

# *Great Grandparents to a King*

## The Story of Ruth and Boaz

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Part 4  
A Testimony of God's  
Provision and Providence  
Ruth 4



# A Little Review from Ruth 1

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- Ruth was a testimony of God's grace and mercy
  - ✓ Grace is receiving something we don't deserve
  - ✓ Mercy is not receiving something that we do deserve



# A Little Review from Ruth 1

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- The evidence of God's grace was seen in the way that God intervened in Ruth's life and provided a means of salvation through the witness of Naomi and her family
  - ✓ Ruth received God's grace (a free gift) by wholehearted declaring to follow God
  - ✓ Ruth also turned her back on sin (her life in Moab) and obediently followed the Lord



# A Little Review from Ruth 1

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- The evidence of God's mercy was seen in way that Ruth did not receive what she deserved – eternal separation from God
  - ✓ Her life before coming to faith probably involved the pagan practice of idol worship which put her in rebellion against God
  - ✓ God's mercy was evident in the fact that Ruth could be redeemed (because of faith) and she no longer had to face eternal separation from God



# A Little Review from Ruth 2

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- Ruth was a Testimony of hope - Observed by how God provides **hope for the hurting**
  - ✓ Naomi had lost her husband and 2 sons while in Moab and upon returning to Bethlehem she was hurting and in pain
  - ✓ God brought healing to Naomi through a little Moabite girl named Ruth to help restore her faith




God Provides  
Hope for the  
Hurting

Ruth 1:19-22

# A Little Review from Ruth 2

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- Ruth was a Testimony of hope - Observed by how God provides **hope to the helpless**
  - ✓ This was evidenced in the provision of Boaz (a type of Christ) who would become Ruth's redeemer
  - ✓ Ultimately it would be the sacrifice on the cross by Jesus Christ that will redeem those who trust in Him as Savior

A hand is shown from the bottom, holding a glowing, translucent orb. Inside the orb, the text "God Provides Hope for the Helpless" is written in a serif font, with "Ruth 2:1-9" below it in a smaller font. The background of the image is a warm, golden light, suggesting a sunrise or sunset.

God Provides  
Hope for the  
Helpless

Ruth 2:1-9



# A Little Review from Ruth 2

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- Ruth was a Testimony of hope - Observed by how God provides **hope to the hopeless**
  - ✓ No matter how bad our life has been in the past – God has provided a way of escape if we but let Him. Ruth clearly did!
  - ✓ In the same way that Ruth turned from her sin to follow God, we must also submit to Him through repentance and trust for we too are without hope if we do not trust Jesus to be our Redeemer and Savior



# A Little Review from Ruth 3

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- In chapter 3 we learned that Ruth was a Testimony of **God's Protection**:

The evidence of that protection is seen through the plan of redemption. That plan of course was the coming of the Messiah through the virgin birth, Christ's death on the cross, His burial and resurrection (The Gospel)

Evidence of God's  
Protection

Seen through the **Plan of Redemption**  
(Ruth 3:1-5)





# A Little Review from Ruth 3

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- In chapter 3 we learned that Ruth was a Testimony of **God's Protection**:

The evidence of that protection is also seen through the purpose of redemption. The purpose of redemption was to restore and reconcile us to God through Jesus Christ. *"But God demonstrates His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us"* (Romans 5:8)

Evidence of God's Protection



Seen through the **Purpose of Redemption**  
(Ruth 3:6-10)

# A Little Review from Ruth 3

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- In chapter 3 we learned that Ruth was a Testimony of **God's Protection**:

The evidence of that protection is also seen through the **pledge** of redemption. Our pledge of inheritance that awaits us is the Holy Spirit who indwells all believers

Evidence of God's Protection

Seen through the **Pledge of Redemption**  
(Ruth 3:11-18)



# Evidence of God's Provision

Witnessed through  
the Satisfaction of the Law  
Ruth 4:1-6



“Now Boaz went up to the gate and sat down there, and behold, the close relative of whom Boaz spoke was passing by, so he said, turn aside friend, sit down here. And he turned aside and sat down. He took ten men of the elders of the city and said, sit down here. So, they sat down. Then he said to the closest relative, Naomi, who has come back from the land of Moab, has to sell the piece of land which belonged to our brother Elimelech” (Ruth 4:1-3)



“So I thought to inform you, saying, buy it before those who are sitting here, and before the elders of my people. If you will redeem it, redeem it, but if not, tell me that I may know; for there is no one but you to redeem it, and I am after you. And he said I will redeem it. Then Boaz said, on the day you buy the field from the hand of Naomi, you must also acquire Ruth the Moabitess, the widow of the deceased, in order to raise up the name of the deceased on his inheritance ” (Ruth 4:4-5)

