

## The Roar of the Lord

### Amos 1:1-2

By Russell Earl

Thesis: I want to show the true view of God and show His attitude towards sin.

- Intro:
1. False views of God lead to many kinds of confusion.
  2. False views of God lead to the condoning of sin and the promotion of wickedness.

#### I. The Lord Roars (**Amos 1:2**)

- A. The metaphor is borrowed from the lion who roars to paralyze his prey with fear.
- B. “The **Lord** roars...”
  1. “Lord” represents the most sacred name for God, Yahweh. (The holiness of God is real)
  2. The more usual name for God Deity: Adonay.
  3. The Lord’s name identifies:
    - a. His Reality.
    - b. Something of His nature. (**Ex 3:13-14**)
  4. To take His name in vain is to deny His reality (**Ex 20:7**)
- C. The “Lord **roars**” is judgment.

#### II. The Lord Knows (**Amos 1:2**)

- A. The blades of grass in the pastures and/or the “top” or peaks of Mt.Carmel are under God’s scrutiny.
- B. God has known the conduct of the various nations Amos discussed.
- C. The Old Testament emphasis: the eyes of the Lord are in every place.
- D. The New Testament affirmation: all things are naked and open (**Heb 3:12-13**).

#### III. God’s Mercy & Judgment Meet.

- A. God holds men responsible for their conduct.
  1. Accountability to God is based on man being created by God (**Acts 17:22-31**).
  2. The Gentiles had the moral law written in the consciences (**Rom 2:14-16**).
  3. *Examine the problems found in the 5 situations described in Amos 1.*
- B. Damascus, Syria
  1. They “threshed Gilead with implements of iron.” (**Amos 1:3**)
  2. “Gilead” identified the area east of the Jordan River, today it would include western Jordan.
    - a. The people would become slaves/captives.
- C. Gaza; a region of the Philistines on the western shore of the Mediterranean Sea.
  1. They had taken people captive.
  2. They were to perish.
- D. Tyre (Phoenician city of commerce)
  1. They had delivered up people to captivity.
  2. They did not honor the covenant of brotherhood.

E. Edom

1. The country south east of Israel. The descendants of Esau.
2. They had not shown pity but rather were cruel.

F. Ammon

1. They had viciously attacked pregnant women (**Amos 1:19**).
2. The king and others would go into captivity.

G. God knew what was happening

1. The law of “sowing & reaping” was operating (**Gal 6:7-8**)

IV. Lessons for us today

A. Why discuss the fate of sinful nations?

1. We can see in others what we cannot see in ourselves.
2. If we accept the justice in God’s dealings with others we should accept His justice in dealing with us.

B. God’s justice has not changed.

1. The law of sowing & reaping still applies today.
2. Sowing in sin will cause one to reap punishment.

Application & Conclusion:

1. We would be wise to learn from the wicked ones who have gone before us.
2. Amos denounced sin in his day, we should do the same still today.
3. Full Invitation

Non-Christians must:

Hear – James 1:22, Romans 10:15,17

Believe – Jn 12:44, Jn 8:24, Mt 16:16

Repent – Luke 13:2-3

Confess – John 12:42, Romans 10:9

Be Baptized – 1 Pt 3:21, Acts 22:16, Col 2:11, Mk 16:16, Rom 6:3-4

Live faithfully – John 14:15, Rev 2:10

Christians must:

Repent: Acts 17:20, Acts 8:37, Lk 13:3

Pray: James 5:16, 1 Jn 1:9