

THE UNFAITHFUL WIFE

A Sermon Outline

Presented to

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By

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Text: Hosea 1:1 – 14:9

Thesis: To show how God is faithful even when we are unfaithful to Him.

INTRODUCTION

1. God has been a faithful husband and the people of Israel had been His wife (Jer. 31:32).
2. However, the people have been unfaithful wife, had sought other gods and worship Baal contrary to what God commanded them (Deut. 5:6-9).
3. At the time of Hosea, the prophet, God use Hosea and his wife to demonstrate the nature of the relationship between God and the people, for they had been unfaithful.
4. Hosea's wife Gomer had become unfaithful bearing children which were not by her husband (Hosea 1:2-9).
5. God commanded Hosea the prophet to name the three children to denotes the unfaithfulness of the people and what God will be doing to them (Hos. 1:4-9).
 - a. First, a son was named Jezreel meaning *"God will avenge and scatter."*
 - b. Second, a daughter was named Lo-Ruhamah meaning *"God will have no mercy."*
 - c. Third, a son was named Lo-Ammi meaning *"ye are not my people."*
6. God has always been faithful but the people of Israel were not faithful so Hosea prophesied about the punishment that was coming upon them as well as how God will restore His people.
7. We shall consider three main things in this lesson.
 - a. **Indictment.**
 - b. **Punishment.**
 - c. **Restoration.**

DISCUSSION

- I. INDICTMENT (Hos. 4:1 – 7:16).
 - A. A charge against the wife which is the whole nation (Hos. 4:1-3).
 1. There was no truth, mercy, nor knowledge of God.
 2. They were charged with lying, stealing, and adultery.
 3. There were shedding of blood in the whole land.
 4. All form of wickedness were on the rise in the nation.
 5. Israel had become a spiritual harlot (cf. Hos. 4:15).
 - B. A charge against the priest of the land (Hosea 4:4-14)
 1. There was no one to rebuke sin because the priests had joined them.
 2. The priests had rejected the knowledge of God; therefore, God has rejected the priest.
 3. The priest feed off the sins of the people and have increased their spiritual adultery (Hos. 1:2-3).

4. The priest and the people were taken away by “whoredom” and wine (Hos. 4:11).

C. Accusation against the rulers and the people (Hos. 5:1-9)

1. They have been a snare to people and have led them to stumble.
2. They have allowed sin to reign in their lives (Hos. 5:1-3).
3. They were ingratitude to God for all the blessings.
4. They were full of pride (Hos. 5:5).
5. They did not return to God nor seek Him (Hos. 7:10).
6. They spoke lies of God and become silly like doves (Hos. 7:11-13).

II. PUNISHMENT (Hos. 8:1 – 10:15).

A. Warning of judgment approaching on them like eagle (Hos. 5:1, 8:1-5).

1. They have made alliance with the Assyrians to transgress God’s covenant so shall they be taken away (Hos. 8:1-7).
2. They will return to Egypt into captivity and slavery (Hos. 8:11-13).
3. Sin has the power to enslave the sinner (Rom. 6:16-18).
4. They have already subjected themselves to slavery by practicing sin (John 8:34).
5. Israel has forgotten his Maker, and even Judah places more trust in fortified cities; but judgment will come upon them both (Hos 8:14).

B. God foretold the Assyrian captivity.

1. The nation is about to be taken into exile (Hos. 9:1-9).
2. They were foretold about the consequences of disobeying God (Deut. 28).
3. They will be unable to celebrate their feasts.
4. Their glory and booming economy will fly away.
5. They will be childless with no inhabitants on the Land because of their wickedness.
6. Our world today has been foretold about the coming of God’s wrath (Rom. 1:18, John 5:24-29, 2 Cor. 5:10-11).

C. A call for repentance and a return to God.

1. The call was made for them to return to the Lord (Hos. 6:1).
2. God wants them to change from their evil ways rather than making sacrifices (Hos. 6:6).
3. They were called to God’s covenant with them, yet they would not.

D. The justice of God demands that they are punished.

1. The severity of God is without mercy.
2. Their glory will be changed to shame (Hos. 4:7).
3. Nobody will be able to stop the Assyrians from taking over the nation.
4. God is a god of justice.
5. He cannot let sin go unpunished (Hos 9:9).

6. Those who remain in sin He will devour (Hos 13:7-8).

III. RESTORATION (Hos. 11:1 – 14:9).

A. God loved the people of Israel (His wife) despite their rebellion and shall restore them (Hos. 11:1-11).

1. God is a God of love (Hos. 3:1; 11:1, 1 John 4:8,16).
 - a. Hosea tells us how God loved Israel (Hos.11:1-4).
 - b. God by nature is love (1 John 4:7-11).
 - c. God demonstrates His love toward us even when we were yet sinful (Rom. 5:8).
 - d. God's love is unfailing (Isa. 54:10).
 - e. God's love endures forever (Psa. 136:26).
2. God loves His people and nurtured them though they knew not (Hos. 11:1-4).
 - a. Hosea tells us how God loved Israel (Hos. 11:1).
 - b. There were so many nations on the face of the earth, but God chose to love His covenant people (Hos. 11:1).
 - c. God loves mankind just as a man loves his wife like Hosea and Gomer (Hos. 3:1).
 - d. God warned His people before He wounds (Hos. 4:1-8).
 - e. God, out of love, hinted His people that a lack of knowledge will make them perish (Hos. 4:6).
 - f. He does not want any man to perish (1 Pet. 3:8-10).
3. God will restore His people because of His love for them.
 - a. He will return them to their homes and unto their lands (Hos. 11:8-11).
 - b. God promised to heal their backsliding (Hos. 14:4-7).
 - c. He promised to cure them from their idolatry (Hos. 14:8).
 - d. God fulfilled this promise at the time Cyrus reign through Zerubbabel even to the time of Ezra and Nehemiah.

- B. God want to restore all mankind through Jesus Christ.
1. God manifested His love toward us through His only begotten son (John 3:16-18).
 - a. God does not owe anyone eternal life.
 - b. Yet out of love, God gave mankind His Son to die for us (John 3:16).
 - c. Out of love, Jesus laid His life for all (John 15:13-17).
 - d. He saves us by grace through obedience to His word (John 3:18).
 - e. God desires to save people because of His love.
 - f. God desires that we love one another (1 John 4:17-21).
 2. God is a God of mercy, and He wants to bring all men to Himself.
 - a. Hosea proclaimed that He would save both Jews and Gentiles (Hos. 2:23)
 - b. God is seeking to sake all men at everywhere for He is not a respecter of persons (Acts 10:34-35).
 - c. God is rich in mercy and want to save all men both Jews and Gentiles, so you can be saved today (Eph. 2:4-10, 16-22).

CONCLUSION

1. The relationship between Hosea and his Gomer demonstrates how God is faith but His people sometimes become unfaithful.
2. In the preaching of Hosea, we noticed,
 - a. God's indictment of Israel and her sins.
 - b. God's warning of punishment that is to befall her.
 - c. God's promise of a future restoration.
3. Jesus is a husband to the Church, and He wants to have a faithful relationship with Christians (Eph. 5:25-29).
4. If we became unfaithful to Him, we will not be His people, neither shall He have mercy on us.
5. We can return and be restored to Him by following His steps of salvation.
 - a. Believe the gospel (John 8:24).
 - b. Repent and turn toward the Lord (Acts 2:38, 3:19, Acts 26:16-18).
 - c. Confess the Lord Jesus. (Acts 8:37).
 - d. Be baptized (Mark 16:16; 1 Pet. 5:21; Acts 2:38).