

RUTH: A VIRTUOUS WOMAN NAOMI: A WOMAN OF WISDOM

INTRODUCTION

Israel was in great moral decay during the time when the Judges ruled. . . . every man did that which was right in his own eyes (Judges 21:25). A famine had swept the country and a certain man named Elimelech took his wife, Naomi and his two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, to the country of Moab. The sons took Moabite women, Orpah and Ruth, as wives.

Sudden calamity befell the three women, and they became emotionally bound by a common grief, the death of their husbands. Although the future looked bleak, the women offered each other love and sympathy. Amongst the torrent of their tribulations, choices had to be made which changed each one of their lives forever.

By divine providence,¹ the hand of God moved in their lives; in Ruth virtuous qualities surfaced. It was her determination and devotion that made life sweeter despite the bitter hardships. In the midst of a terrible time in history, a beautiful love story surfaces, capturing the love of a *kinsman redeemer*². Moreover, this timeless story exemplifies Christ's compassion and love for us as our Redeemer.

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE

And now, my daughter [Ruth], fear not; I [Boaz] will do to thee all that thou requirest: for all the cityof my people doth know that thou art a virtuous woman (Ruth 3:11).

¹ providence: God's foresight and care, control and intervention in the affairs of life.

² kinsman redeemer: a male near kinsman who had the duty to protect his relatives and their property. He had to redeem the property belonging to the relative including begetting and raising children with the wife of the deceased brother so as to carry on his name.

Names Given to the Women in this Story

Naomi	the name of his wife Naomi (Ruth 1:2b). The name Naomi in Hebrew means - pleasant, agreeable, suitable, splendor or grace, to be sweet, lovely.	
Ephrathites	Ephrathite of Bethlehem-judah (Ruth 1:2c) Ephrathites was a designation for the inhabitants of Bethlehem; an ancient name of Bethlehem.	
Mara	call me not Naomi, call me Mara (Ruth 1:20). Mara in Hebrew means - bitter, angry, chafed. After the tragedies in her life, Naomi changed her name to one that fit her circumstances.	
Women of Moab	they took them wives of the women of Moab (Ruth 1:4a). In Hebrew, Moabite means - from "her [the mother's] father". Moab was an incestuous son of Lot. Therefore, Ruth and Orpah were Moabites, the ancestors of Lot.	
Orpah	the name of the one was Orpah (Ruth 1:4b). The name Orpah in Hebrew means - dropped down, nape or the back of the neck, stiffnecked, stubborn.	
Ruth	and the name of the other Ruth (Ruth 1:4c). The name Ruth in Hebrew means - friend, neighbor, companion.	
Stranger	seeing I [Ruth] am a stranger? (Ruth 2:10). Not from Bethlehem but from an idolatrous nation.	
SECTION	V1 – A Woman of Determination	
READ	Ruth Chapter 1.	
1. DE	ESCRIBE what happened during the days the Judges ruled (vv. 1, 2).	
W	hat did Elimelech do? Where did they sojourn³?	
2. WI	hat calamity came upon Naomi (v. 3)?	
3. WI	hat women did the sons take as wives (v. 4)?	
	hat were their names?	

³ sojourn: to visit temporarily, turn aside from the road for lodging or any purpose, to be in a strange place, to be a guest; to visit temporarily.

LC	OOK DEEPER Who were the Moabites and how did they originate (Genesis 19:30-38)?
	What gods did the Moabites worship (Numbers 25:1-3; I Kings 11:33)?4
	Why were the Israelites forbidden by God to intermarry with the Moabites (I Kings 11:1, 2)?
4.	What other bitter circumstances befell Naomi and her two daughters-in-law (Ruth 1:5)?
PE	RSONAL How do you think these hardships affected the women?
5.	Why did Naomi decide to return to Bethlehem (vv. 6, 7)?
6.	What did Naomi advise her two daughters-in-law to do (v. 8a)?
7.	What blessings did Naomi desire her daughters-in-law to receive from the Lord (vv. 8b, 9a)?
8.	Despite Naomi's words, what had both her daughters-in-law decided (v. 10)?