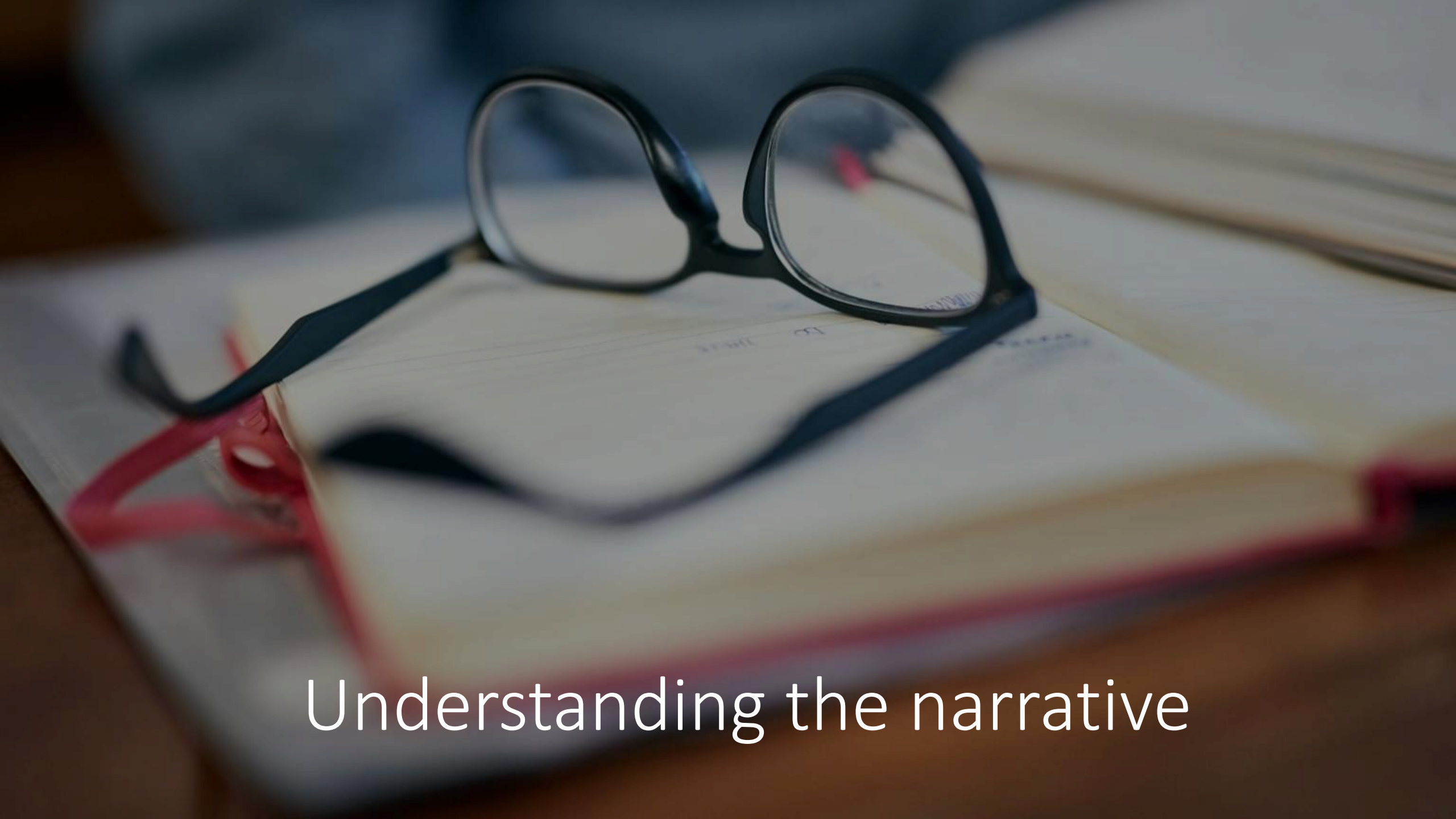




“The close relative said, I cannot redeem it for myself, because I would jeopardize my own inheritance. Redeem it for yourself; you may have my right of redemption, for I cannot redeem it” (Ruth 4:6)







Understanding the narrative

- Boaz goes to the town gate to meet with the elders about the estate of Elimelech:
  - ✓ The town gate (like city hall) was the place where personal business was conducted, and the civic affairs of the people were resolved
  - ✓ The closer relative to Elimelech (his name is not mentioned) who was the kinsman-redeemer ahead of Boaz also came to the town gate



- Boaz calls together 10 elders from the city of Bethlehem:
- ✓ The purpose in doing this was for them to serve as witnesses to a legal transaction that was about to take place
- ✓ We are not sure why he chose 10 elders, but several centuries later we find this to be the required minimum for a quorum at a synagogue meeting



- What were the requirements of the Law in regard to the kinsman-redeemer?
- ✓ Since Naomi had acquired the land owned by her husband Elimelech and due to a series of unfortunate circumstances (poverty being one) – she was forced to sell the land
- ✓ The land (if possible) was to remain in the family (Similar example found in Jeremiah 32:6-12)



- What were the requirements of the Law in regard to the kinsman-redeemer?
  - ✓ The nearer kinsman (the unnamed individual in the story) had the first right to the property, but since Elimelech's property and all rights associated with it would have passed to Mahlon (his son), then Ruth would also be included in the redemption responsibility
  - ✓ The whole idea of the kinsman redeemer was to raise up a son to whom the property would belong and to perpetuate the family name





- The nearer kinsman after hearing this stipulation of a marriage to Ruth caused him to change his mind:
  - ✓ One possible reason is that he was too poor to sustain the land and a wife
  - ✓ Another possibility is that he feared the same fate as Mahlon and Chilion for marrying a Moabite





- The nearer kinsman after hearing this stipulation of a marriage to Ruth caused him to change his mind:
  - ✓ A third possibility is that he was fearful of having a son with Ruth which would mean that his own personal assets would also pass on to that son which would put his own personal estate at risk
  - ✓ Either one of these reasons shows the selfish behavior of this nearer kinsman and his unwillingness to satisfy the requirement of the law



- Obedience requires sacrifice, not on our terms, but on God's terms!


