

Kinsman Redeemer
Leader Guide
(NASB and ESV)

A STUDY OF RUTH

Kinsman Redeemer Leader Guide (NASB and ESV)
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USING LEADER GUIDES

Leader Guides are intended for you, the leader, to guide your Precept Upon Precept® and In & Out® discussions. They are designed to help you reason through the content of the lessons and to ensure you have understood what your group should have learned from their study. The guides offer effective plans for leading discussions.

The Holy Spirit is your guide as you prepare. He is the one who knows what your group needs to apply to their lives. Pray for them as they study and for yourself as you prepare to lead the discussion.

These guides can be used for either the NASB or the ESV edition of the courses. ESV words follow the NASB after a slash / or are set off with parentheses.

Leader Guides include the following:

- Lesson emphasis
- A logical order for the discussion
- Discussion questions
- Suggested visual aid(s)

Practical tips for using the Leader Guide:

- **Don't simply "do" the lesson.**
Stay with the lesson until you have a good understanding of it. This will give you a better grasp of how the Leader Guide takes you through the lesson.
- **You don't have to ask every question in the guide.**
Often one question will be covered while discussing another question so there is no reason to ask it. Your goal is not to ask every question, but to ask enough questions to make sure your group understood the lesson and to help them apply the truths to their lives.

Using the Leader Guide with In & Out


When your entire group uses In & Out

Compare an In & Out lesson with the Leader Guide. Use what relates to the In & Out lesson as a guide for the discussion. Don't teach what's not in In & Out lessons. Remember your goal in the discussion is for your group to discuss what they've learned, not for you to lecture on what you learned.

For groups studying both Precept Upon Precept and In & Out

Use the Leader Guides as designed for PUP, knowing that the In & Out assignments will be covered in the discussion. Make a note in the Leader Guide of what is not in the In & Out.

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**KINSMAN REDEEMER
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 1**

Lesson emphasis:

- Ruth 1–4

To begin this discussion, tell your group to look at their At a Glance chart. Then you might ask them what Ruth is about. Give a few minutes for them to share.

RUTH 1

Ask what they noted as the theme for this chapter on their At a Glance.

Maybe something like:

Naomi and Ruth—Moab to Bethlehem

NOTE: To begin discussing each chapter, you can ask what the chapter is about. If your group discusses the main points, you don't need to ask more questions. This guide will give you more questions in case you need them.

Verses 1-5

How does this book begin? What is the time?

The events of Ruth took place during the time of Judges.

NOTE: If your group studied Judges, you can ask what they remember that time was like. If not, then move on to the text of Ruth 1.

What are the events and who are the people of this chapter? Discuss word definitions. Tell them to look at the map as a visual aid.

Elimelech moved his family from Bethlehem in Judah to Moab because of a famine.

Bethlehem means place or house of bread.

Elimelech—"my God is king"¹

Naomi—"pleasant"²

Mahlon—"sick"³

Chilion—"pining"⁴

¹ James Strong, *Enhanced Strong's Lexicon* (Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software, 2001). H458.

² James Strong, *The New Strong's Dictionary of Hebrew and Greek Words* (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1996).

³ James Strong, *Enhanced Strong's Lexicon* (Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software, 2001). H4248.

⁴ James Strong, *Enhanced Strong's Lexicon* (Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software, 2001). H3630.

At some time after moving to Moab, Elimelech died, leaving his widow, Naomi, with her two sons in a foreign land / country.

Both sons married Moabite women.

Orpah—“gazelle”⁵
Ruth—“friendship”⁶

They lived in Moab about ten years, and the two sons died.

Ask what your group learned about Moab from the cross-references.

Genesis 19:30-38

Moab was Lot's son by one of his daughters.

Deuteronomy 23:1-4

No Moabite, even to the tenth generation, was to enter the assembly of the Lord. This was because they didn't meet Israel with food and water when they came out of Egypt, and because they hired Baalam the son of Beor to curse Israel.

Lead your discussion back to Ruth 1:6-14.

What happened next?

Naomi heard the Lord had visited His people and given them food, so she planned to return to Judah in Israel.

At first both daughters-in-law said they would go with her, but Orpah decided to stay in Moab.

