**Review of Hosea**

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**HOSEA (760-700)**

**A. The Authorship >** Hosea (“Salvation”)

**B. The Date of Hosea >** reigns of Uzziah and Hezekiah (758-727), before and after 722 BC.

**C. The Occasion of Hosea >** NK = apostasy; he married woman who became harlot

**D. The Outline of Hosea**

1. The Wife of the Messenger (1-3)

a. Her Harlotry (1:1-2:13)

1) The Sign of Harlotry (1:1-11)

2) The Sin of Harlotry (2:1-13)

b. Her Hope (2:14-3:5)

1) The Covenant of Her Hope (2:14-23)

2) The Consummation of Her Hope (3:1-5)

2. The Message of the Wife (4-14)

a. The Message of Ruination (4-10)

1) The Problem (4)

2) The Pronouncement (5)

3) The Plea (6)

4) The Perversion (7)

5) The Prophecy (8-10)

b. The Message of Restoration (11-14)

1) Jehovah’s Love (11:1-11)

2) Jehovah’s Chastisement (11:12-13:16)

3) Jehovah’s Redemption (14:1-9)

**E. Background**

As the son of Beeri (Gen. 26:34), Hosea was contemporary with Isaiah, Amos, and Micah, ministering to the NK and Jeroboam II, with his ministry covering the period of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, *and* Hezekiah, kings of Judah. Since Israel breached her covenant with Jehovah, He used Hosea’s wife Gomer (who apparently became a harlot after marriage) and her harlotry as a symbol of national spiritual infidelity. The prophet’s message focused around sin, judgment, repentance, and salvation.

**F. Terms:**

1. Gomer

2. Diblaim

3. Jezreel—“God sows”

4. Lo-Ruhamah—“No mercy”

5. Lo-Ammi—“No people”

6. Bethel

7. Bethaven

8. Ishi/Baali

9.Ephraim/Samaria

10. cake half turned

11. silly dove

12.deceitful bow

13. Memphis

14. Shalman

15. Gibeah

16.cloud, dew, chaff, smoke

**G. Conclusion: In spite of great personal heartbreak, Hosea was faithful to the LORD.**