The nearer kinsman in this story is a great illustration of those who, when asked to submit to a Holy God, by simple faith in His Son Jesus Christ, choose instead their own way or simply outright refuse and reject His plan





## Evidence of God's Provision

Witnessed through  
the Act of Love  
Ruth 4:7-10

An open book with its pages fanned out, forming a heart shape in the center. The pages are a warm, aged yellow color, and the book is set against a dark, blurred background.



“Now this was the custom in former times in Israel concerning the redemption and exchange of land to confirm any matter: a man removed his sandal and gave it to another; and this was the matter of attestation in Israel. So, the closest relative said to Boaz, buy it for yourself and he removed his sandal”

(Ruth 4:7-8)



“Then Boaz said to the elders and all the people, you are witnesses today that I have bought from the hand of Naomi all that belonged to Elimelech and all that belonged to Chilion and Mahlon. Moreover, I have acquired Ruth the Moabitess, the widow of Mahlon, to be my wife in order to raise up the name of the deceased on his inheritance, so that the name of the deceased will not be cut off from his brothers or from the court of his birthplace; you are witnesses today”

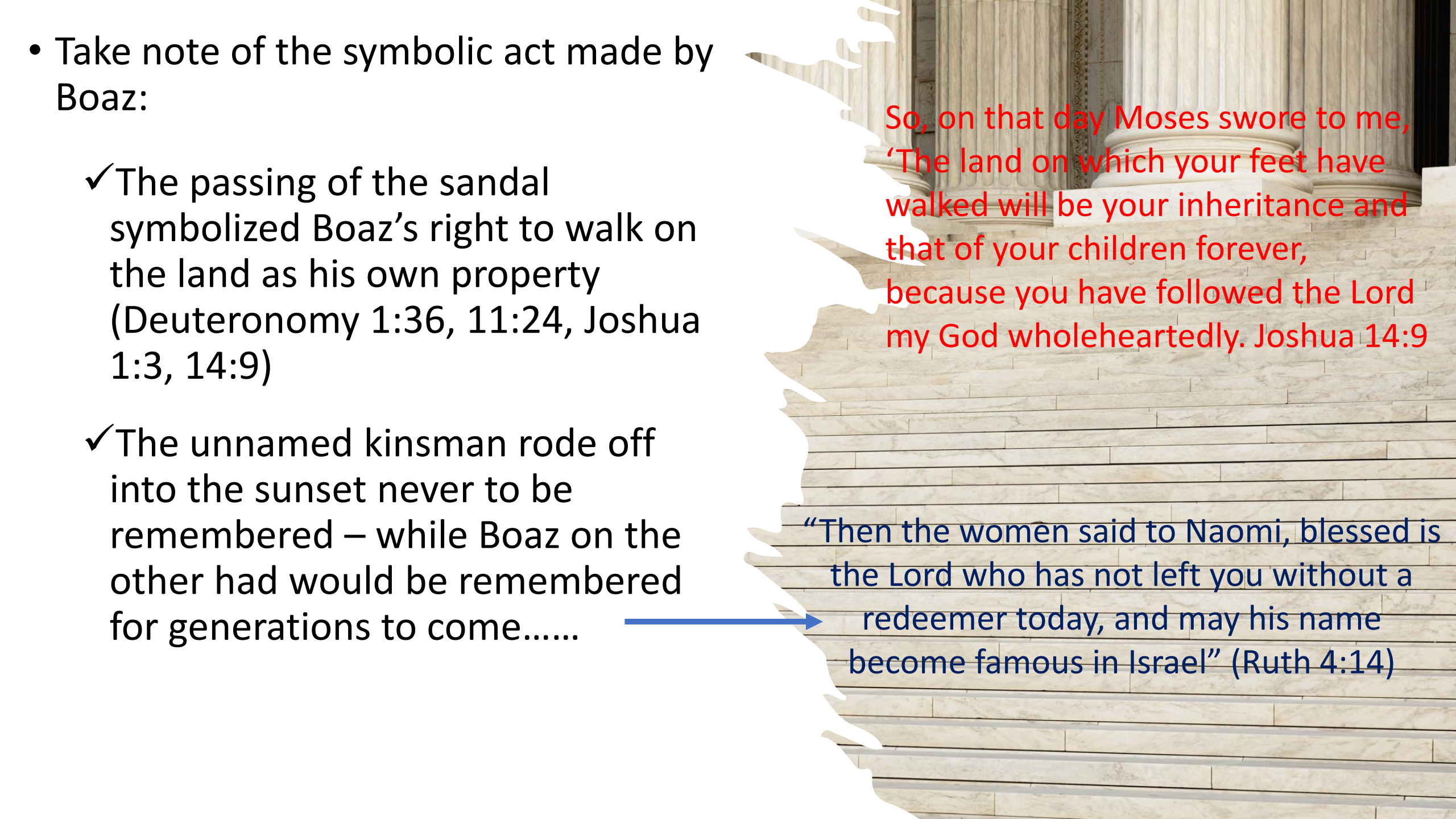
(Ruth 4:9-10)





- Take note of the symbolic act made by Boaz:

- ✓ The passing of the sandal symbolized Boaz's right to walk on the land as his own property (Deuteronomy 1:36, 11:24, Joshua 1:3, 14:9)
- ✓ The unnamed kinsman rode off into the sunset never to be remembered – while Boaz on the other hand would be remembered for generations to come.....