In verses 11-13, Naomi spoke of not being able to have more sons to raise up as husbands for her daughters-in-law.

How do Deuteronomy 25 and Genesis 38 help to understand what she meant?

Deuteronomy 25:5-10

This is about the law of a brother's obligation to raise up a descendant for a dead brother.

If a woman's husband died without having produced an heir, his brother was to marry her and produce an heir for his dead brother to carry on his name.

After the heir for the dead brother was produced, then the other children of that marriage would belong to the live brother.

This is referred to in some commentaries as the law of the Levirate.

⁵ James Strong, *Enhanced Strong's Lexicon* (Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software, 2001). H6204.

⁶ James Strong, *Enhanced Strong's Lexicon* (Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software, 2001). H7327.

Naomi said to Orpah and Ruth that she was too old to have any other sons, and even if she did, the two women would not want to wait for them to grow up to produce sons for their dead husbands.

Genesis 38

This is the account of how Judah’s widowed daughter-in-law deceived him into producing an heir for her dead husband, because he did not give her his youngest son to produce an heir as he had promised.

Lead your discussion back to Ruth 1:13-14. What else did Naomi say?

The Lord’s hand was against her.

You might give your group time to discuss if they’ve felt like Naomi did.

Verses 15-22

What are the events of these verses?

Orpah returned to her people in Moab, but Ruth went with Naomi.

Ruth’s statements to Naomi are most often quoted at weddings, but were made by a daughter-in-law to her mother-in-law. These statements show that Ruth turned from being a woman of an idolatrous nation to a woman of God.

When Naomi, meaning “pleasant,”⁷ returned to Bethlehem, she changed her name to correspond with how she thought the Almighty had dealt with her. *Mara* means “bitter.”⁸

This does not mean Naomi was bitter, but her circumstances had been bitter.

Give time for your group to discuss relevant application.

Verse 22 gives the timing of these events as the beginning of barley harvest. It was when Naomi and Ruth came to Bethlehem.

Ask what they learned about God in this chapter and how those truths relate to them.

RUTH 2

Tell them to look at their At a Glance chart and ask what they noted as the theme for this chapter.

Ruth gleaned in Boaz’s field

⁷ James Strong, *The New Strong’s Dictionary of Hebrew and Greek Words* (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1996).

⁸ *New American Standard Bible: 1995 update*, marginal note (Ru 1:20) (LaHabra, CA: The Lockman Foundation, 1995).

Verses 1-13

How does this chapter begin? Who and what are these verses about? Discuss word definitions and the cross-reference.

Boaz, a kinsman / relative of Naomi’s husband, is described as a man of great wealth (ESV—a worthy man).

kinsman / relative—*moda* means what it says, “kinsman, relative.”⁹

Ruth gleaned in a field so Naomi and she would have food.
She went to Boaz’s portion of field without knowing who he was.

Leviticus 19:9-10

The Law told landowners and reapers to leave the corners of their fields and the gleanings for the needy and strangers.

Boaz spoke of the Lord to his reapers. He questioned who Ruth was, and after finding out made provision for her to have plenty of grain and have protection.

Ruth was a hard-working woman who took care of her mother-in-law.

She was surprised Boaz took interest in her since she was a foreigner, but she didn’t know his mother had also not been born into the nation of Israel.

NOTE: Rahab the Jericho harlot was Boaz’s mother.

Verse 12 tells about both Ruth and Boaz.

He spoke of the Lord rewarding work and giving refuge.
She has had taken refuge in the Lord and was working hard.

Verses 14-23

What is this part of the chapter about?

Boaz instructed his reapers to let Ruth glean even among the sheaves.
She ate and drank with them also.

When Ruth reported to Naomi of her success in gleaning, Naomi realized whose portion of field it was. She also realized the kindness with which Boaz had treated Ruth.

She understood the Lord had neither withdrawn His kindness to her, nor to her dead husband or son. Boaz was their relative / close relative and one of their closest relatives / redeemers.

relative / close relative—*qarob* means “near (in place, kindred or time)”¹⁰

⁹ James Strong, *Enhanced Strong’s Lexicon* (Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software, 2001). H4129.

closest relative / redeemer—*gaal*

Gaal means “to redeem, act as kinsman”¹¹; “to avenge...ransom, do the part of a kinsman...to do the part of a kinsman and thus to redeem his kin from difficulty or danger”¹²; “deliver...to marry a childless widow of an older brother”¹³

Ruth gleaned in Boaz’s field until the end of the barley and wheat harvest.

