

Introduction

1. “There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name *was* Job...”
 - a. It is generally believed that Job lived in the time of the patriarchs
 - b. Job may be the oldest book of the Bible
 - c. From this factual account, though written in poetic language, we learn a great deal about suffering
 - i. Job is used as an example of perseverance by James ([Jm. 5:11](#))
 - ii. Job is declared a righteous man in Ezekiel ([Ezek. 14:14](#))
 - iii. Job is also described as a man of reverence by God Himself ([Job 1:8](#))
2. Job will serve as our next example of reverence
 - a. Job’s identity
 - b. Job’s intercession
 - c. Job’s integrity

Job’s Identity

1. Job is described as, “blameless and upright, and one who feared God and shunned evil.” ([Job 1:1](#) NKJV)
 - a. Job’s identity was similar to Noah and this should not surprise us
 - i. The reverent are going to be described similarly because they are following the one, true God!
 - ii. Like Noah, Job was different from the world ([Job 1:8](#), [2:3](#))
2. blameless (*tam* H8535 *tawm*)
 - a. “innocent, i.e., pertaining to a person or condition of moral goodness, with a focus of being guiltless and not liable for sin or wrong” (DBL Hebrew)
 - b. Connected with being righteous ([Job 9:20](#)) and upright ([Ps. 37:37](#))
 - c. Contrasted with the wicked ([Job 9:22](#))
3. upright (*yashar* H3477 *yaw-shawr*)
 - a. God is, “Righteous and upright” ([Dt. 32:4](#))
 - b. Contrasted with sinners ([Ps. 25:8](#))
 - c. God made man upright ([Ecc. 7:29](#))
4. one who feared (*yare* H3373 *yaw-ray´*) God
 - a. Job revered God as stated by God Himself

- b. God knows if we do or do not reverence Him
- 5. shunned (*suwr* H5493 soor & *min* H4480) evil
 - a. General idea is to “turn away from” or to “turn aside from” ([Dt. 5:32](#))
 - b. Shun means, “to avoid deliberately and especially habitually” (Merriam-Webster)

Job’s Intercession

- 1. Job interceded for his family ([Job 1:2-5](#))
 - a. Intercede means, “to intervene between parties with a view to reconciling differences: mediate” (Merriam-Webster)
 - b. This was needed as he was the head of his household (patriarch), and his children may have sinned ([Job 1:5](#))
 - c. We need more fathers making sure their families are holy and right before God ([Eph. 6:4](#))
- 2. Job interceded for his three “friends” ([Job 42:7-10](#))
 - a. Reverence puts us in a position to pray for others, and those prayers to be heard ([1 Pt. 3:12](#); [Heb. 4:14-16](#))
 - b. We must intercede for those who have no approach to God because of their lack of reverence ([1 Tim. 2:1-4](#))

Job’s Integrity

- 1. Satan accused Job before God regarding his reverence ([Job 1:6-12](#))
 - a. The accusation was that Job only revered God because of his blessings ([Job 1:9-11](#))
 - b. Once all his possessions were taken away and Job lost his children, his reverence and integrity remained ([Job 1:13-2:3](#))
 - c. Satan went after Job’s health next, but his reverence and integrity remained ([Job 2:4-10](#))
- 2. Reverence toward God is not rooted in things, family, or self, but in God! ([Lk. 14:25-33](#))

Conclusion

- 1. Job serves as an excellent example of reverence and answers a most important question: “is it worth reverencing God?”
 - a. The answer is a resounding, yes! ([Job 42:12-17](#))