So, on that day Moses swore to me, 'The land on which your feet have walked will be your inheritance and that of your children forever, because you have followed the Lord my God wholeheartedly. Joshua 14:9

“Then the women said to Naomi, blessed is the Lord who has not left you without a redeemer today, and may his name become famous in Israel” (Ruth 4:14)



- Boaz called the elders together to witness the transaction:
  - ✓ He purchased (redeemed) all of Naomi's property and probably Naomi herself
  - ✓ He also redeemed Ruth the Moabite who he already had given his pledge/promise to marry
  - ✓ Notice that Boaz was not ashamed or reluctant to refer to Ruth as a Moabite which showed that he respected her as a worthy person



- Many see Boaz as a **Type of Christ** and his act of love is similar to the act of love evidenced by Jesus Christ on the cross:

- ✓ Just as Boaz made everything right by properly performing the acts of a kinsman redeemer – so Christ made everything right and became our redeemer
- ✓ The act of Boaz was unselfish, completely right and capable, as well as completely fulfilling the requirements of redemption – in the same way Jesus Christ was holy and righteous and the only One capable of fulfilling the requirements of our redemption



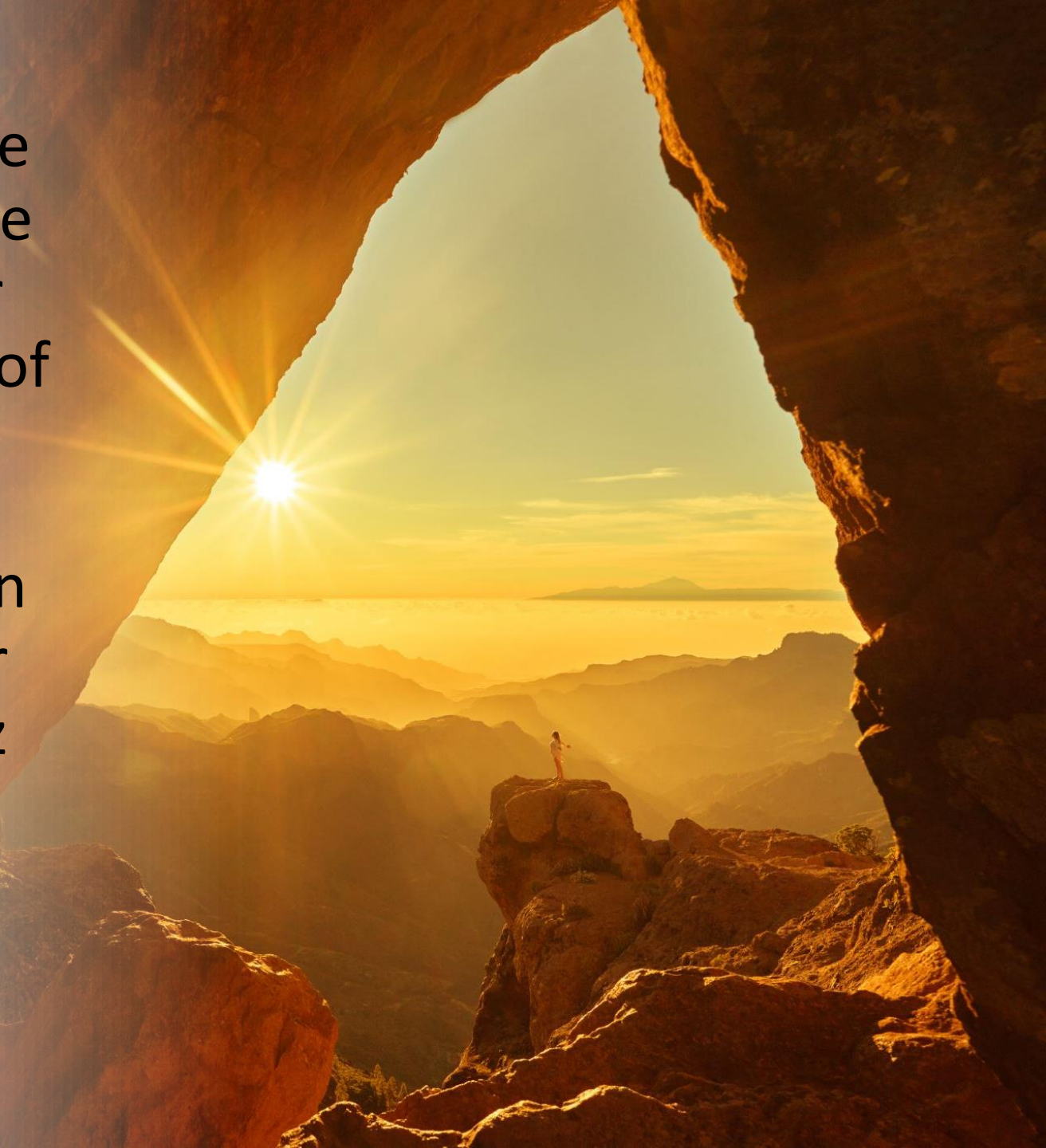


- Evidence of God's Provision

Witnessed through  
a New Life  
Ruth 4:11-12

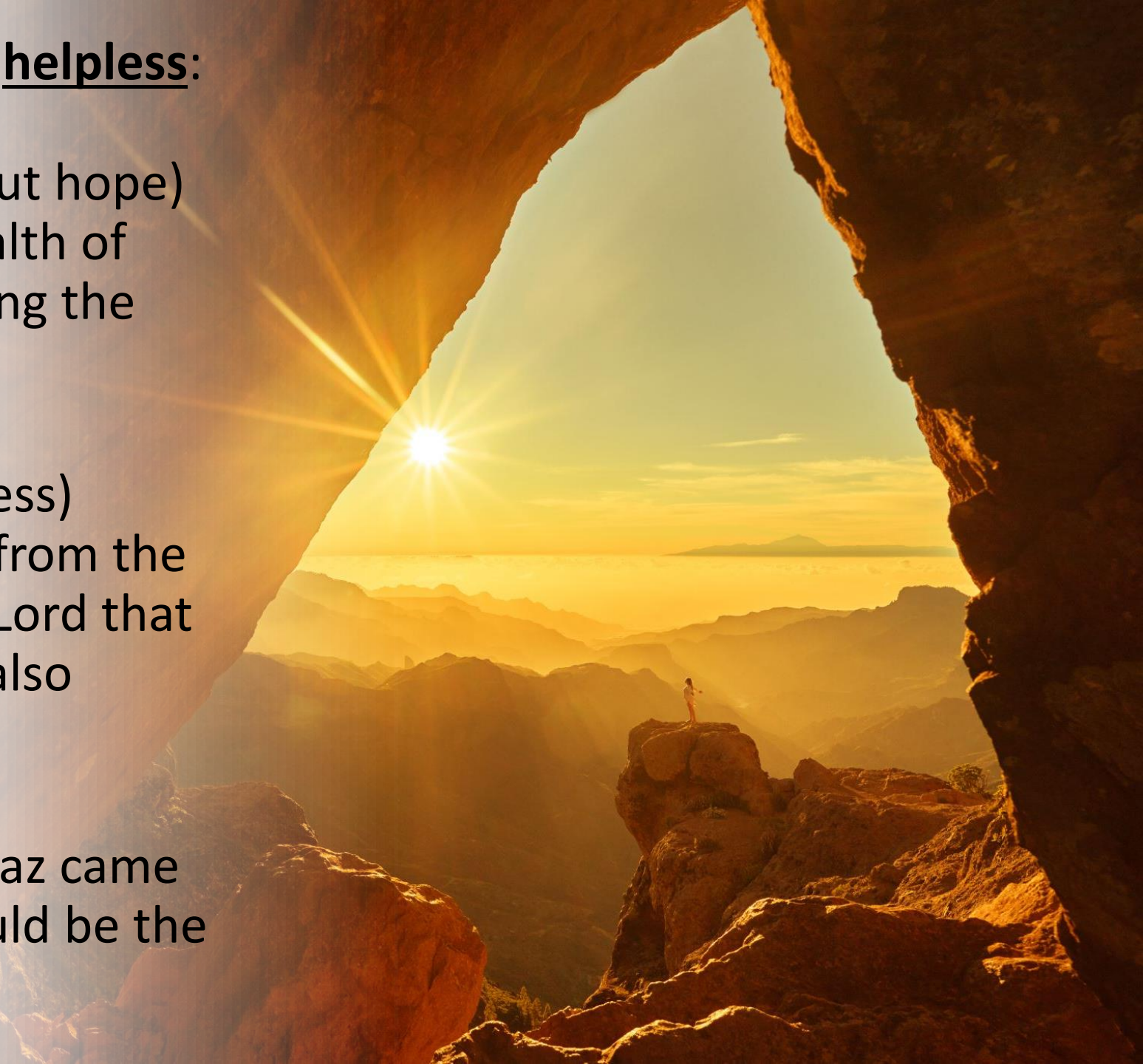


“All the people who were in the court, and the elders, said, we are witnesses. May the Lord make the woman who is coming into your home like Rachel and Leah, both of whom built the house of Israel; and may you achieve wealth in Ephrathah and become famous in Bethlehem. Moreover, may your house be like the house of Perez whom Tamar bore to Judah through the offspring which the Lord will give you by this young woman” (Ruth 4:11-12)





- Ruth was once hopeless and helpless:
- ✓ She (a Moabite) once (without hope) was outside the commonwealth of Israel and now honored among the elders in Bethlehem
- ✓ Ruth (once completely helpless) receives a prayer of blessing from the elders that requested of the Lord that she bear many children and also prosper and be famous
- ✓ The blessing for Ruth and Boaz came in the form of a son who would be the grandfather of King David



# *The Evidence of God's Providence*

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Witnessed through the Life  
of Naomi, Ruth and Boaz  
(Ruth 4:14-22)





“Then the women said to Naomi. Blessed is the Lord who **has not left you without a redeemer today**, and may his name become famous in Israel. May he also be to you a restorer of life and a sustainer of your old age; for your daughter in law who loves you and is better to you than seven sons has given birth to him. Then Naomi took the child and laid him in her lap and became his nurse.”  
(Ruth 4:14-16)