NOTE: Barley harvest began in March or April, and wheat harvest ended in late May or early June. Ruth was in the fields for 6 to 7 weeks.

If your group has not discussed the relationship between Ruth and Naomi, you might ask them what they learned about their relationship and how it relates to today.

Naomi and Ruth were considerate of one another and cared for one another’s needs.

Ruth listened to and respected Naomi and worked to provide for her. Naomi talked about the Lord to Ruth and gave her instruction in how to follow the ways of her people.

RUTH 3

Ask what they noted as a possible theme for this chapter.

Ruth and Boaz at threshing floor; redeem

Who and what is this chapter about? Discuss the cross-reference in Ezekiel.

Naomi gave Ruth instructions to go to Boaz at the threshing floor and ask him to spread his covering / wings over her. This was asking for Boaz to marry Ruth according to the law of a close relative / redeemer to raise up an heir for the dead.

Ezekiel 16:1-8

In Ezekiel the Lord spoke of spreading His skirt (ESV—corner of His garment) over Israel and entering into covenant with her to become her husband.

Boaz understood what Ruth asked and his responsibility, but he knew of a relative / redeemer who was closer to Elimelech than he was. Therefore, it was the responsibility of that one to redeem Naomi’s land and marry Ruth to raise up an heir.

¹⁰ James Strong, *The New Strong’s Dictionary of Hebrew and Greek Words* (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1996). H7138.

¹¹ Robert L. Thomas, *New American Standard Hebrew-Aramaic and Greek Dictionaries: Updated Edition* (Anaheim: Foundation Publications, Inc., 1998, 1981). H1350.

¹² R. Laird Harris, Robert Laird Harris, Gleason Leonard Archer and Bruce K. Waltke, *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, electronic ed. (Chicago: Moody Press, 1999, c1980). p. 144.

¹³ Spiros Zodhiates, *The Complete Word Study Old Testament* (Chattanooga, TN: AMG Publishers, 1994), H1350.

As your group discusses the chapter, if no one mentions the character and relationship of Boaz and Ruth, you might ask what they observed about them and relevant application.

Ruth did what was right in obeying what Naomi said.

Naomi knew the role of the redeemer or close relative.

She knew what she was asking of Ruth and what Ruth would be asking of Boaz.

She also knew it was the right thing to do.

You might ask your group if they are willing to take instruction from others who share what God says or do they let their pride get in the way.

Boaz made a statement that Ruth was a woman of excellence (ESV—a worthy woman).

She had sought refuge under the wings of the God of Israel; she had cared for her mother-in-law for the whole harvest time by working in the fields.

She had not sought younger men to marry her.

She had done what was right in accordance with the law of the Lord.

Boaz assured Ruth that Naomi and she would be taken care of in the proper way.

He assured her that if the relative / redeemer closer than he did not want to redeem her, he would.

But first the matter had to go to the closer relative / redeemer.

Give your group time to discuss any relevant application when it comes up in the discussion.

RUTH 4

What is a possible theme for this chapter?

Boaz redeemed; Ruth bore a son

What are the events of this chapter?

Boaz presented the situation to the relative / redeemer closer to Elimelech.

Naomi needed to sell her land because of hard times.

That part of the redemption process seemed agreeable.

But raising up an heir by marrying Ruth was not.

He did not want to jeopardize / impair his own inheritance by doing that.

Therefore, Boaz redeemed Naomi’s land and acquired Ruth to be his wife. Their first child would become the heir of Naomi’s husband and son, Mahlon, Ruth’s first husband.

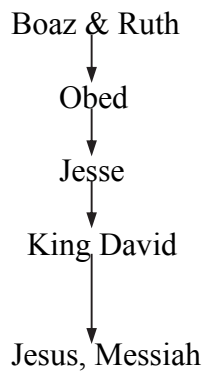
The Lord gave them a son.

You could ask what your group learned from the genealogy and Matthew 1:1-6.

