

## Ruth 4:13 – 22

English Standard Version (ESV)

### 1 Ruth 1

2 <sup>20</sup> She said to them, “Do not call me Naomi; call me Mara, for the  
3 Almighty has dealt very bitterly with me. <sup>21</sup> I went away full, and the  
4 Lord has brought me back empty. Why call me Naomi, when the  
5 Lord has testified against me and the Almighty has brought calamity  
6 upon me?”

### 7 Ruth 2

8 So she told her mother-in-law with whom she had worked and said,  
9 “The man's name with whom I worked today is Boaz.” <sup>20</sup> And Naomi  
10 said to her daughter-in-law, “May he be blessed by the Lord, whose  
11 kindness has not forsaken the living or the dead!” Naomi also said to  
12 her, “The man is a close relative of ours, one of our redeemers.”

### 13 Ruth 4

14 <sup>13</sup> So Boaz took Ruth, and she became his wife. And he went in to  
15 her, and the Lord gave her conception, and she bore a son. <sup>14</sup> Then the  
16 women said to Naomi, “Blessed be the Lord, who has not left you  
17 this day without a redeemer, and may his name be renowned in  
18 Israel! <sup>15</sup> He shall be to you a restorer of life and a nourisher of your  
19 old age, for your daughter-in-law who loves you, who is more to you  
20 than seven sons, has given birth to him.” <sup>16</sup> Then Naomi took the  
21 child and laid him on her lap and became his nurse. <sup>17</sup> And the women  
22 of the neighborhood gave him a name, saying, “A son has been born  
23 to Naomi.” They named him Obed. He was the father of Jesse, the  
24 father of David.

25 <sup>18</sup> Now these are the generations of Perez: Perez fathered Hezron,  
26 <sup>19</sup> Hezron fathered Ram, Ram fathered Amminadab, <sup>20</sup> Amminadab  
27 fathered Nahshon, Nahshon fathered Salmon, <sup>21</sup> Salmon fathered  
28 Boaz, Boaz fathered Obed, <sup>22</sup> Obed fathered Jesse, and Jesse fathered  
29 David.

### 30 Matthew 1

31 The book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son  
32 of Abraham.

33 <sup>2</sup> Abraham was the father of Isaac, and Isaac the father of Jacob, and  
34 Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers, <sup>3</sup> and Judah the father of  
35 Perez and Zerah by Tamar, and Perez the father of Hezron, and  
36 Hezron the father of Ram, <sup>4</sup> and Ram the father of Amminadab, and  
37 Amminadab the father of Nahshon, and Nahshon the father of  
38 Salmon, <sup>5</sup> and Salmon the father of Boaz by Rahab, and Boaz the  
39 father of Obed by Ruth, and Obed the father of Jesse, <sup>6</sup> and Jesse the  
40 father of David the king.

### **Observation (What does it say?):**

*Consider the observation questions on the back of this page. What do you notice in this passage?*

- Who gets the most attention in this passage that ends the book of Ruth?
- Other observations?

### **Interpretation (What does it mean?):**

*After observing the passage:*

- Who is the redeemer the women describe in verses 14-15?
- Why did the women say a son has been born to Naomi instead of to Ruth?
- How would you describe the picture of Naomi in verse 16?
- How would you describe the progression of Naomi's story from the beginning of the book to this ending?
- Do you think this book is mainly about Ruth or mainly about Naomi? Why?
- What other questions come to mind as you read?

### **Application (What does it mean for me?):**

- Has the story of Naomi/Ruth/Boaz affected your thinking about your own life and difficulties you have faced or are facing now? How?
- How might this story affect your understanding of who God is and what He is doing?

**Additional questions for thought and discussion:**

- If the purpose of the redeemer was “to perpetuate the name of the dead in his inheritance” (Ruth 4:5,10) and so that “the name of the dead may not be cut off from among his brothers and form the gate of his native place” (v.10), why is Boaz listed in the line of David and Jesus instead of Mahlon, Ruth’s first husband?

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## Inductive Bible Study

(A few general ideas)

### **Observation** (What does it say?)

What facts do you **observe** about the passage that help bring out the writer’s thought process?

- Who are the people involved?
- What action takes place?
- What type of literature is it (poetry, history, didactic, etc.)?
- What details are included or left out?
- Are any unusual words used?
- Is there symbolic language?
- What is the grammar of the passage (pronouns, prepositions, verb tenses)?
- Are words or ideas repeated?
- Any comparisons or contrasts?
- Any cause and effect?
- Are there indications of purpose (“in order that...”)?
- Are there conclusions (“Therefore...”)?
- Are there explanations?
- Does the passage logically break into sections?
- How would you summarize the passage?
- What would be a good “headline” for the passage?

### **Interpretation** (What does it mean?)

What questions come to mind about the facts that would help you **interpret** the meaning?

- How would the original readers have understood the passage?
- What is the main emphasis?
- Why does the writer use repetition, or contrast, or unusual words?
- What does the grammar or structure of the passage reveal about the writer’s thought pattern?
- Is there a logical sequence in the passage?
- How are different ideas in the passage connected?
- Are there any new ideas or concepts presented?
- Are there difficulties in the passage?

### **Application** (What does it mean for me?)

What is the impact on your life? What **application** does the Holy Spirit want to show you?

- Is there a command to obey?
- Is there a promise to be thankful for?
- Is there an attribute of God to worship?
- Is there an example to follow?

**Read nothing into the Scriptures, but draw everything from them, and suffer nothing to remain hidden that is really in them.**  
**J.A. Bengel (1687-1752)**