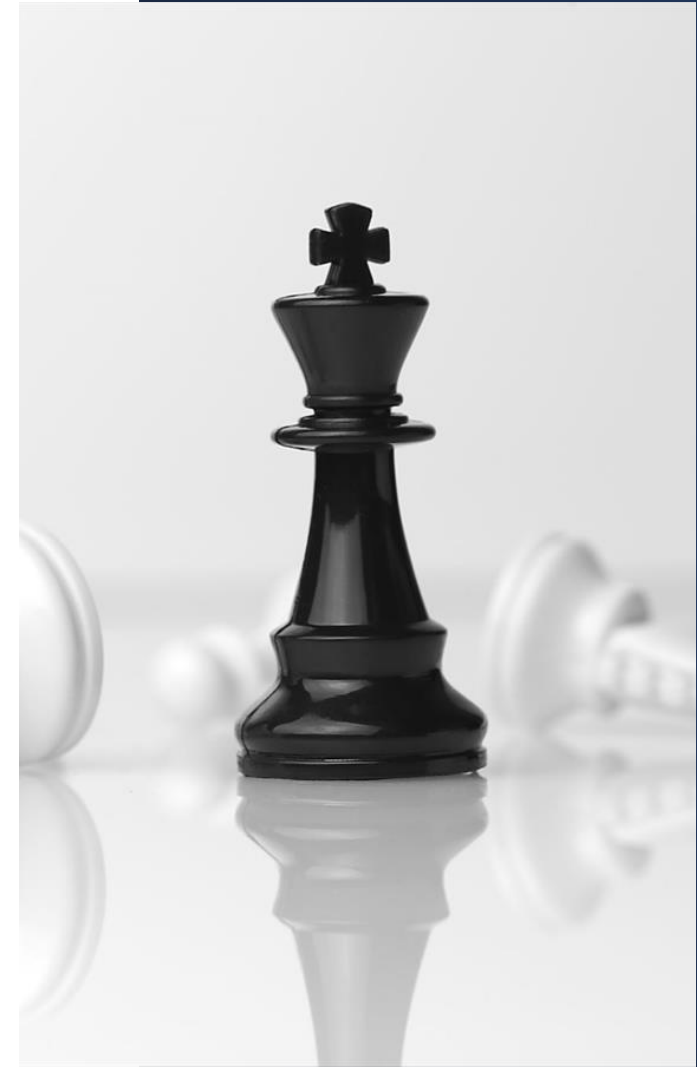


“The neighbor women gave him a name, saying, a son has been born to Naomi! So, they named him **Obed**. He is the **father of Jesse**, the **father of David**. Now these are the generations of Perez who was born Hezron, and Hezron was born Ram, and to Ram Amminidab, and to Amminidab was born Nashon, and to Nashon, **Salmon**, and to Salmon was born **Boaz**, and to Boaz, **Obed**, and to Obed was born **Jesse**, and to Jesse, **David**”  
(Ruth 4:17-22)



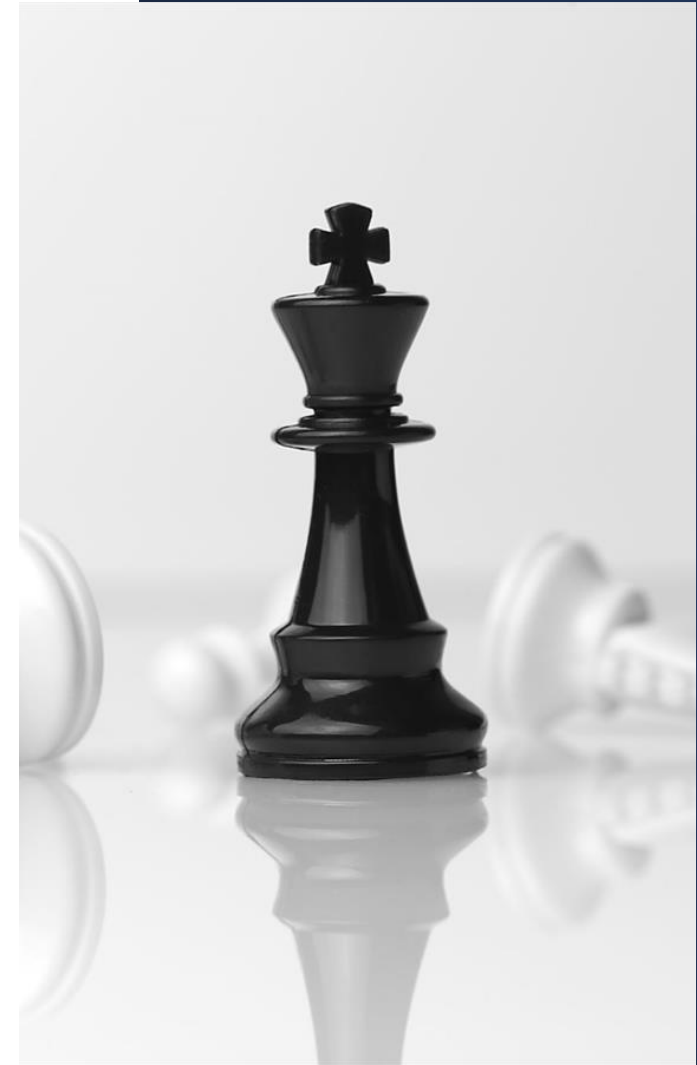
# The Evidence of God's Providence

- Witnessed through the Life of Naomi
    - ✓ Sometimes bad things can happen to good people and Naomi was no exception
    - ✓ The Lord took a bad situation and turned it around and made it good – the blessing to Naomi was a grandchild who would become the grandfather to King David!
- “And we know that God causes all things to work together for good to those who love God, to those who are called according to His purpose” (Romans 8:28)