Their son Obed was King David’s grandfather.
Obed became Naomi’s son, the heir of her husband.

Boaz and Ruth are in the line of not only the king of Israel, but also the Lord Jesus Christ.

You can show this with a simple diagram.



To end your discussion, ask about the blessings in verses 11-12 and 14.

The blessing of the people for Ruth to be like Rachel and Leah was a blessing for Boaz and Ruth to have many children.

Rachel and Leah were the ones from whom came the twelve sons of Israel. Each of them had sons, and each of them gave her maid to become Jacob’s concubine to have more sons.

Ruth also “built the house of Israel” as David and Jesus came from her.

Verses 14 and 15 are very significant.
But one in Obed’s line became famous / renowned in Israel, Jesus.

Naomi had a restorer of life and a sustainer, but Jesus is the Restorer of Life and the Sustainer.

Give your group time to discuss relevant application.

**KINSMAN REDEEMER
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 2**

Lesson emphasis:

- Redemption

REVIEW

Tell your group to look at their Ruth at a Glance chart from Lesson 1, and ask what they remember about Ruth.

Ruth 1

Naomi's husband Elimelech took his family to Moab because of a famine in the land of Israel during the time of the judges. Ruth followed Naomi's God.

Ruth 2

When Naomi with Ruth returned to the land of Israel, they were so poor that Ruth had to glean in Boaz's field. Naomi and her land needed redemption.

Ruth 3 and 4

Boaz redeemed Naomi's land because he was a close relative / redeemer, and also took Ruth as his wife to raise up a descendant of her dead husband's family on their inheritance. Boaz was the kinsman / relative redeemer.

GOD REDEEMED ISRAEL

Ask what your group learned about redemption in Exodus.

Exodus 6:1-8

The Lord told Moses He would redeem Israel, bring them out of Egypt.

The Lord remembered His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob which included in its promises the land of Canaan as an everlasting possession.

He was about to reveal Himself to Israel in a way which He had not done before. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob knew Him as God Almighty, but Israel was about to know Him by His name LORD. They were about to see His outstretched arm and His great judgments against the Egyptians.

He would take Israel for His people and be their God, and they would know He was the one who brought them out of slavery to give them a possession.

Exodus 12:1-14 and 13:11-16

God redeemed His people from slavery.

The blood of a lamb was the redemption price for the life of the firstborn when the Lord brought Israel out of Egypt.

Each family killed an unblemished male lamb and put the blood on the doorposts and lintel of their house. Then the Lord passed over that house when the death of the firstborn was taking place.

The lamb was roasted and eaten in haste before Israel left Egypt on that same night. The Passover day is a feast even until today as a memorial of that time. It is a permanent ordinance / statute for Israel.

The firstborn male of every womb, man or beast, belonged to the Lord. They belonged to Him because He redeemed them from death in Egypt.

Ask what your group learned about the redemption of the land.

Leviticus 25

Leviticus is one of the books of the Law. The timing of Leviticus was after the Lord brought Israel out of Egypt, but before He took them to Canaan. At Mount Sinai, the Lord gave Moses His Law to give to His people so they would know how He expected them to live in their land.

This chapter states the Lord's law and provision for the land itself.

- Sabbatical year

The people were to sow their land for six years, then let it rest the seventh. The land was to have a sabbatical year.

The Lord would so bless the crops in the sixth year that Israel would have enough for the sixth and seventh years, and even the eighth year when they were sowing again.

- Jubilee year

In the fiftieth year was a jubilee when everything reverted to its original state. It was also a sabbath year of no sowing or reaping—it was holy. If a person of Israel had to sell his land because of poverty, then in the year of jubilee it was returned to his family.

- Redemption of land

If a man of Israel / brother became so poor that he sold his property, his inheritance, provision was made to ultimately keep that land in his family. His nearest kinsman / redeemer could redeem, or buy back, the land.

Relate this to Boaz redeeming the land which belonged to Naomi's husband. Boaz was a near relative / redeemer in the same "family."

The redemption price was calculated according to the number of years to the next Jubilee, at which time all unredeemed land was returned to its original owners and all unredeemed slaves of Israel returned to their own property.