⁴ Baal-peor - *Baal* master, lord, husband: lord of the gap, a god of the Moabites worshipped by obscene rites on Mount Peor. ⁵ Chemosh: the destroyer, subduer or fish-god; the god of the Moabites; believed to be the god of war. ⁶ Mahlon: sickly, puny.

⁷ Chillion: the pining one, wasting away.

9.	Why did Naomi encourage them to return to their own homes (vv. 12, 13a)?
10.	Who did Naomi say was against her (v. 13b)?
11.	What was each of the daughters-in-law reaction toward their mother-in-law's words (v. 14)?
	Orpah
	Ruth
12.	What was Orpah's decision (v. 15)?
13.	WRITE Ruth's determined poetic statement of faith and pledge to continue to follow Naomi (vv. 16, 17).
	To whom was Ruth ultimately making a commitment to follow?
14.	How did Naomi respond to Ruth's unwavering faith (v. 18)?
15.	How did the city of Bethlehem-judah react to Naomi's return (v. 19)?
16.	By what name did Naomi ask to be called? Why (vv. 20, 21)?
	9
	though Naomi was going through a bitter season in her life and went so far as to change her ne to express her pain, she still acknowledged God as the Lord Almighty.
17.	In what time of the year did they return (v. 22)?

 $^{^{8}}$ clave: to cling or adhere; be joined together. 9 the Almighty - Hebrew $\mathit{Shadday}$ most powerful.

Pi	When your heart is full of sorrow and your head is bowed down, with hopelessness, have you been tempted to turn back like Orpah, to your old life and gods? Do you react like Naomi and become bitter? Or do you respond like Ruth and follow after God?
	ION 2 – A Woman of Devotion
	AD Ruth Chapter 2.
1.	DESCRIBE Boaz (v. 1).
2.	What was Ruth's request of Naomi (v. 2)?
Te	leaning is the process of gathering grain or other produce left in the fields by the reapers. The Oldstament law required that property owners leave some of their produce in the fields so they might gathered by the poor and the stranger (Leviticus 19:9, 10, 23:22).
3.	Into whose field did Ruth glean (Ruth 2:3)?
4.	EXAMINE the special greeting Boaz gave to his reapers, and their response. What did this reveal about Boaz's character (v. 4)?
5.	As Ruth was hard at work, Boaz took notice of her when he came into his fields. What question did he ask his servant and what was his servant's response (vv. 5, 6)?

PE	RSONAL Nothing in Ruth's life had happened by chance, but by the providence of God. What a comfort to know, in the midst of the normal business of our days, the invisible hand of God is at work behind the scene, unfolding His master plan for our lives! How does Jeremiah 29:11 help you understand this truth?
	Why do you think Boaz took notice of Ruth?
6.	What did Boaz say to Ruth, concerning gleaning within his field (Ruth 2:8, 9a)?
7.	What instructions did Boaz give to the young men (v. 9b)?
8.	How did Ruth respond (v. 10)?
9.	What had been reported to Boaz concerning Ruth (v. 11)?
10.	What blessing did Boaz state Ruth should receive from the Lord (v. 12)?
LO	OOK DEEPER What does one find under the shadow of the LORD God of Israel's wings?
	Psalm 17:8
	Psalm 36:7
	Psalm 57:1
	Psalm 61:4
	Psalm 63:7

Psalm 91:1, 4 _____

	Who is the LORD God of Israel (Matthew 23:37)?
11.	What did Ruth find in Boaz (Ruth 2:13)?
12.	What special invitation did Boaz give to Ruth (v. 14)?
13.	When Ruth rose up to glean in the fields again, what further kindness did Boaz show towards her (vv. 15, 16)?
14.	How long had Ruth gleaned in the field and how much had she acquired (v. 17, 18)?
	What did Ruth do with the barley?
PE	RSONAL Ruth's love and devotion for the Lord overflowed in love and devotion towards Naomi by sharing her blessing with her. How are you willing to be used of God as a channel of His overflowing goodness and share with your family and others, no matter how small or great the gift?
15.	What did Naomi say concerning the one who took notice of her (v. 19)?
	What was his name?
16.	How did Naomi bless the LORD and what did she reveal about Boaz (v. 20)?

ephah: a large container with a lid, large enough to hold a woman (Zechariah 5:6, 7). It was a tenth of a homer (Ezekiel 45:11) and was also used to measure cereals (Ruth 2:17). A homer was the largest dry measure.
 Boaz: ancestor of King David; son of Salmon (a prince of Israel) and Rahab.

