

Series: Stand Fast in the Lord

# HAST THOU CONSIDERED MY SERVANT JOB (PT. 2) JOB 1:13-22

Text: Job 1:8

## ***Job 1:8***

<sup>8</sup> *And the LORD said unto Satan, **Hast thou considered my servant Job**, that there is none like him in the earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and escheweth evil?*

Introduction:

Satan made a proposal to God – for God to take His hand of Protection and His Prosperity from him that Job would curse God.

When God granted Satan permission – Satan left immediately to afflict Job.

The first attack by Satan upon Job brought great atrocities to Job.

When Satan inflicts, he does so with earnestness.

God prohibited Satan to touch Job physically, but everything else was permitted, and Satan did not let anything else escape his attack.

We will consider the atrocities that came to Job, but Job stood fast.

Note:

Sermon Content:

## **1. THE COMING OF THE ATROCITIES**

### ***Job 1:13***

*<sup>13</sup> And there was a day when his sons and his daughters were eating and drinking wine in their eldest brother's house:*

The time of these atrocities was at time of celebration.

This was a celebration time in which Job's sons invited their sisters to join them for a special occasion.

Since it was at the house of the oldest of the seven sons, it was very likely his birthday.

The time of the celebration of the children of Job resulted in tragedy coming to them.

Understand:

Testing and Trouble often comes when things are going well and joy is in our heart.

Satan not only would take away Job's possessions but also his pleasures.

Satan is not in the business of giving people joy.

This tactic of Satan explains why, after a great meeting at church, the pastor is often greeted at the door after the service by some person with a very critical remark—Satan cannot stand for God's people to have joy.

We note the time or the calendar of the atrocities but also we see the Consecutiveness of Satan's coming.

***Job 1:16-18***

*<sup>16</sup> While he was yet speaking, there came also another, and said, The fire of God is fallen from heaven, and hath burned up the sheep, and the servants, and consumed them; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee. <sup>17</sup> While he was yet speaking, there came also another, and said, The Chaldeans made out three bands, and fell upon the camels, and have carried them away, yea, and slain the servants with the edge of the sword; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.*

*<sup>18</sup> While he was yet speaking, there came also another,*

*and said, Thy sons and thy daughters were eating and drinking wine in their eldest brother's house:*

The reports came and were piled upon each other.

Before one messenger finished telling his sad tale to Job, another messenger had already arrived to tell another sad tale.

This was a difficult day for Job.

Note secondly:

## **2. THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ATROCITIES**

There were four specific atrocities seen in our text.

Two came about from nations and two from nature.

Note:

### **A. The Sabeans**

#### ***Job 1:14-15***

<sup>14</sup> *And there came a messenger unto Job, and said, The oxen were plowing, and the asses feeding beside them:*

<sup>15</sup> *And **the Sabeans** fell upon them, and took them away; yea, they have slain the servants with the edge of the sword; and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.*

The Sabeans came upon Job's servants when they were busily involved in plowing and the asses were busy feeding.

They attacked when they were off guard.

They stole all the oxen and asses of Job – one thousand oxen and five hundred asses.

The Sabeans' swords left a bloody massacre, they killed all the servants involved with the plowing. This was a major atrocity.

The second atrocity was:

## B. The Fire

### ***Job 1:16***

*<sup>16</sup> While he was yet speaking, there came also another, and said, **The fire of God is fallen from heaven, and hath burned up the sheep, and the servants, and consumed them;** and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.*

This fire burned up the sheep and the servants.

It killed 7000 sheep and all the servants that were caring for the sheep.

This atrocity was major as well.

Note also:

### C. The Chaldeans

#### **Job 1:17**

<sup>17</sup> *While he was yet speaking, there came also another, and said, **The Chaldeans made out three bands, and fell upon the camels, and have carried them away, yea, and slain the servants with the edge of the sword;** and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.*

The Chaldeans used an effective tactic of spreading out themselves in order to have an effective attack.

They divided themselves into three groups in order to do their dirty work effectively.

They stole the camels 3000 in number.

Not content just to take the camels, the Chaldeans also slew the servants which would give the Chaldeans a better opportunity to escape.

Like the first two atrocities this was indeed another major atrocity.

