20-23)
6. He springs up like a flower and withers away. He is like a fleeting shadow. (14:1-2)
7. No one supported Job in his troubles, they assumed he did something wrong. (19:3-22)
8. His honor is at stake. He doesn't want to be wrong. (20:1-3)
9. Even though some men are wicked, they still prosper and die in peace. They don't necessarily reap trouble because they are wicked. (21:7-13)
1. People who are living in peace and prosperity tend to judge those going through trials. We should never judge another according to

### QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

2. We should carefully hear and weigh what people say to us and take in what is good for us. (12:11)
3. We should acknowledge God's total sovereignty in our lives and love Him because He is God, not just for what He can do for us. (13:15)
4. God's love. God desires for us to have a personal relationship with Him and Job knew that well. (14:14-15)
5. They believed all adverse circumstances were a result of wickedness, so wicked people would automatically have bad circumstances. Job disagreed fervently and pointed out that many wicked people prosper. (15:18, 21:7-13)
6. He believed God was the author of his problems, not as punishment for sin, but as a test or trial. However, Satan caused Job's problems, which God allowed to show that men can trust God and love Him even when circumstances are bad. (1, 2, 19)
7. He told his friends that even if he was astray, it was his problem, not theirs. We can share our concern with a brother if we think he is going astray, but then we should leave it up to the Holy Spirit and not hound them. Each person must stand and fall before the Lord. (19:1-6)
8. He knew his Redeemer lived. Job had faith and a relationship with God. He knew he would be with his Lord after he died and his heart yearned for this. (19:25-27)





LESSON 39

JOB  
22-31



## JOB 22-31

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### 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. What is Eliphaz's accusation? (Chapter 22)
2. Does Job alter his original conclusions about himself after listening to his friends? (Chapters 23, 27)
3. Does Job actually know that the wicked receive their punishment? (Chapter 24)
4. What is the focus of Bildad's talk? (Chapter 25)
5. What does Job say about the source of Bildad's words? (Chapter 26)
6. Why is Job so surprised at this friend's meaningless talk? (Chapter 27)
7. How does Job define wisdom? (Chapter 28)

## 02

### DEEPER THOUGHT

1. In Eliphaz's mind, is there hope for Job, or is he hopeless? (Chapter 22)
2. How is Job's view of God and His relationship to man different than that of the early church? (Chapter 22-31)
3. Why don't Job or his friends ever accuse Satan of this affliction? (Chapter 22-31)
4. What can we learn from Job longing for the months gone by? (Chapter 29)
5. Job has lost everything, physically he is miserable, and his friends have not been a comfort at all. What other things plague him? (Chapter 26-31)
6. There are three prominent themes in the dialogue in Job. Name them and site a reference as an example. (Chapters 22, 25, 27)



03

CONSIDERATION  
CORNER

Consider this:

Assumptions can hurt us. Job’s friends spent much time and used many words to speculate rather than seek God. Throughout our life we will have trials both small and large, and these times are meant to draw us into a deeper seeking and relating to our loving father. Our response to the voices in life will either pull us down into a spiral of speculation or lift us up into a more meaningful and fulfilling walk with God.

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Eliphaz does see hope for Job's restoration. (22:21-23)

2. No, he believes he is righteous and when he is tested he will come forth as gold. Also, he will never admit that they are in the right and until he dies he will not deny his integrity. (23:10, 27:5)

3. Yes, he said, "For a little while they are exalted, and then they are gone." (24:24)

4. How can a man be righteous before God? (25:4)

5. He wonders who helped him speak those words and whose spirit spoke from his mouth. (26:4)

6. Because they have seen the power of God and His ways. (27:11-12)

7. The fear of the Lord is wisdom, and to shun evil is understanding. (28:28)

1. That Job has great wickedness and end less sins. (22:5)

2. Job saw God as a righteous, but unapproachable, judge. The early church saw God as a gracious, merciful, loving father. They never sought God about what was going on behind the scenes. They only speculated. That we should always look to the Lord to get the most out of our present circumstances. We should forget about the past and not live in it. (29)

3. Job's wife tells him to curse God and die. Men mock and scorn him. He is terrified by dreams in the night so that he gets no peace even in his sleep. (30:1-19)

4. Job's friends accuse him of sin. "If you return to the Almighty, you will be restored. If you remove wickedness far from your tent." (22:23)

