

1. Opening Prayer

2. Intro: Who is Hosea?

Name: meaning “Salvation.” Joshua’s original name (Num. 13:16)

Where he prophesied? Mainly in the Northern Israel

Gilead in 6:8; 12:11, and Mizpah mentioned in 5:1 is probably the Mizpah in Gilead (Jud 10:17)

Tabor in 5:1, Shechem in 6:9, Gilgal and Bethel in 4:15; 9:15; 10:5,8,15; 12:11

When? In the middle of the 8th Century B.C (Before the destruction of Northern Israel in 722 B.C)

The time of evil and prosperity in Northern Israel under Jeroboam (2 Kings 14:23-27)

3. House of Jehu (presumptively 844-752 B.C)

Jehu (844-817 B.C): Elisha’s man anointed Jehu (2 Kings 9:1-7)

Jehoahaz (817-801 B.C): Prayed to God for help in the threat of Aram (2 Kings 13:1-9)

Joash (801-786 B.C): recaptured towns from Aram (2 Kings 13:25)
fought against Judah (2 Kings 14:8-12)

Jeroboam (793-753 B.C): prosperity of Israel (2 Kings 14:23-29)

Zechariah (752 B.C): reigned for 6 months
and killed by Shallum (2 Kings 15:8-10)

4. Structure of Hosea

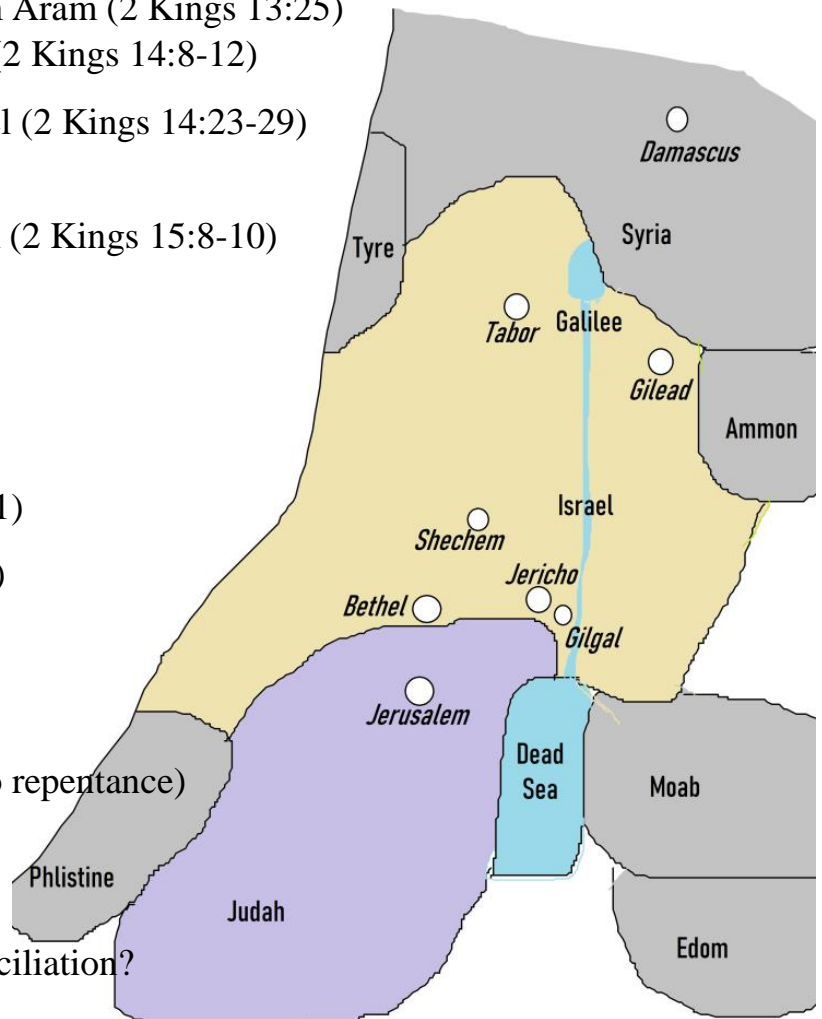
Intro: Brief Situation of Israel and Judah (1:1)

Call to marry an adulterous woman (1:2-2:3)

Accusation, Judgment, and Reconciliation

2:4-10	2:11-15	2:16-25
4:1-8:14	9:1-10:15	11:1-11
12:1-15	13:1-16	14:1-9 (Call to repentance)

Question. Why do you think Hosea has
the pattern: accusation, judgment, and reconciliation?



5. Let Us Read Hosea Ch. 1

6. Discussion

- a. If you can find out one unique thing in Hosea from other prophets, what would it be?
- b. How do you understand God's call to Hosea? Would it be easier than confronting the kings and leaders of the society?
- c. Why do you think God told Hosea to name his children Jereel, Lo-ruhamah, and Lo-ammi? What are the meanings of those names?
- d. How do you understand the transition of the mood from verse 9 to verse 10?
- e. What would the leader/head look like in verse 11?
- f. This chapter mentions reconciliation after judgment. How did God say that he would reconcile?

7. Closing Prayer