# The Evidence of God's Providence

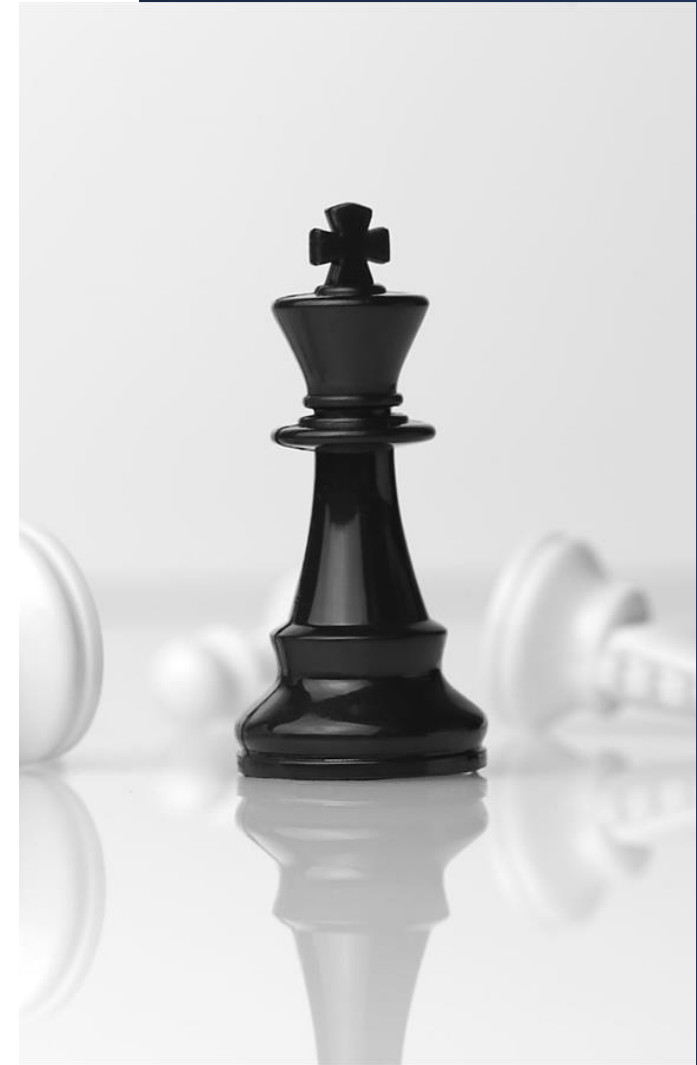
- Witnessed through the Life of Ruth
  - ✓ A Moabite woman completely helpless and without hope, yet upon seeing that God was real to Naomi; embraced Him wholeheartedly and declared that God would be her God!
  - ✓ The Lord was gracious to Ruth and blessed her with child making her the great grandmother to King David!
  - ✓ Even greater – she was blessed to be in the royal lineage of Jesus Christ the Messiah





# The Evidence of God's Providence

- Witnessed through the Life of Boaz
  - ✓ Boaz was a man of upstanding character who shows us that we can and should be “right” in our dealings with our fellow man and with God
  - ✓ The Lord was gracious to Ruth and blessed her with child making her the great grandmother to King David!
  - ✓ He too was blessed to be in the royal lineage of Jesus Christ the Messiah who would one day be his Redeemer and Savior!



# The Genealogy of Jesus the Messiah

## Matthew 1:1-17

This is the genealogy of Jesus the Messiah the son of David, the son of Abraham:

