

RUTH IS NOTICED – PART 3

--RUTH 2:1-23--

INTRODUCTION:

Last week we saw the first encounter between Boaz and Ruth, an encounter that actually took place as we have it recorded for us. We saw as Boaz in kindness and compassion offered his protection and provision to Ruth, even though she was a foreigner and considered herself the lowest of maidservants. Because Ruth had abandoned the gods of Moab and has sought refuge under the wings of the LORD, the God of Israel, Boaz has overlooked the fact that she is a Moabite, and has treated her as the poor, the alien, and the widow that she is and that the Law commands the Israelites to protect and provide for. This morning we will see that Boaz's kindness and compassion does not stop here, but that he goes beyond the letter of the Law to provide for Ruth and to protect her dignity. Let's pray and then get back into chapter 2.

V. BOAZ SERVES (Ruth 2:14-16)

- a. Verse 14 begins with the phrase, "At _____."
- b. To understand the significance of this we must understand that people in the middle east did not _____ only to satisfy their hunger, eating together had great symbolic significance.
- c. This meal described here began as any noon meal out in the fields, Boaz and his workers pause at midday to _____ themselves after a morning of hard work.
- d. First, he invites Ruth, an outsider and a Moabitess to _____ him and his workers for the midday meal.
- e. Second, Boaz encourages her to _____ the food that has been prepared for his workers.
- f. Third, Boaz encourages Ruth to _____ her piece for bread in the wine vinegar.
- g. Fourth, when Ruth had taken a seat beside Boaz's harvesters, he _____ her roasted grain himself.
- h. Fifth, Boaz gives her food enough to _____ her.
- i. These verses are not simply about _____ the hungry.

- j. As Ruth gets up from eating and returns to gleaning, Boaz gives some specific _____ to his harvesters.

VI. NAOMI REVEALS (Ruth 2:17-23)

- a. The author informs us that Ruth _____ until the evening.
- b. She asked Ruth _____ she gleaned and worked for the day.
- c. She replied, "*The name of the man with whom I worked today is _____.*" (Ruth 2:19b, NASB95)
- d. Naomi now _____ to Ruth what it is that she knows about Boaz.
- e. Literally translated, Naomi says, "The man is near to us, he is one of our kinsmen- _____."

CONCLUSION:

As we come to the end of this chapter we are introduced to the term "kinsman-redeemer." We will be seeing this more fully in the weeks to come. In this book Boaz is a kinsman-redeemer to the family of Elimelech because he is a close relative. He becomes a type for us of our Kinsman-Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ. In the Old Testament a lost estate could be redeemed by a kinsman, this practice becomes a type of Christ's redemption. There are four requirements in the type that correspond to the four requirements in the antitype.

- (1) Number one, **a redeemer must be a near kinsman.** To fulfill this Christ took on human flesh, through the incarnation He entered the human race.
- (2) Number two, **a redeemer must be able to redeem.** The price of redemption must be paid, which in the antitype was the blood of the Son of God. (1 Peter 1:18-19)
- (3) Number three, **a redeemer must be willing to redeem.** (Hebrews 10:4-10)
- (4) Number four, **a redeemer must be free from the calamity which occasioned the need of redemption, which is to say, he could not redeem himself.** This was true of the Lord Jesus Christ, for He needed no redemption. (Hebrews 7:23-28)

