

Assignment 2

Job 28 is an extended Poem about wisdom. Using highlighter or lines, indicate the similarities and contrasts that are at work in this poem.

<p>Surely there is a mine for silver, And a place where gold is refined.</p> <p>Iron is taken from the earth, And copper is smelted from ore.</p> <p>Man puts an end to darkness, And searches every recess For ore in the darkness and the shadow of death.</p> <p>He breaks open a shaft away from people; In places forgotten by feet They hang far away from men; They swing to and fro.</p> <p>As for the earth, from it comes bread, But underneath it is turned up as by fire; Its stones are the source of sapphires, And it contains gold dust.</p> <p>That path no bird knows, Nor has the falcon's eye seen it.</p> <p>The proud lions have not trodden it, Nor has the fierce lion passed over it.</p> <p>He puts his hand on the flint; He overturns the mountains at the roots.</p> <p>He cuts out channels in the rocks, And his eye sees every precious thing.</p> <p>He dams up the streams from trickling; What is hidden he brings forth to light.</p> <p>But where can wisdom be found? And where is the place of understanding?</p> <p>Man does not know its value, Nor is it found in the land of the living.</p> <p>The deep says, 'It is not in me'; And the sea says, 'It is not with me.'</p> <p>It cannot be purchased for gold, Nor can silver be weighed for its price.</p> <p>It cannot be valued in the gold of Ophir, In precious onyx or sapphire.</p> <p>Neither gold nor crystal can equal it, Nor can it be exchanged for jewelry of fine gold.</p> <p>No mention shall be made of coral or quartz, For the price of wisdom is above rubies.</p> <p>The topaz of Ethiopia cannot equal it, Nor can it be valued in pure gold.</p>	<p>In these first two bicola, what is the character of the metals in each set of lines? How are the two sets of lines the same?</p> <p>The word for shadow and death are written here as one word. צלמות <i>šalmāwet</i> becomes a poetic expression for deep darkness, much like our "pitch dark."</p> <p>How are the last 2 lines here dependent on the first line of the previous tricola?</p> <p>The word translated "turned up" can mean changed. How are the minerals changed in both lines?</p> <p>The falcon and the lion are legendary hunters with keen sight.</p> <p>This is an extended description of the efforts man will go to to amass what?</p> <p>What analogy is implied here?</p> <p>What is the general assertion about wisdom that is being made here?</p>
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<p>From where then does wisdom come? And where is the place of understanding?</p> <p>It is hidden from the eyes of all living, And concealed from the birds of the air.</p> <p>Destruction and Death say,` We have heard a report about it with our ears.'</p> <p>God understands its way, And He knows its place.</p> <p>For He looks to the ends of the earth, And sees under the whole heavens,</p> <p>To establish a weight for the wind, And apportion the waters by measure.</p> <p>When He made a law for the rain, And a path for the thunderbolt,</p> <p>Then He saw wisdom and declared it; He prepared it, indeed, He searched it out.</p> <p>And to man He said, `Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom, And to depart from evil is understanding.'"</p>	<p>What is the point being made here?</p> <p>Why is wisdom not hidden from God?</p> <p>Why do you think this extended analogy about mining is included at this point?</p> <p>Why is the theme developed at such length?</p> <p>How could you teach or preach this passage, and do justice to the extent of development it receives here?</p>
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How could you make this chapter into a Sunday school lesson?