



## Study Guide: Job – Chapter 15

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This study guide provides an educational overview of Job Chapter 15 using a verse-by-verse structure, theological context, and application-oriented insights grounded in Scripture.

### **Introduction**

Job Chapter 15 presents a critical response from Eliphaz the Temanite to Job's previous defense. This chapter contributes to the book's flow by intensifying the debate between Job and his friends, revealing the tension between traditional wisdom and Job's experience of suffering. Readers should watch for Eliphaz's tone, which shifts from counsel to accusation, and how his arguments reflect prevailing views of righteousness and sin in the ancient covenant context. The chapter challenges readers to consider the dangers of rigid theological assumptions when confronted with unexplained suffering.

### **Context**

The immediate literary context of Job 15 is Eliphaz's second speech, following Job's self-defense in chapter 14. Eliphaz represents the voice of traditional wisdom, rooted in covenantal understanding that suffering is a consequence of sin. The historical frame reflects the ancient Near Eastern worldview, where divine justice is closely linked to human behavior. Eliphaz's speech is set within the larger dialogue cycle of Job and his three friends, who seek to explain Job's calamities through the lens of retributive justice. The setting is a poetic courtroom where Job's integrity and the nature of divine justice are contested.

### **Outline**

The chapter opens with Eliphaz addressing Job directly, questioning the wisdom of Job's words and challenging his claims to innocence. This is followed by a denunciation of the wicked, portraying their fate as inevitable and their character as corrupt. Eliphaz then contrasts the fate of the wicked with the righteous, emphasizing divine justice and the consequences of sin. The speech concludes with a stern warning to Job about the dangers of pride and the folly of rejecting traditional wisdom. The movement from personal rebuke to general moral teaching and back to direct admonition frames the chapter's rhetorical



strategy.

## **Verse-by-Verse Study**

Verses 1–3: Eliphaz begins by questioning Job’s words, asking if wisdom will die with him and accusing him of undermining the fear of God. This opening sets a confrontational tone and challenges Job’s authority to speak on matters of divine justice.

Verses 4–6: Eliphaz asserts that Job’s own words condemn him, implying that Job’s speech reveals his guilt. The friend suggests that Job’s arguments are born of arrogance rather than true insight.

Verses 7–10: A vivid description of the wicked’s character and fate follows, portraying them as corrupt, deceitful, and destined for destruction. Eliphaz uses imagery of fire and decay to emphasize the certainty of divine judgment.

Verses 11–16: Eliphaz contrasts the wicked with the righteous, who are said to be secure and protected by God. This section reinforces the covenantal principle that righteousness leads to blessing and security.

Verses 17–20: The speech turns to the consequences of rejecting God’s law, describing how the wicked lose their strength and face humiliation. Eliphaz warns that those who despise wisdom will suffer loss and disgrace.

Verses 21–25: Eliphaz accuses Job of being filled with iniquity and deceit, suggesting that Job’s suffering is a result of his hidden sins. The imagery of poison and venom highlights the destructive nature of sin.

Verses 26–35: The conclusion is a stern warning that those who reject God’s discipline will face ruin. Eliphaz urges Job to repent and submit to divine correction to avoid destruction, emphasizing the consequences of pride and rebellion.

## **Key Themes**

One key theme is the nature of wisdom and its relationship to fear of God. Eliphaz insists that true wisdom begins with reverence for God, and that Job’s words threaten this foundation. Another theme is the characterization of the wicked, whose fate is portrayed as inevitable judgment and ruin. The chapter also explores the tension between human suffering and divine justice, with Eliphaz assuming a strict retributive framework. Finally,



pride and rebellion against God's correction emerge as central causes of downfall, highlighting the covenantal expectation of humility and obedience.

## **Cross-References**

Proverbs 1:7 states that "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge," echoing Eliphaz's emphasis on reverence as the foundation of wisdom. Psalm 37:1-2 contrasts the fate of the wicked and the righteous, reinforcing the covenantal justice theme found here. Ecclesiastes 7:20 acknowledges human sinfulness, which provides a nuanced backdrop to Eliphaz's accusations. Finally, Isaiah 66:2 highlights God's preference for a contrite spirit over pride, clarifying the dangers Eliphaz associates with Job's attitude.

## **Application**

Modern disciples can learn from Eliphaz's speech the importance of grounding wisdom in reverence for God while also recognizing the limitations of human understanding. The chapter warns against quick judgments about others' suffering and the dangers of assuming a simplistic cause-and-effect theology. Believers are encouraged to examine their own hearts for pride and to remain open to God's correction without resentment. The tension between justice and suffering invites a deeper trust in God's sovereign purposes, even when circumstances seem unfair.

## **Summary**

Job Chapter 15 features Eliphaz's forceful response to Job's defense, emphasizing traditional wisdom that links suffering to sin and warning against prideful rejection of divine discipline. The chapter moves from direct rebuke to a broader moral teaching about the fate of the wicked and the security of the righteous within the covenant framework. Through vivid imagery and pointed accusations, Eliphaz seeks to reaffirm the principle of retributive justice, challenging Job's claims and urging repentance. This chapter deepens the theological debate at the heart of the book, highlighting the complexity of understanding suffering and righteousness.