17.	How long did Boaz invite Ruth to continue to glean in his field (v. 21)?
18.	What did Naomi wisely agree Ruth should do (v. 22)?
19.	How did Ruth respond (v. 23)?
	ON 3 – A Woman under Direction
RЕл	AD Ruth Chapter 3. Through Naomi's godly perception, she continued to seek for Ruth's well being. What did she advise Ruth to do (vv. 1-4)?
2.	What did Ruth do (v. 5)?
	omi instructed Ruth of an unfamiliar Jewish custom of that day concerning marriage. Ruth ted her mother-in-law's godly guidance and obeyed all that was asked of her.
PE	RSONAL How do you respond to the instructions of older women?
	What does Titus 2:3-5 instruct you?
3.	Boaz, startled and awakened at midnight, saw Ruth. What did she request of him (Ruth 3:6-9)?

4.	How did Boaz commend and bless Ruth (vv. 10, 11)?
Dei mai act	nder Naomi's wise direction, Ruth submitted to her every request. The Jewish custom in atteronomy 25:5-10 is what Ruth was asking Boaz to perform. The custom of the leviration rriage specified that when an Israelite died without leaving a male heir, his nearest relative would as the kinsman redeemer by marrying the widow in order to continue the family name of the leased brother. The firstborn son by her would be acknowledged as the deceased brother's legal ld.
5.	Despite Boaz's eagerness to perform the duty of kinsman redeemer, what obstacle lay ahead (v. 12)?
6.	What instruction did Boaz give Ruth (vv. 13-15)?
	How did he bless her?
7.	How did Naomi confirm Boaz's pledge to Ruth (vv. 16-18)?

 $^{^{12}}$ Spread therefore thy skirt over thine handmaid: A pledge that he would marry her, therefore becoming her redeemer—redeeming her family property, and raising up children in her deceased husband's name.

Through Boaz, God was going to provide the greatest Gift of all!

SECTION 4 – Redeemed Women

RE	AD Ruth Chapter 4.
1.	Who did Boaz happen to meet and ask to join him at the city gate (v. 1)?
2.	Who else did Boaz invite to sit with him at the gate (v. 2)?
	the city gate was the place for the transaction of public business, announcements, and where legal tters were decided.
3.	What did Boaz offer to the nearer kinsman (vv. 3, 4)?
4.	At first, the relative was willing to redeem the land. Why did he have a change of heart (vv. 5, 6)?
5.	What was the significance of a man removing his sandal (vv. 7, 8)?
6.	Who became a witness of the redeeming act (vv. 9-11a)?
	What was the final transaction?
7.	In what way did the people ask the Lord to bless Ruth (vv. 11b, 12)?
	14
	15

ten men: witnesses to this legal transaction.
 Rachel and Leah: wives of Jacob who bore him many children.
 House of Pharez: from whom Boaz descended (Ruth 4:18).

8.	Briefly WRITE out what the women said to Naomi (vv. 13-15).
9.	What did Naomi become to the newborn child (v. 16)?
10.	Who named the child and what did they call him (v. 17)?
	Who would he become?
11.	The mystery is revealed! READ Ruth 4:18-22 with Matthew 1:1-16. Who came to this earth through the genealogy of Boaz and Ruth?
ME	MORY VERSE
	(Ruth 3:11).

Ruth and Naomi teach us to follow God by faith. Despite tragic and bitter circumstances, through knowing and believing on the Almighty, they allowed God to lead and control their lives. By being faithful to God and faithful to each other, these women both experienced the faithfulness of God in every area of need in their lives. Putting their trust in the LORD, He provided a kinsman redeemer for them, through whom came the Redeemer for the entire world.

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His holy name, and His Word have been capitalized.

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