The land could not be sold permanently because it belonged to the Lord. He gave it for an everlasting inheritance, possession.

Numbers 27:8-11; 36:7-9

These passages describe what the Lord said in the Law regarding inheritance of land if the landowner had no son.

If there were no son, a man's daughters could inherit his family's land.

If no daughter, his land inheritance was transferred to his brother. His father's brothers, uncles, were next in line and the last was the nearest relative / kinsman to his family.

Relate this to what happened in Ruth 4.

Daughters who inherited land from their father could not marry outside of their tribe so the land distributed by Joshua to specific tribes would stay as the possession of each tribe.

If a daughter who inherited land married a man of Israel from a different tribe, then her inheritance of that land was withdrawn from her and stayed within her father's tribe.

Joshua 18:1-10

After Moses died, the Lord chose Joshua to take His people into their land of promise, their possession. Joshua and Israel, because of what the Lord did, subdued the nations living in the land. They took their possession.

The Lord had Joshua divide the land to give each of the tribes a portion of it for their inheritance.

Ask if this helps to understand what happened in Ruth regarding the redemption of Elimelech's land.

What did the Law teach about people being redeemed?

Not only did the Lord Himself redeem His people Israel from slavery in Egypt, but He also gave laws for future situations of slavery.

Leviticus 25:47-55

Another situation presented in this part of the Law was what needed to transpire when a man of Israel became so poor he had to sell himself as a slave to a stranger or sojourner among them.

His brother, uncle, uncle's son, or a blood relative could redeem him by paying a price to the one to whom he had sold himself.

The people could not be permanent slaves because they belonged to the Lord, and He had redeemed them out of slavery.

As the land belonged to the Lord, so did the people.

JESUS IS REDEEMER

What does the New Testament teach about this?

Luke 1:67-75

A prophecy regarding the redemption of the Lord's people Israel
Salvation from their enemies

The Lord remembered his covenant with Abraham so His people could serve Him in holiness and righteousness. This is about salvation, redemption through Jesus.

Luke 2:38

Jesus was the redemption of Jerusalem, Israel.

Luke 24:21

There were those who believed He was the redeemer of Israel.

Romans 3 and John 8:34

All mankind needs to be redeemed from slavery to sin.

John 1:28-29 and 1 Corinthians 5:7

Jesus is the Passover Lamb who takes away the sins of the world.

Ephesians 1:7; Colossians 1:14

We have redemption in Him, forgiveness of sins, through His blood.

Ask your group how this should affect their lives if they have been redeemed.

The believer should not have a lifestyle of sin.

Jesus died, was sacrificed to redeem us from slavery to sin.

How could Jesus be man's redeemer? Relate it to the requirements in the law for a kinsman / relative to be the only one who could redeem the man in slavery to another.

Jesus had to become a kinsman / relative of man to be able to redeem him.

Luke 1:30-35

God is Jesus' Father. The Holy Spirit came upon Mary so that she bore a flesh-and-blood Son. Son of the Most High, Son of God, Jesus is God and was Man.

Hebrews 2:17-18

Jesus was made like His brethren in that He took on a flesh-and-blood body. He is able to come to man's aid / help because of it.

The kinsman / relative had to be able to pay the price of redemption.
What was the price for the redemption of mankind, the price of his freedom from sin?

Hebrews 9:12-14, 22 and 1 Peter 1:18-19

Jesus' blood was the price to redeem / ransom men from sin. As the Passover Lamb, His blood saves from death those who believe in Him as Savior.

God redeeming Israel from slavery in Egypt and the kinsman / relative redeeming a countryman / brother from slavery in Israel are both pictures of Jesus redeeming mankind from sin.

In Ruth 4 there was one who was not willing to pay the price of redemption although he was the closest relative / redeemer. Was Jesus willing to pay the price?

Philippians 2:5-11

Although Jesus is God, He emptied Himself and took the form of a man becoming obedient to the point of death.

John 10:14-18

No one took His life from Him. He willingly laid it down for those who would become His sheep, Jews and Gentiles—two folds, one flock.

Ephesians 1:7 and Colossians 1:14

Redemption gives forgiveness of sins.

Acts 20:28

The church was purchased with His own blood.

