Hosea 12

Chapter 12 of $14 \cdot 14$ Verses \cdot Authorized King James Version

The Lord's Charge Against Judah

- ¹ Ephraim feedeth on wind, and followeth after the east wind: he daily increaseth lies and desolation; and they do make a covenant with the Assyrians, and oil is carried into Egypt.
- ² The LORD hath also a controversy with Judah, and will punish Jacob according to his ways; according to his doings will he recompense him.
- ³ He took his brother by the heel in the womb, and by his strength he had power with God:
- ⁴ Yea, he had power over the angel, and prevailed: he wept, and made supplication unto him: he found him in Beth-el, and there he spake with us;
- ⁵ Even the LORD God of hosts; the LORD is his memorial.
- ⁶ Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and wait on thy God continually.
- ⁷ He is a merchant, the balances of deceit are in his hand: he loveth to oppress.
- ⁸ And Ephraim said, Yet I am become rich, I have found me out substance: in all my labours they shall find none iniquity in me that were sin.
- ⁹ And I that am the LORD thy God from the land of Egypt will yet make thee to dwell in tabernacles, as in the days of the solemn feast.

- I have also spoken by the prophets, and I have multiplied visions, and used similitudes, by the ministry of the prophets.
- 11 Is there iniquity in Gilead? surely they are vanity: they sacrifice bullocks in Gilgal; yea, their altars are as heaps in the furrows of the fields.
- And Jacob fled into the country of Syria, and Israel served for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep.
- And by a prophet the LORD brought Israel out of Egypt, and by a prophet was he preserved.
- ¹⁴ Ephraim provoked him to anger most bitterly: therefore shall he leave his blood upon him, and his reproach shall his Lord return unto him.

HEBREW & GREEK WORD STUDIES

Altar — מְזֶבֶת (Mizbeach)

Altar, place of sacrifice

The Hebrew **mizbeach** (חַבְּחַ) means altar—from the root 'to slaughter.' Altars were places where sacrifices were offered to God, pointing forward to Christ's ultimate sacrifice.

Angel — מֵלאָךְ (Mal'akh)

Angel, messenger

The Hebrew **mal'akh** (מַלְאַר) means angel or messenger—a heavenly being sent by God. Angels serve as God's messengers, worship Him, and minister to believers (Hebrews 1:14).

Blood — pṛ (Dam)

Blood

The Hebrew dam (DI) means blood—representing life itself. 'The life of the flesh is in the blood' (Leviticus 17:11), and blood was required for atonement, foreshadowing Christ's sacrifice.

Covenant — בָּרית (Berit)

Covenant, treaty

The Hebrew **berit** (בְּרִית) denotes a covenant—a binding agreement, often ratified by blood sacrifice. God's covenants (Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic) structure redemptive history, culminating in the New Covenant.

God — אֱלהִים (Elohim)

God (plural of majesty)

The Hebrew **Elohim** (אֱלֹהִים) is a plural form denoting majesty and fullness of deity. Though grammatically plural, it takes singular verbs when referring to the one true God, suggesting the Trinity's plurality within unity.

Iniquity — עוֹן (Avon)

Iniquity, guilt, punishment

The Hebrew **avon** ($\mu\nu$) encompasses iniquity, guilt, and its punishment—the twisted nature of sin. 'The LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all' (Isaiah 53:6), Christ bearing our guilt and penalty.

Judgment — מִשְפַט (Mishpat)

Judgment, justice

The Hebrew **mishpat** (מִשְּׁפֵט) means judgment or justice—God's righteous decisions and ordinances. God is the Judge of all the earth who 'shall do right' (Genesis 18:25), executing perfect justice.

Lord — יָהוָה / אֵדֹנֵי (YHWH / Adonai)

The LORD / Lord

When 'LORD' appears in small capitals, it represents the Tetragrammaton **YHWH** (הְּוָהְיִ), God's personal covenant name meaning 'I AM.' When 'Lord' appears normally, it's **Adonai** (אָדֹנְיִי), meaning 'my Lord,' emphasizing sovereignty.

Love — אַהֶּבָה / חֵמֶד (Ahavah / Chesed)

Love / Loyal-love

Hebrew uses **ahavah** (אַהֶּבָּה) for love generally, but the covenant term **chesed** (חָסָד) describes God's steadfast, loyal love—faithful covenant commitment beyond mere emotion.

Prophet — נֵבִיא (Navi)

Prophet, spokesman

The Hebrew **navi** (נְבִיא) means prophet—one who speaks God's word to the people. Prophets received divine revelation and declared God's message, often calling Israel to repentance and foretelling future events.

Sacrifice — זֶבַת (Zevach)

Sacrifice, offering

The Hebrew **zevach** (ngn) denotes a sacrifice or offering—an animal slaughtered for worship. Old Testament sacrifices foreshadowed Christ, 'the Lamb of God' (John 1:29).

Sin — חַטַאת (Chatta'ah)

Sin, missing the mark

The Hebrew **chatta'ah** (חַפָּאת) means sin—missing the mark of God's standard. It encompasses rebellion, transgression, and falling short of divine holiness.

CROSS REFERENCES

Hosea 12:1 Parallel theme: Hosea 5:13; 8:7; 11:12; Jeremiah 22:22; Ezekiel 17:10

Hosea 12:2 References Lord: Hosea 4:1; Micah 6:2. Parallel theme: Isaiah 10:6

Hosea 12:3 Parallel theme: Genesis 25:26

Hosea 12:4 Parallel theme: Genesis 35:15

Hosea 12:5 References God: Exodus 3:15. References Lord: Psalms 135:13; Isaiah 42:8

Hosea 12:6 Grace: Isaiah 30:18; Micah 6:8; Zechariah 7:9. **References God:** Hosea 14:1; Micah 7:7. **Parallel theme:** Isaiah 1:16; 8:17; 31:6; 40:31; 58:6

Hosea 12:7 Parallel theme: Proverbs 11:1; 16:11; Isaiah 3:5; Amos 2:7; 3:9; 4:1; 5:11; Zechariah 14:21; John 2:16; James 5:4

Hosea 12:8 Parallel theme: Deuteronomy 8:17; Psalms 49:6; 52:7; 62:10; Proverbs 30:12; 30:20; Zechariah 11:5; Revelation 3:17. Sin: Jeremiah 2:23; 1 Timothy 6:5

Hosea 12:9 References God: Hosea 13:4; 2 Samuel 7:2

Hosea 12:10 Prophecy: 2 Kings 17:13; Jeremiah 7:25; Joel 2:28. Parallel theme: Jeremiah 19:1; Ezekiel 20:49

Hosea 12:11 Sin: Hosea 6:8; 8:11. **Parallel theme:** Hosea 4:15; 9:15. **Sacrifice:** Hosea 10:1

Hosea 12:12 Parallel theme: Genesis 31:41

Hosea 12:13 Parallel theme: Psalms 77:20. References Lord: Exodus 13:3. References

Egypt: Micah 6:4

Hosea 12:14 Blood: Ezekiel 18:13. Parallel theme: Daniel 11:18

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