2 Abraham was the father of Isaac,

Isaac the father of Jacob,

Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers,

3 Judah the father of Perez and Zerah, whose mother was Tamar,

Perez the father of Hezron,

Hezron the father of Ram,

4 Ram the father of Amminadab,

Amminadab the father of Nahshon,

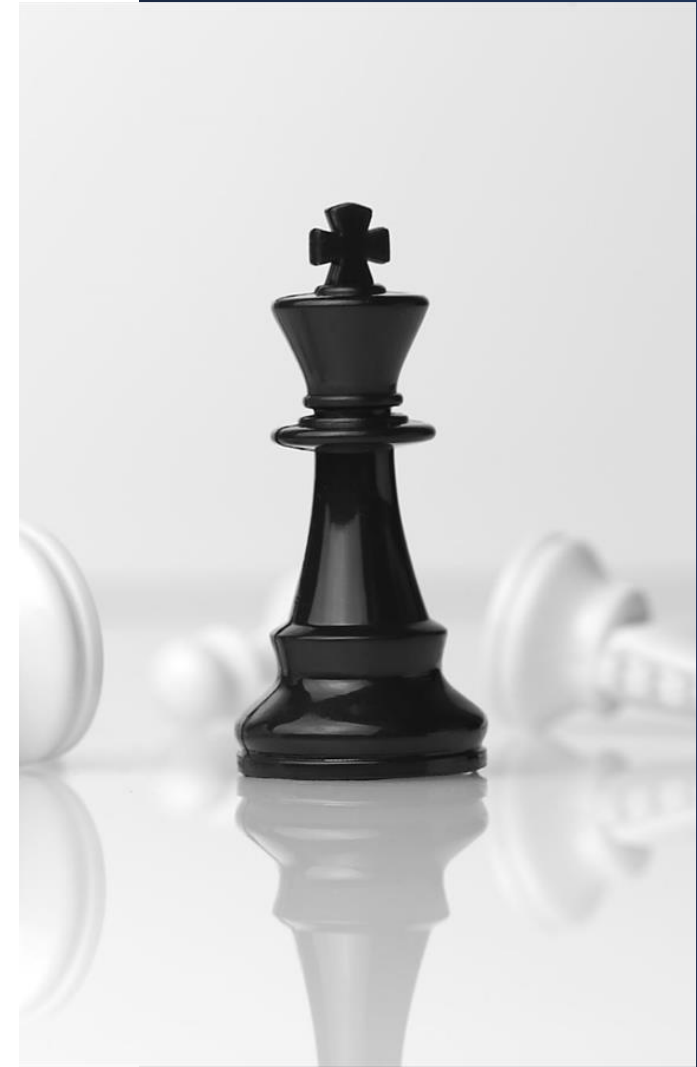
Nahshon the father of Salmon,

5 Salmon the father of Boaz, whose mother was Rahab,

Boaz the father of Obed, whose mother was Ruth,

Obed the father of Jesse,

6 and Jesse the father of King David.



# The Genealogy of Jesus the Messiah

## Matthew 1:1-17

David was the father of Solomon, whose mother had been Uriah's wife,

7 Solomon the father of Rehoboam,

Rehoboam the father of Abijah,

Abijah the father of Asa,

8 Asa the father of Jehoshaphat,

Jehoshaphat the father of Jehoram,

Jehoram the father of Uzziah,

9 Uzziah the father of Jotham,

Jotham the father of Ahaz,

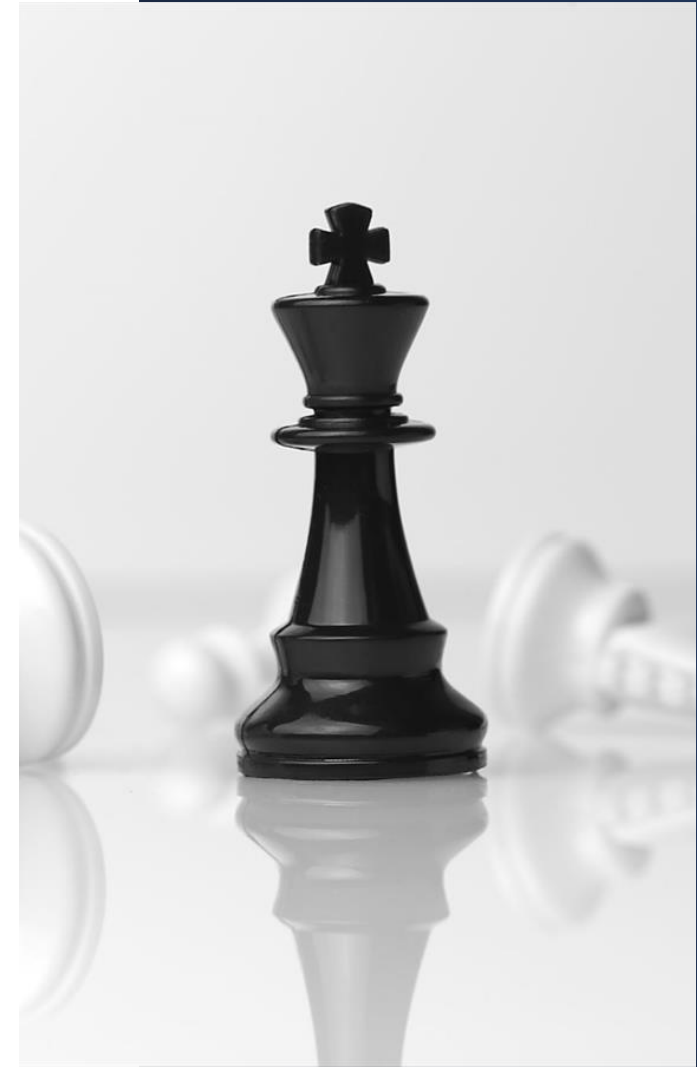
Ahaz the father of Hezekiah,

10 Hezekiah the father of Manasseh,

Manasseh the father of Amon,

Amon the father of Josiah,

11 and Josiah the father of Jeconiah and his brothers at the time of the exile to Babylon.



# The Genealogy of Jesus the Messiah

## Matthew 1:1-17

After the exile to Babylon:

Jeconiah was the father of Shealtiel,

Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel,

13 Zerubbabel the father of Abihud,

Abihud the father of Eliakim,

Eliakim the father of Azor,

14 Azor the father of Zadok,

Zadok the father of Akim,

Akim the father of Elihud,

15 Elihud the father of Eleazar,

Eleazar the father of Matthan,

Matthan the father of Jacob,

16 and Jacob the father of Joseph, the husband of Mary, and Mary was the mother of Jesus who is called the Messiah.

17 Thus there were fourteen generations in all from Abraham to David, fourteen from David to the exile to Babylon, and fourteen from the exile to the Messiah.

