

Job Longs For His Union with God (Job 29)

I. Job Longs For the Fellowship of God (1-6)

A. Job longs for God's Presence (1-2)

1. He desires the days when God watched over him
2. He desires the peace and comfort of knowing God
3. He desires release from the anxiety of it all
4. There is peace in knowing God

B. Job longs for God's Guidance (3)

1. He desires the days when God's light shined on him
2. He walked by God's light
 - a. God guided Job and Job followed
 - b. There was rest in knowing His paths were attended by the Lord

C. Job longs for God's Companionship (4-5)

1. He desires the friendship He and God shared (4)
2. He longs for the time when the Almighty was with Him
 - a. He could trust that the all-powerful God was with Him and working for his good
 - b. Of course, God still is working for his good – but Job is in the midst of suffering and doubt
3. He longs for the blessings that come with God's presence (5)
 - a. Blessings always follow walking with God
 - b. Not necessarily financial, material, or physical blessings – but blessing comes with fellowship with God.

D. Job longs for God's provision (6)

1. Job longs for the time when his steps were washed with butter and oil was in abundance
2. This seems strange to modern readers, but it is a symbol of God's abundant provision for all Job's needs

II. Job Longs To Be a Blessing to the Weak (7-17)

A. When Job was respected among important people (7-10)

1. Job was among the important men (7-8)
 - a. Job sat in the city gate and square
 - i. This is where city leaders and elders met to do the business of the city
 - ii. This where the city government was conducted
 - b. Job was respected among the important men
 - i. The young men gave him preeminence
 - ii. The old men honored him
2. Job was Highly Esteemed among the Elders (9-10)
 - a. When Job spoke, even the princes held their tongues
 - i. They respected him greatly
 - ii. They valued his council greatly
 - b. When Job spoke the nobles hushed their speaking

B. When Job was a blessing to others (11-13)

1. Others looked upon Job and knew he was blessed of God (11)
2. Job used that blessing to bless others (12-13)
 - a. Job delivered the poor and the orphans (12)
 - b. Job helped those about to perish and brought joy to the widows (13)
- C. When Job brought Justice to the Oppressed (14)
 1. Job brought righteousness to those who were oppressed
 2. Job was clothed in righteousness and justice
 3. Job was known for his just actions to the hurting
- D. When Job helped the Infirm (15-17)
 1. Job became aid to those in need (15-16)
 - a. Job was the eyes of the blind and the feet of the lame (15)
 - b. Job was a father to the needy and the justifier of those he didn't know (16)
 2. Job became protector to the victim (17)
 - a. Job broke the teeth of the unrighteous in punishment
 - b. Job forced the predators to release their prey (speaking of unjust men)
- III. Job Longs for His Lost Position (18-25)
 - A. Job expected to Continue in God's Blessing (18-20)
 1. Job thought he would die in the peace in which he lived and his days would be numerous (18)
 - a. Not only did he enjoy blessings but he was used to bless others
 - b. Job was blessed beyond measure, but it wasn't just the blessing he desired. He desired to be used of God
 2. Job thought he would always be God's Servant (19-20)
 - a. He expected his roots and branches to spread
 - i. By this symbol of a tree, Job not only speaks of being strong and blessed, but being able to feed and shade others. (19)
 - ii. Job longed to be the powerful tree others came to for help and shelter
 - b. He expected to always be God's defender (20)
 - i. He thought he would always be strong (my glory fresh with me)
 - ii. He thought he would always be ready to fight for God's causes (my bow ever new in my hand)
 - B. Job Remembers his Prominence Among Men (21-25) – Job summarizes what has already been said
 1. Job was prominent among men (21-23)
 2. Job was a defender of the weak and downcast (24-25)