Note also:

## D. The Wind

### **Job 1:19**

<sup>19</sup> And, behold, **there came a great wind from the wilderness, and smote the four corners of the house, and it fell upon the young men, and they are dead;** and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.

Wind was the means of the fourth atrocity.

The wind blowing the house down caused the death of Job's children.

Remember Job's daughters were there as well.

This fourth atrocity like the first three was indeed a great atrocity.

This leads us to consider thirdly:

## **3. THE CASUALTIES IN THE ATROCITIES**

We summarize the great losses that occurred for Job in these four great atrocities.

They were twofold and involved the:

## A. The Possessions of Job

Job's loss of possessions involved both his livestock and his laborers.

These losses were devastating losses for Job.

It was like a stock market crash; it completely ruined Job's business.

Job suffered a total loss of his material wealth.

Understand:

Satan is cruel and took everything away from Job that God permitted him to take.

Job lost his oxen and asses to the Sabeans.

Job lost his sheep to fire.

Job lost his camels to the Chaldeans.

Job lost all his servants.

Not only did Job lose his possessions but also:



## B. His Children

Worse than losing his possessions was Job losing his children.

All ten of his children were slain when the wind blew down the house in which they were feasting in honor of the eldest son's birthday.

Children were greatly valued in those days—more so than in our day.

But in any day, the loss of children is much harder to take than the loss of possessions.

Satan could not touch Job physically but he could touch his children and he did—he killed them.

Thought:

The Lord said of Satan in John 8:44:

### **John 8:44**

<sup>44</sup> *Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. **He was a murderer from the beginning**, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.*

This leads us to consider one final thought:

## 4. THE CHARACTER AFTER THE ATROCITIES

The issue between Satan and God was how Job would respond to trouble.

Job's conduct after the first four atrocities is recorded concisely in three verses, and it says a lot about the great character of Job.

Notice:

### A. The Sorrowing of Job

#### **Job 1:20**

<sup>20</sup> ***Then Job arose, and rent his mantle, and shaved his head, and fell down upon the ground, and worshipped,***

We note:

- The Display of His Sorrow

He rent his mantle and shaved his head.

- The Dignity of His Sorrow

The dignity of Job's sorrow is seen in the humility involved in shaving off the hair of the head.

Notice not only Job's Sorrowing but also:

## B. The Submission of Job

### **Job 1:20**

*<sup>20</sup> Then Job arose, and rent his mantle, and shaved his head, and **fell down upon the ground**, and worshipped,*

As Job fell to the ground Job was submitting to the way, work and will of God for his life.

Job did not vent his wrath on the Sabeans or the Chaldeans though they were instruments of evil. Neither did he curse the weather nor blame his situation on bad luck. Rather Job treated his change in circumstances to God's will and submitted to it.

Notice also:

## C. The Steadfastness of Job

### **Job 1:20**

*<sup>20</sup> Then Job arose, and rent his mantle, and shaved his head, and fell down upon the ground, **and worshipped**,*

Job fell to the ground and worshipped.

Troubles did not stop Job from worshiping.

Though he had lost his possessions and his children, Job still worshiped.

This shows a very high priority on worship in Job's life.

Thought:

So many church members today don't have such priorities in regard to worship.

The slightest affliction or any inconvenience will stop them from showing up at church on Sunday to worship.

Job didn't allow his circumstances become his excuse for not worshipping God.

This is the steadfastness of worship that we all need.

Our excuses for missing church are so shallow; and in comparison to Job's steadfastness to worship, all the excuses are mostly vain.

This leads us to consider:

#### D. The Statement of Job

##### ***Job 1:21***

*<sup>21</sup> And said, Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither: the LORD gave, and the LORD hath taken away; blessed be the name of the LORD.*

This is all that is recorded that Job said after this first batch of troubles. In this statement is perspective of life and providence in life

Notice lastly:

### E. The Sanctity of Job

#### **Job 1:22**

*<sup>22</sup> In all this Job sinned not, nor charged God foolishly.*

The notable feature of Job's response was his sanctity in it all. Job remained holy in his response to the atrocities. This is not the normal response to troubles but it was Job's noble response.

Close:

What a testimony.

What would our response be to the troubles that come our way?

May we never allow the problems in life to cause us to blame God, curse the people or cause that brought them.

May we faithfully stand fast in the Lord.