To end your discussion, ask how this lesson can encourage your group.

God redeemed Israel	Jesus is Redeemer
From slavery By blood of Passover lamb They became His people	Man in slavery to sin Jesus became a man paid with His blood Believers –His people

**KINSMAN REDEEMER
LEADER GUIDE
Lesson 3**

Lesson emphasis:

- Jesus the Redeemer

REVIEW

Ask what your group remembers about the kinsman / relative redeemer from Lessons 1 and 2.

In Ruth, the close relative / redeemer was given the opportunity to redeem Elimelech's land and raise up an heir by taking Ruth as a wife. The closest was not willing, but Boaz became the redeemer and presented an Old Testament picture of Jesus as Kinsman / relative Redeemer.

Jesus became man to be the kinsman / relative, *goel*, of men.
He was willing and able to pay the price for man's redemption.

He took on flesh and blood to give His sinless blood as the payment for world's sins.
He became the Redeemer of mankind. He redeemed us from slavery to sin.

Also ask what they remember from Lesson 2 about the redemption of the land.

The inheritance of land was to be kept within each tribe of Israel.
It was inherited by sons, daughters, uncles, but only those within a particular family.
If sold, it could be redeemed only by those in the family.
All the land of Israel belongs to the Lord and is not to be sold permanently.

REDEMPTION OF THE EARTH

Ask what they learned about this from Genesis 1 and Hebrews 2.

At the end of this guide are two lists which you might use as a visual aid for this discussion.

Genesis 1:26-31

Man was to rule / have dominion over the earth, fill it, and subdue it.
That was the Lord's command to Adam and Eve.
It was His intent for man and the earth.

Hebrews 2:5-15

This passage speaks of mankind, not Jesus, as the son of man.
Man was crowned by God with glory and honor.
He was appointed over the Lord's works, creation—the earth.
Man was the one the earth was to be subjected to, but at present it is not.

Mankind is the son of man until Jesus is mentioned in verse 9.
He also was made lower than the angels for a little while.

He partook of flesh and blood because His brethren, man, were in need of redemption.
Man had become subject to slavery, instead of ruling their land, their inheritance.

Man feared death, which the devil held over him. But by His own death as a man, Jesus rendered the devil powerless. Death no longer held mankind in bondage; Jesus paid the price to redeem mankind.

But man still does not subject or rule the earth.

Ask what they learned about the devil and how it relates to man losing dominion of the earth.

Ephesians 2:1-7

The devil is the prince of the power of the air.
He rules over the sons of disobedience, the children of wrath. He holds them in bondage.
Even believers formerly / once were led by him, but now are alive with Christ.

John 8:44

The devil has been a murderer from the beginning and the father of lies.

John 12:31-33 and 1 John 5:19

He is the ruler of this world, and the whole world lies in his power.

Matthew 4:8-10

Even Jesus did not dispute with him over the fact that he ruled the kingdoms of the world.

Colossians 1:11-14

This describes a believer's position regarding the devil's domain of darkness.

God the Father rescued, saved, believers from the domain of darkness and transferred us to the kingdom of His beloved Son—redemption, forgiveness.

Believers live no longer under Satan's control; that was the former life, the life of the sons of disobedience, the children of wrath, those still walking according to the prince of the power of the air.

What happened to the rulership of the earth when man gave it up because of sin? Who is the ruler of the earth now?

When God created man, He commanded mankind to rule / have dominion over the earth (Genesis 1).

Man chose to disobey God (Genesis 3).

Sin and death entered the world (Romans 5:12).

Man became a slave, and Satan gained man's land or rulership of the earth (Hebrews 2:14; John 12:31; 1 John 5:19).

Ask what they learned from Revelation.

Revelation 1:19 and 4:1 show that all in Revelation 4-22 are future events.

Revelation 5

The focus is on the Lamb who is worthy to break / open the 7 seals on the book / scroll. He is worthy because He was slain and purchased men with His blood.

Jesus is the only one worthy to open the book / scroll, break its seals.

He is also the one who made men to be a kingdom and priests to God. They will reign upon the earth—God’s original intent for man and the earth. This is the “world to come” about which Hebrews 2:5 speaks.