5. Job disagrees and argues that he is righteous. "I will never admit you are right...I will maintain my righteousness and never let go of it." (27:5-6)

6. God's character is proclaimed. "Dominion and awe belong to God; He establishes order in the heights of heaven." (25:2)

ANSWERS TO LESSON 39

OBSERVATIONS



**LESSON 40**

# JOB 32-42

## JOB 32-42

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### 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. Why did Elihu want to speak to Job? Why did he wait for all the others to speak and what did he think of their speeches? (Chapters 32-37)
2. What does Elihu give as some reasons for God bringing terrifying dreams or a bed of pain? (Chapters 32-37)
3. Does Elihu think God is just? What does he think would happen if God withdrew His Spirit or breath? What kind of people harbor resentment, according to Elihu? (Chapters 32-37)
4. What does Elihu say about God through his description of the weather? How does God speak to Job? (Chapters 37 & 38)
5. What does God think of Job's words? (Chapters 37 & 38)
6. What are the natural occurrences which God spoke to Job about, asking him if he understood how they worked and who created them? (Chapters 38-41)
7. What animals did God speak to Job about, asking him again if he understood their ways and who created them? (Chapters 38-41)
8. How does God compare Himself with leviathan? (Chapters 38-41)
9. What was Job's attitude toward God in the end? (Chapter 42)
10. What was Job's final outcome? (Chapter 42)



## 02

### DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What does Elihu teach us about age and wisdom? How should we apply this to our lives today? (Chapters 32-37)
2. Why did Elihu wait patiently for everyone to finish before he spoke up? (Chapters 32-37)
3. Did Elihu think Job was right? What did he think of Job's statement: "It profits man nothing when he tries to please God"? What is the meaning of 33:28?
4. What does Elihu say about our sin or righteousness affecting God? What does he say about understanding God? (Chapters 32-37)
5. How do we sometimes hinder the work of God, as in "darken his counsel?" (Chapter 38)
6. Do you see any significance in the number of Job's new sons, or the characteristics of his new daughters? (Chapter 42)

03

CONSIDERATION  
CORNER

Consider this:

Job pictures the church. Many things have happened to the church and she has come under ridicule (Job's friends). However, if we repent and not justify ourselves, our latter end will be greater than our former!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 40  
OBSERVATIONS

1. Job had justified himself rather than waiting for God. Elihu was younger and he was angry at the others because they couldn't refute Job, but they condemned him. (32:1-4)
2. When God is speaking and no one notices, to open men's ears he speaks in dreams or pain to keep men's souls from the pit. (33:12-19)
3. Yes, God is just. All mankind would return to dust. (34:12-15)
4. The godless in heart. (36:13)
5. He is great beyond our understanding (37:5) Out of the storm. (38:1)
6. He says that Job is darkening His counsel with words without knowledge! (38:1-2)
7. The earth's foundation, the sea's boundaries and depths, the dawn, death, the earth's expanses, light and darkness, snow, hail, lightning, rain, and constellations. (38)
8. Lion, raven, mountain goat, wild donkey, wild ox, ostrich, horse, hawk, eagle, behemoth, and Leviathan. (39-40)
9. Leviathan is all powerful. Men are unable to overcome him and make him their servant. God is all powerful and men should not expect God to serve them. (41:1-11)
10. Job was repentant and God restored him so that he was twice as prosperous as he was before. (42)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Age does not necessarily mean wisdom, but wisdom comes by God's Spirit in a man. We should not despise youth, but listen for God's Spirit in people. (32:1-9)
2. The words in Elihu were like bottled wine ready to burst, yet he was patient. If we have something from the Lord, it doesn't mean we should immediately speak it out. (32:17-22)
3. No, he thought Job answered like a wicked man. He justified himself by judging God. Elihu didn't put down Job's righteousness but said that God does nothing evil. (34:5-10) It is prophetic of Jesus, the mediator, our ransom.
4. Our sin does not affect God, it only affects ourselves. Our righteousness does not give anything to God either. We cannot understand God or judge His actions! (35:1-8)
5. By speaking words that have no knowledge behind them. (38:2)
6. He had seven new sons, which speaks of complete restoration. His daughters' beauty speaks of the beauty of God's restoration. (42)