

Pastor Matt Davis, Job Pleas For A Mediator

Outline:

1. Introduction
 - a. Recap last weeks message.
2. Who can be just before God? (9:1-4)
 - a. There is no one who is, no not one (Rom 3:10-12)
 - b. All have sinned and fall short of the glory of God (Rom 3:23)
3. El Shaddai (9:5-12)
 - a. All things are created by God (Gen 1:1, John 1:1-3, Col 1:16)
 - b. All things are sustained by the power of His word (Heb 1:3)
 - c. All have evidence of God (Rom 1:19-20)
 - d. God is sovereign (Rom 9:19-24)
4. Man is indefensible (9:13-31)
 - a. All will be judged, with or without the law (Rom 2:12-16, 3:19-20)
 - b. We are all guilty of the entire law (James 2:10)
 - c. Our Righteousness is like menstrual rags (Isa 64:6)
 - i. Job concludes that “this is how God is. He sees no difference between the righteous and the wicked, so what does it matter?”
 - ii. Charlie Brown, the *Peanuts* character, goes to Dr. Lucy’s psychiatric stand because no one likes him. Lucy counsels him to look on the bright side of life by saying, “Cheer up, Charlie Brown; you have lots of friends.” With widened eyes, Charlie responds with bright surprise, “I do?” “Of course you do, Charlie Brown,” Lucy assures him. “I do, I do,” Charlie tells himself. “I have lots of friends.” As he walks away with his head in the air repeating those words, Lucy taunts after him, “Name one.”

Job feels as if God will treat him the same way. If he puts on the smile of a happy face, God will condemn him for gladness (9:27–28); if he washes himself with the purest of water and the strongest of soap, God will dunk him in a slime pit (vv. 30–31). Neither reason, righteousness, nor repentance will make a difference. God, the prosecutor, condemns him; God, the jury,

pronounces him guilty; and God, the judge, sentences him to punishment without appeal.¹

5. Job pleas for a mediator (9:32-35)
 - a. Job foresees Christ on the cross
 - b. Christ is our mediator and high priest (Heb 4:14-16)
 - c. Jesus was made sin for us (2 Cor 5:19-21)
 - i. Job changes from the question of “what” back to “why me” throughout chapter 10 and wonders, “Does God enjoy this?” The answer to Jobs question is found in Jesus on the cross.
6. Invitation → Communion

Notes:

The KJV and most other translations render Isaiah 64:6 as our works are like “filthy rags.” The LEB renders it as our works are like “menstrual rags.” An examination of the original Hebrew language reveals the author, Isaiah, indeed meant menstrual. There is a huge difference between filthy, and menstrual, especially considering the Levitical law which deemed anything to be touched by menstrual fluids as defiled and unclean. The author conveys the meaning that our best works, regardless of our “good” they might be, are defiled because our vessels are defiled.

¹ McKenna, D. L., & Ogilvie, L. J. (1986). *Job* (Vol. 12, pp. 88–89). Thomas Nelson Inc.