What might the book / scroll represent? How does Jeremiah 32 relate to Revelation 5?

The book / scroll might represent the title or deed to the earth.

Jeremiah 32:1-19

Jeremiah purchased, redeemed, a piece of land at the beginning of judgment on Israel. God used Babylon to judge His people for breaking His law, His covenant. He was sending them out of the holy land into captivity in Babylon. The land of Israel would lay vacant for 70 years.

Jeremiah’s redemption of that piece of land showed hope in the Lord’s promise to return His people to their land. God was not through with His people Israel, even though they were about to undergo His judgment. That land was still theirs. This event also presents a picture of the future redemption of the earth for mankind.

Jeremiah had a deed of purchase. He signed it, and it was sealed. There was also an open copy of it. They were stored to last for a long time, probably through the 70 years of Babylonian captivity.

How does this relate to other references?

Daniel 7, John 1, and Mark 13

At the end time, the time for judgment, the Son of Man will come to the Ancient of Days and be given dominion and His kingdom. His dominion is everlasting, and His kingdom will not be destroyed—unlike the devil’s dominion, unlike Satan’s rule on the earth, which will be destroyed.

Revelation 19–20

Jesus, Son of God and Son of Man, deity and humanity together, will bring an end to the rule of the devil on the earth. He will rule on the earth, and those who believe in Him will reign on the earth with Him for 1,000 years.

Jesus will redeem the earth for man to reign as God had always intended for him to do. The devil will be in captivity during this 1,000-year rule on the earth.

JESUS, THE BLOOD AVENGER

Ask what they learned from Numbers and Deuteronomy about the blood avenger / avenger of blood.

Numbers 35:9-34 and Deuteronomy 19:6, 12

“Avenger” is *goel* from *gaal*, the same Hebrew word as “close relative” and “redeem” used in Ruth.

The blood avenger was a kinsman / relative who was to avenge the murder of his relative. He was to kill the murderer and thereby keep the land from being defiled by innocent blood.

However, the blood avenger could not take the life of one who unintentionally killed someone. The blood avenger was appointed only to kill a murderer.

There were cities of refuge to which the unintentional manslayer was to flee. If he was found not guilty of murder by the elders, then he was protected from the avenger of blood. But if he left the city of refuge before the death of the current high priest, then the blood avenger could kill him without punishment.

Review the facts about mankind, the devil, Jesus, and the responsibility of the blood avenger.

The devil, a murderer from the beginning, murdered mankind by deceit and enticement to sin. Death reigned because of sin. Satan held the power of death over mankind because of man’s sin.

Jesus became a man to be the close relative, the redeemer, of mankind. He became flesh and blood, man’s *goel*. He is man’s blood avenger.

Therefore, it is His responsibility to kill the devil, the murderer of his relative, man.

What do Deuteronomy 32 and Joel 3 teach?

Deuteronomy 32:39-43

God avenges the blood of His people Israel.

He will avenge the blood of His servants, atone for / cleanse His land and people.

Relate this to the breaking of the 5th seal in Revelation 6. Those believers in the Lord who were murdered by enemies of the Lord call out for their blood to be avenged.

Compare this with Revelation 20:4.

Joel 3:11-21

A time is coming for the Lord to judge the nations.

They will be judged for the way they treated His people, Israel.

He will avenge the blood shed in Judah and Jerusalem.

What do Revelation 19 and 20 teach about the final avenging of blood?

He will avenge the blood of His bondservants with His true and righteous judgments.

Satan will be bound for 1,000 years during which the Lord and believers will reign upon the earth, the earth having just been redeemed by the Lord.

After the 1,000 years Satan will be released for a short time and deceive the nations again. They will gather for a battle, but fire will consume them.

Satan then will be cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, tormented day and night forever and ever.

God repays with vengeance.

Ask what your group learned for their lives as a result of this study.
Give time for them to share.

At appropriate times in your discussion, you can note on a visual aid the following points:

Redemption of the earth

Man was to rule the earth

Sin, death

Satan rules earth's kingdoms

Jesus will redeem, rule
Man will rule with Him

Jesus, blood avenger

Satan, murderer from beginning

Jesus became man, redeemer

Jesus will avenge,
destroy the devil